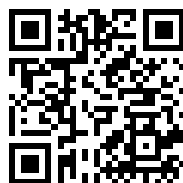
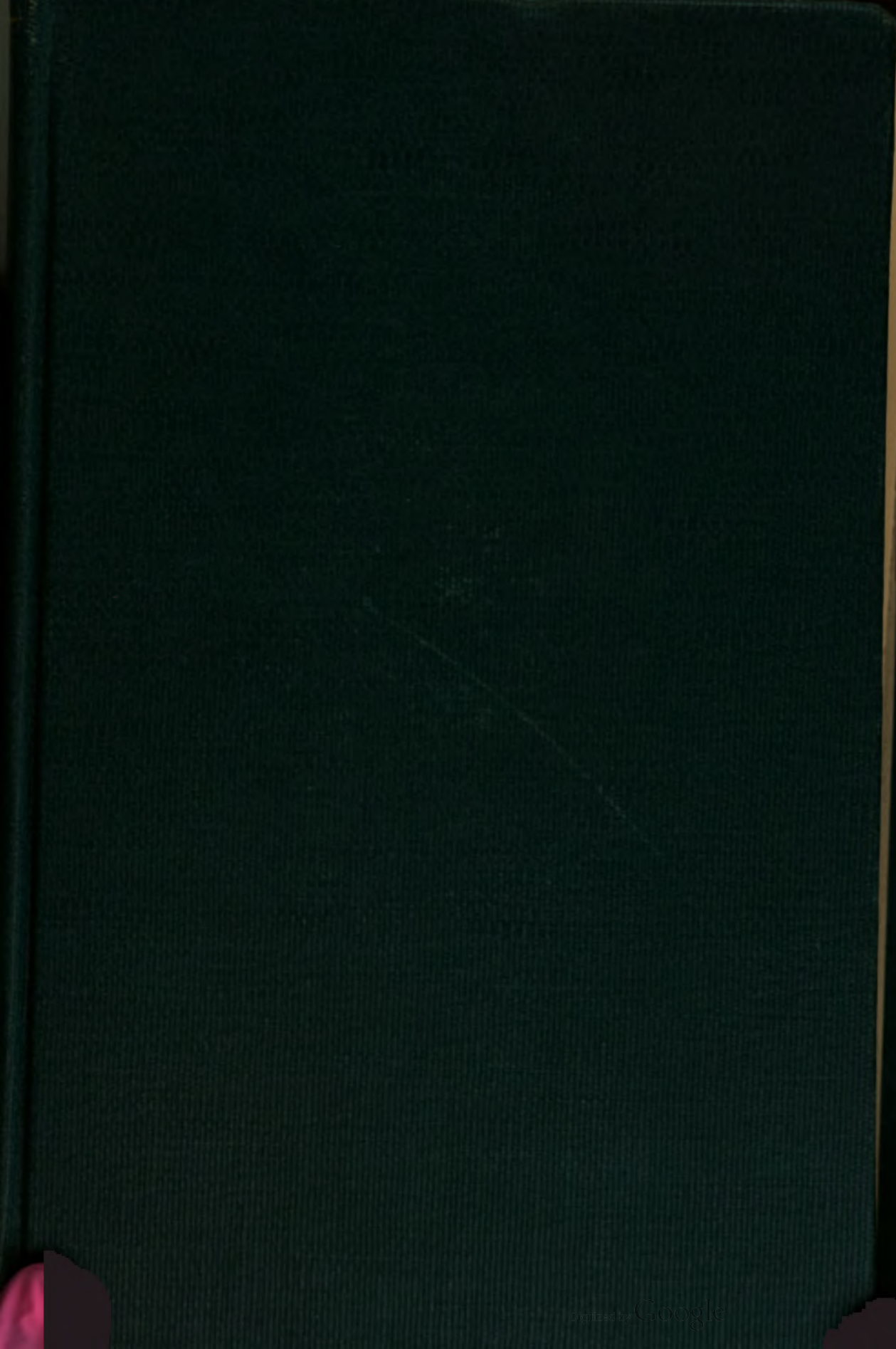

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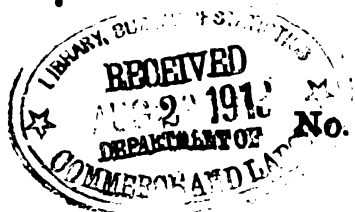
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No. 756. - 779

ST. HELENA.

REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, see No. 714.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
June, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| I.—FINANCIAL | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | PAGE 4 |
| II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| III.—LEGISLATION | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| IV.—EDUCATION | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| VII.—VITAL STATISTICS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |

No. 756.

ST. HELENA.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 714.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Castle,
St. Helena,
15th May, 1913.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Colony's Blue Book for the year 1912, together with my Report thereon.

I have, &c.,

H. E. S. CORDEAUX,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1912.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) REVENUE.

1. The revenue for the year under review, exclusive of a grant-in-aid of £2,000, amounted to £8,042, which, though £989 more than the estimated figure, was less by £580 than the revenue collected during the previous year. This falling off is almost entirely accounted for by a decrease of £520 in Post Office receipts, due to smaller sales of stamps to dealers outside the Colony. There was, also, a decrease of £71 under Interest, caused partly by the sale of stock necessary to meet withdrawals by Savings Bank depositors, and partly by the inability of householders to pay interest on the claims outstanding against them on account of Drainage and Water Services. Other slight decreases under Customs, Fines, and Miscellaneous Receipts amounted in all to £60.

Against these shortfalls there were increases under Licences and Rents, amounting to £45.

2. On the whole the figures of revenue do not compare unfavourably with those of the previous year, and may be taken to indicate that the slight improvement in the Colony's condition which was noticed in last year's Report has been well maintained.

(B.) EXPENDITURE.

3. The expenditure during the year amounted to £9,449, being an increase of £320 on the expenditure of the previous year. Decreases amounted to £439 under various heads, against which have to be put increases amounting to £759, the principal of which were Post Office, £168, and Miscellaneous Services, £502. The former amount includes the cost of printing the new issue of George V. postage stamps, whilst the latter comprises special expenditure in connection with an outbreak of scarlet fever, and additional interest charges on a debt of £6,988 incurred by the Colony with the Crown Agents in connection with the wreck of the s.s. "Papanui" in 1911. The amount, both principal and interest, is properly recoverable from the owners.

(C.) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

4. On the 31st December, 1912, the Colony's assets exceeded the liabilities by £772, which is an improvement of £665 on the figures of the previous year.

5. The Colony's investments on the 31st December, 1912, amounted to £13,235 13s. 1d., with a market value on the same date of £11,748 11s. 2d. Stock to the value of £600 was realised during the year in order to meet withdrawals from the Savings Bank.

Liabilities include a sum of £12,233 8s. 9d. due to depositors in the Savings Bank, and an overdraft with the Crown Agents for the Colonies of £11,121 15s. 10d.

(D.) CURRENCY.

6. Bills on the Crown Agents to the amount of £2,100 were issued during the year, as against £3,277 in 1911.

There was no importation of specie, but the amount exported was £1,550, as compared with a net export of specie to the amount of £2,490 in 1911.

The amount of specie introduced and placed in circulation by mail steamers and other vessels is estimated at £1,500.

The amount of cash and Bank of England notes in circulation at the end of the year was approximately £5,000.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A.) TRADE.

Revenue.

7. The Customs revenue for the year under report amounted to £3,757 15s. 1d., being a slight decrease of £21 as compared with the previous year, but exceeding the estimated revenue by £307 15s. 1d.

8. With the exception of an inconsiderable decrease of less than £1 under "Warehouse Rent," the only decrease was under "Import Duties" on beer, wines, spirits, and tobacco. The value of bonded goods cleared showed a net decrease of £219, and, consequently, import duties diminished by £166 7s. 8d.

9. Increases occurred under all other heads, as follows:—

"Wharfage," £42 1s. 8d., owing to considerably larger imports of coal and general merchandise.

"Tonnage Dues," £55 15s., due to the same causes as above, and also to largeconsignment of stores for the marine detachment.

"Water," £48 7s. Out of 1,751 tuns supplied to shipping, the two cable ships, "Sherard Osborn" and "Britannia," took 1,107 tuns as against 767 in 1911, and H.M. ships 350 tuns as compared with 221 tuns.

Expenditure.

10. The expenditure for the year amounted to £546 17s., being £38 3s. 9d. less than in the previous year. A less quantity of coal was taken by H.M. ships, the refund of wharfage amounting to £163 as against £215 in 1911.

Imports.

11. The total value of imports in 1912 amounted to £41,749, being £633 less than in 1911. This figure does not, however, include stores, &c., imported for the marine detachment, the value of which is unknown. If the value of specie is excluded the above decrease of £633 on last year's figures is converted into an increase of £4,647.

12. Comparative statement of the principal imports during the years 1911 and 1912:—

| Dutiable articles. | 1911. | 1912. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Beer... .. | 566 | 607 | 41 | — |
| Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco... | 641 | 549 | — | 92 |
| Spirits | 804 | 736 | — | 68 |
| Wines | 579 | 479 | — | 100 |
| <i>Provisions—</i> | | | | |
| Beef and Pork | 642 | 886 | 244 | — |
| Butter | 1,456 | 1,767 | 311 | — |
| Flour | 3,370 | 2,781 | — | 589 |
| Oilman's stores | 7,213 | 7,105 | — | 108 |
| Rice | 1,630 | 2,272 | 642 | — |
| Sugar | 2,662 | 2,329 | — | 333 |
| Tea | 376 | 410 | 34 | — |
| <i>Miscellaneous—</i> | | | | |
| Cement and Lime | 232 | 153 | — | 79 |
| Chemicals, Drugs, &c. | 447 | 607 | 160 | — |
| Coal and Patent Fuel | 7,150 | 8,000 | 850 | — |
| Drapery and Dry Goods | 3,448 | 5,652 | 2,204 | — |
| Earthen and Glass Ware | 186 | 216 | 30 | — |
| Grain, Seed and Oilcake | 1,875 | 1,803 | — | 72 |
| Hardware, Metals, &c. | 953 | 948 | — | 5 |
| Leather, Boots, &c. | 569 | 512 | — | 57 |
| Machinery | 142 | 164 | 22 | — |
| Marine stores | 149 | 238 | 89 | — |
| Paraffin Oil | 701 | 1,023 | 322 | — |
| Stationery | 394 | 695 | 301 | — |
| Sundries | 446 | 620 | 174 | — |
| Specie | 5,310 | — | — | 5,310 |

13. The above figures show a net decrease of £219 in the value of dutiable articles imported, such as beer, wines, spirits, and tobacco. The import of these commodities has naturally declined since the departure of the garrison, who were the principal consumers. Fewer and shorter visits by ships, especially men-of-war, during the past year, also probably lessened the demand. On the other hand, imports of "provisions" show a net increase of £200, whilst the increase in value of various imports cleared under "miscellaneous," especially "drapery and dry goods," seems to show that the purchasing power of the community has at any rate not diminished, if it has not increased to a certain extent. The increase under "paraffin oil" is due to the demands of the Government flax mill, which, for the first time since its initiation, has been working continuously throughout the year.

14. The following table shows the comparative value of imports and exports, exclusive of specie, for the six years subsequent to the withdrawal of the garrison:—

| | Imports. | Exports. |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1907 | 34,364 | 1,787 |
| 1908 | 35,716 | 4,585 |
| 1909 | 29,303 | 5,192 |
| 1910 | 33,915 | 3,934 |
| 1911 | 37,102 | 2,159 |
| 1912 | 41,749 | 4,600 |

Exports.

15. The total value of exports during 1912 amounted to £6,150, being an apparent decrease of £3,809 as compared with the figures of the previous year, but an actual increase of £2,441 if exports of specie in both years are excluded.

16. The principal exports, as compared with 1911, were:—

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| | £ | £ |
| Fibre and tow | 386 | 3,393 |
| Hides and skins | 127 | 99 |
| Metal, old | — | 92 |
| Sheep, oxen, and calves... | 1,251 | 502 |
| Specie | 7,800 | 1,550 |

17. It will be seen from the above figures that the increase in the value of exports is more than accounted for by the increased value of fibre and tow exported by the Government flax mill, which, owing to good average prices obtaining on the London market, was able to keep running throughout the year, and to export the largest quantity of fibre and tow since the mill was started in 1908.

18. The deficiency in the value of live-stock exported is accounted for by the fact that owing to a steadily decreasing stock of sheep in the island, which was further depleted by drought, the local contractors for the supply of sheep to Ascension have had to obtain sheep from the Cape in order to fulfil their contract.

(B.) AGRICULTURE, STOCK, FORESTS, AND GARDENS.

19. The year under report may generally be regarded as a good one from an agricultural point of view, as compared with the previous year. A return to more normal climatic conditions resulted in better crops all round. Root and grain crops were good, though the potato crop, which is so dependent on timely rainfall, did not come up to expectations, owing to lack of moisture at the right moment. Green vegetables did well, though the supply was not equal to the demand. It is a pity that more attention is not given to this form of industry by small landowners and cottagers, who might, with a minimum of outlay, grow sufficient vegetables both for home consumption and to meet local demands. The crop of hay was both plentiful and good. Pasture was better than it has been for years, and cattle and live-stock generally have done very well, though still suffering, as regards quantity, from the losses incurred in the previous year's drought.

20. The usual free issues of young trees to landowners, free of cost, have been made, though not to the same extent as in the previous year, owing to the nurseries having been adversely affected by untimely droughts. In certain localities the Government forests are suffering from the rapid spread of the white ant, many living trees, especially the fir, being freely infected. Measures are being taken to clear away the infected trees and to substitute young eucalyptus trees, which are generally immune from the ravages of this pest.

21. The sale of fruit from the Maldivia Garden amounted to £20 14s. 11½d., whilst the sale of trees from Government lands realised £34 6s.

The Government pasture lands at "Botley's Lay" produced a revenue of £98 13s. 6d., against an expenditure of £93 17s. 4d. Under expenditure a sum of £19 2s. 6d. was spent in the erection of watering troughs and the clearing away of gorse.

(C.) INDUSTRIES.

22. *Fibre*.—The year under review did not open too well for the Government flax mill, and with the price of fibre on the London market down to £20 a ton prospects for the ensuing year were not encouraging. Indeed, for the first seven months of the year the mill was only kept running at a loss owing to a continuance of low prices and increased cost of production, due to the rather inferior quality of the present crop of flax leaves as compared with the original plants. Fortunately, however, a sharp and unexpected rise in the fibre market enabled the mill to recoup its previous losses and to continue running until the end of the year, with the following satisfactory results:—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| Leaves milled | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,202 tons. |
| Fibre produced | ... | ... | ... | ... | 114½ " |
| Tow | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 " |
| Receipts from sale of produce | ... | ... | ... | ... | £3,400 |
| Expenditure... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £3,118 |

23. From these figures, which are the highest reached since the mill commenced work in 1908, it will be seen that the year's working resulted in a profit of £282, or of £462 if the value of produce unsold on the 31st December, amounting approximately to £180, is added. This result must be regarded as highly satisfactory, and clearly shows that with fair prices for fibre and tow on the London market the mill can be run at a considerable profit. During the year under review the average price of fibre was £25 17s., and of tow £16 3s. a ton, the maximum prices reached being £32 10s. and £18 10s. respectively, the highest prices realised since the mill started work.

24. With regard to expenditure, the total amount of £3,118 is made up of the following items:—

| | £ | £ |
|------------------------------------|-----|--------------|
| Purchase of leaves | ... | 1,256 |
| Cartage and local shipping charges | ... | 223 |
| Salaries and wages | ... | 848 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | 53 |
| | | <hr/> 2,380 |
| Freight | ... | 399 |
| Oil | ... | 297 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | 42 |
| | | <hr/> 738 |
| Total | ... | <hr/> £3,118 |

25. Of the above items the first four, amounting to £2,380, represent expenditure within the Colony, thus increasing the cash circulation by nearly 48 per cent. Under the item of £1,256 for "purchase of leaves," it has to be noted that during the last five months of the year, when the price of fibre was up, leaves were not purchased at the usual rate of 5 per cent. on the current price of fibre on the London market. Owing to the necessity of recouping losses incurred in milling during the first seven months of the year and of accumulating a reserve of capital against a possible relapse in the fibre market, a temporary arrangement was made whereby growers were paid a fixed price of 23s. a ton for their leaves until the mill's financial position should have sufficiently recovered. Had the 5 per cent. system of payment been adhered to throughout the year, expenditure on account of purchase of leaves would have been increased by £200, thus reducing the year's profits to £262. The latter figure should therefore be adopted for purposes of comparison with the profits of previous years.

26. The following table summarizes the transactions of the Government flax mill for the last five years since its institution in 1908:—

| — | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Period of working months ... | 12 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 12 |
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Leaves milled | 1,056 | 905 | 411 | 172 | 1,202 |
| Fibre produced | 119 | 126 | 46½ | 21 | 114½ |
| Tow produced | 36 | 39½ | 13 | 5½ | 35 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Receipts from sale of produce... | 3,090 | 3,304 | 1,327 | — | 3,400 |
| Expenditure | 2,845 | 3,072 | 1,380 | 550 | 3,118 |
| Average prices on the London Market. | | | | | |
| (a) Fibre | 26 | 23½ | 24 | — | 25½ ⁵ / ₈ |
| (b) Tow | 9½ | 9½ | 11 | 14½ | 16½ ³ / ₈ |

27. It will be observed that the only two years during which the mill has been able to run continuously—with the exception of casual stoppages for repairs and adjustments—are 1908, the first year of the mill's working, and 1912 the year under review. In these two years, when the price of fibre averaged £26 and £25 17s., revenue exceeded expenditure by £245 and £262, respectively; thus showing a profit in each year of approximately 6 per cent. on the initial outlay of £4,070. With regard to the remaining three years, in 1909, although two months' work were lost owing to the breakdown of the engine, a profit of £232 was made on the ten months' working, whilst in 1910 and 1911 scarcity of leaves, together with low prices in the fibre market, reduced the mill's working period to six and two months, respectively, and resulted in losses amounting to £53 and £550. The conclusion to be derived from these figures is that the two main obstacles to the continuous running of the mill at a considerable profit are failure of the supply of flax leaves and

depression of the fibre market. With regard to the former, it should be recollected that for the first two years of its existence the mill was dependent for its supply of leaves on the flax plants which had been already in existence on the island for the previous 20 or 30 years. Though excellent in quality these plants were necessarily limited in quantity. The new plants which had been put down in 1907 and 1908 could not be ready for milling for 3 or 4 years at the least. Consequently whilst the old plants were exhausted early in 1910 the new crop of leaves was not fit for milling until the beginning of the year under review. This new crop, as regards quality, was somewhat inferior to the original crop. From the figures given in the preceding table it will be seen that whereas 10 tons of leaves of the older growth produced $1\frac{9}{10}$ tons of fibre and tow, the same quantity of the new crop produced only $1\frac{4}{10}$ tons. This difference in quality of course increases the cost of production. As regards quantity, the new crop has been proved to be highly satisfactory. Much useful experience has been gained in the course of the last five years as to the methods of planting and cutting most suitable to local conditions. For instance, it has been found that the old plan of planting in continuous trenches ensures quicker and more luxuriant growth than the New Zealand method of planting in separate holes six feet apart. On the other hand, the old wasteful method of wholesale reaping has been abandoned, only the outer and longer leaves of each plant now being cut, thus leaving the younger leaves, which would otherwise be wasted, to mature. As a result, though some 1,200 tons of leaves, varying from 4 to 6 feet in length were treated by the mill during the year, it is estimated that at the end of year under review there were still some 3,500 tons of leaves ready, or nearly ready, for cutting. This figure is exclusive of some 2,000 tons, owned by a private firm, which may be required to feed a private mill to be erected and which is not therefore taken into calculation.

28. Taking the average annual requirements of the mill at 1,200 tons, this means that the new crop is sufficient to last for another three years. As suckers have been regularly planted every year, and assuming the period of mature growth to be four years at the most, a fresh crop of leaves will be ready for cutting as soon as the present crop is exhausted. Thus, with a proper rotation of crops now established, thereby assuring a sufficient and continuous supply of leaves, one of the two principal obstacles in the way of continuous and profitable working has now disappeared.

29. With regard to the other adverse factor, namely, depression of the fibre market, although it cannot be altogether eliminated its effect can at any rate be minimised. Past experience has established the fact that with the present cost of production the Government flax mill cannot work at a profit when the price of fibre on the London market falls much below £23 a ton. Consequently if the profitable working of the mill is to be ensured against a fall in price below this figure the prime cost of production must be reduced, either by introducing a cheaper form of power or by paying less for leaves. As regards the latter alternative, I doubt whether the majority of growers, who have

to transport their leaves to the mill from long distances, could afford for any length of time to accept a lower rate than the present 5 per cent. on the market price of fibre. As it is, profits are very small, and without regular profits growers will have neither the means nor the inclination to extend their plantings, and development of the industry will be checked. On the other hand, the introduction of a cheaper form of power would appear to offer a more certain and generally profitable means of reducing cost of production. With the present 32 B.H.P. oil-engine the cost of oil alone works out at 30s. for every ton of fibre produced. As compared with this, it is estimated that the cost of fuel for a 40 B.H.P. suction gas-engine would be 45 per cent. less, even if anthracite coal at 60s. a ton were used. If wood or the waste vegetable by-products of the mill could be utilized the cost of production would be still further reduced. Besides this advantage, a second mill with a more economical form of power in the western part of the island would, if erected, not only be able to deal with a large quantity of leaves, which at present it barely pays to transport to the distant mill at Longwood, but would also be the means of opening up considerable tracts of land suitable for fibre cultivation. In short, the introduction of a cheaper form of power has such an important bearing on the future of the industry that the employment of a suction gas plant is under consideration, and a consignment of the waste vegetable products of the mill has been sent to England in order that its suitability as a subsidiary fuel may be tested.

30. In conclusion, it may be safely asserted that the fibre industry has now successfully passed through the experimental stage, the cost of which has been rightly borne by Government. The time has now arrived when, under ordinary conditions, the development of the industry should properly be left to private enterprise and capital. But, unfortunately, in this Colony conditions are not ordinary, and if sufficient enterprise be forthcoming the means of gratifying it are wanting, except in the case of one or two local firms. One of these, it is satisfactory to note, is likely to take advantage of the experience gained to start a private mill, but, though the erection of a second mill must be of undoubted benefit to the industry and to the Colony generally, it will not, from its situation, affect the western portion of the island, where, as already pointed out, the need and possibility of development is greatest.

31. *Lace-making.*—The following figures give the transactions of the Government lace school during the year under review:—

Receipts.

| | | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|----|----|
| Work sold | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 588 | 1 | 0 |
| Donations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Colonial Government Grant | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | | | | £710 | 1 | 0 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |

Expenditure.

| | | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|----|----|
| Salaries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 193 | 15 | 0 |
| Pay of workers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 381 | 16 | 3 |
| Material | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 | 4 | 3 |
| Incidentals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 | 15 | 9 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |
| | | | | | | £699 | 11 | 3 |
| | | | | | | <hr/> | | |

32. The above figures show a small profit of £10 9s. 9d. on the year's working, or, without the Government grant, a deficit of £109 10s. 3d. Against this must be put the value of goods unsold on the 31st December, 1912, amounting to £140.

33. It will be seen from the above statement that the Government lace school is not yet a self-supporting institution. Indeed, for the greater part of the year under review it has been a hard struggle to make both ends meet, and it has only been by the exercise of the strictest economy in receiving and paying for work that the necessity of another loan from the Colonial Government has been avoided. The industry has still been suffering from the want of a sound and permanent trade connection, which alone can give it the stability it needs. Both Miss Girdwood and Mrs. Ord Marshall have been as usual indefatigable in endeavouring to secure this object, the former in South Africa and the latter in the United Kingdom; and I am glad to say that as a result of their efforts a most promising start has been made in both directions. In England a special committee of influential ladies has been formed through the instrumentality of Mrs. Ord Marshall and the "League of the Empire" with the special object of furthering the interests of the St. Helena lace industry. The members of this committee have kindly undertaken to hold a sale of St. Helena lace and embroideries once a year, or oftener if necessary, in a suitable house in London. At the same time they very generously presented the school with a costly gift of lace and embroidery to serve as patterns of articles likely to be most readily saleable. These sales, if successful, should greatly benefit the school, which will get the full price for its work, instead of having to pay a commission as in the case of trade orders. As a result of this movement it is hoped in course of time to evolve a distinctive type of St. Helena lace and embroidery work of a more advanced style, such as will command a ready sale and good price in the English market, without fear of being undersold by foreign competition, as has hitherto been the case. It will take a little time before a sufficient degree of proficiency in the new style of lace is reached, and in the meantime the school will have to depend for support on the continued output and sale of its present style of lace and embroideries. Fortunately, a promising market for these has been found in South Africa, thanks to the efforts of the manageress, Miss Girdwood, who, with her usual single-hearted devotion to the interests of the lace industry, employed a large portion of her well-earned leave in South Africa in exhibiting the work of the

school. As a result, in addition to a number of private orders, there appear to be good prospects of obtaining a profitable trade connection in South Africa, where the St. Helena lace is apparently much appreciated. If our hopes in this direction are realised, South Africa will prove a valuable market, which will serve to keep the school going until we are ready to supply the rather advanced styles of lace and embroideries required by the League of the Empire Lace Committee in London. With regard to the general work of the school Miss Girdwood writes: "A large number of the best workers have severed their connection with the lace school, some for the purpose of taking service with the families of the island, others have gone to the Cape, and others have married, so that the school shows a rather less number of workers than last year—the school children not leaving school in sufficient numbers to make up the leakage—but all are working steadily. On the whole the outlook for 1913 is a most hopeful one, and everything points to steady progress. There are 50 regular workers on the roll, of which 30 are lace-workers and 20 embroideresses. There are in addition the school children and occasional adult workers, who bring the number up to about 100, but these two groups have not much spare time on account of school and domestic duties, though what work they do is good."

34. During the year Miss Girdwood was obliged to take a well-earned holiday, her health having suffered severely from long and assiduous work in the somewhat trying climate of Jamestown, where the headquarters of the lace school are situated. During her absence the honorary secretary, Mr. Tucker, kindly undertook the general supervision of the school as well as the duties of the honorary treasurer during the absence on leave of Mr. Liddy. My thanks are due to both these gentlemen for their services as honorary secretary and honorary treasurer, which they continue to give gratuitously to the school.

35. *Whaling*.—The long expected revival of the whaling industry appears to be no nearer accomplishment, the present concessionnaire having met with unforeseen difficulties in forming a company for the proposed establishment of a whaling station and factory in Rupert's Valley. Apart from the keen disappointment caused to numbers of men who for the last two years have been patiently awaiting employment in the new industry, any failure of the enterprise could only be regarded as a calamity in view of the important bearing which it must have on the future prosperity of the island. There can be little doubt as to the suitability of St. Helena as a whaling centre, and it is difficult to account for the apparent diffidence now shown in reviving what was at one time a profitable industry.

(D.) SHIPPING.

36. The number of vessels that called at the island during the year under review was 60, being four less than in the previous year. The tonnage was 157,707, as against a tonnage of 186,420 in 1911. Only two British men-of-war visited the island, namely, H.M. ships "Hermes" and "Pandora." Nineteen sailing vessels, of which only four were British, touched at the port.

This figure includes nine whalers, who put in for bunker coal and provisions and for giving their men liberty ashore. Their "catch" amounted to 2,115 barrels of oil.

37. In addition to the above figures, 13 vessels called off the port to signal and to trade with the licensed boatmen. By this means masters of passing vessels are enabled to obtain fresh vegetables and to post letters without anchoring. Some 190 letters were posted through this channel during the year under review.

38. Thirty-one vessels entered and cleared at the port of Jamestown during the year. The cargo shipped and discharged by these vessels amounted to 7,008 tons, as compared with 5,893 tons in the previous year.

III.—LEGISLATION.

39. Seven Ordinances were enacted during the year under review, two of which were in connection with public expenditure. Of the remainder, Nos. 2 and 5 regulated the sale of bread by weight, No. 4 was enacted with a view to regulating the prospective whale fishery in St. Helena, whilst No. 7 authorises the Governor in Council to make regulations governing the use of wireless telegraphy in the territorial waters of the Colony.

Three Proclamations were issued during the year.

IV.—EDUCATION.

40. The number of children attending the schools during the year was:—

| — | Boys. | Girls. | Totals. |
|---------------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| Government schools | 137 | 178 | 315 |
| Church schools | 196 | 153 | 349 |

41. Despite the interruption caused by the scarlet fever epidemic, which necessitated the closing of all schools for some three months in the year, the general standard of work has been well maintained. The quarterly examinations have revealed weak points, which have been remedied during succeeding quarters. There are practically no children who do not show sound progress in the three R's. Those promoted to higher standards during the year have done good work, whilst the few failures retained in their classes at the beginning of the year have shown much improvement.

42. The system of oral instruction, which was introduced some few years ago, continues to make good headway, and is responsible for much of the good progress made. The introduction of

some form of manual instruction combined with the object lesson would be a useful addition to the present curriculum, and it is hoped to make a beginning in this direction next year.

43. Mr. Tucker's classes for pupil teachers continued to be well attended by teachers both from Government and from Church schools, and satisfactory progress was made, although the classes had to be temporarily suspended during the prevalence of the scarlet fever epidemic. I attach much importance to the success of these classes, on which depends the gradual evolution of a thoroughly competent teaching staff, capable of ensuring continuity and uniformity in the present system of education. That system is an excellent one so far as it goes, but, being purely elementary, it fails in so far as it is at present without its natural complement, namely, either secondary education or technical instruction. Of the two alternatives there can be no doubt that the latter is the preferable, as being more suitable to the needs of this Colony, both immediate and prospective. I have already alluded elsewhere in this Report to the yearly increasing scarcity of skilled labour of every description and the consequent difficulty and delay experienced in the execution of public works of the most ordinary description. If means were forthcoming for providing instruction in handicrafts to the boys, whose education is at present considered complete when they leave the elementary schools at the age of 14, not only would the public service of the Colony benefit but the rising generation would be equipped with the means of making their way in the world in the event of home employment failing. In the case of the girls of the island the need of instruction in practical household economy is hardly less pressing, though the lace school is a valuable complement to the instruction in needlework which they now receive in all the elementary schools, and provides employment and interest to many after leaving school. The fact that the needlework classes are personally supervised by the manageress of the lace school ensures continuity of interest between the two.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A.) HOSPITALS.

44. There were 167 admissions to the hospital during the year, of which 87 were treated in the male ward. The number of admissions shows an increase of 10 over the figure of the previous year.

There were nine deaths, a percentage of 5·3, as compared with four deaths and a percentage of 2·5 in 1911.

45. The Hospital Emergency Fund continues to be of the greatest service in assisting the poorer patients to defray hospital charges. The Fund, which is formed entirely of voluntary contributions, is thoroughly deserving of support; the benefits which it confers on the poorer classes cannot be overestimated.

46. There has been no change in the nursing staff during the year under review; Miss Hart has continued to show her usual zeal and devotion to her duties as lady superintendent—a position of exceptional difficulty and responsibility in this Colony.

47. The Colonial Surgeon was granted six months' leave of absence during the year, and his duties were admirably performed by Doctor Attlee.

(B.) SAVINGS BANK.

48. There were 135 depositors on the bank's books at the end of the year under review, as compared with 126 in the preceding year.

49. The total deposits for the year amounted to £1,880 1s., an increase of £212 13s. over 1911, though about £500 represented insurance moneys received in trust by executors and therefore liable to be withdrawn at any moment.

Withdrawals amounted to £2,548 10s. 9d., being less by £736 5s. 7d. than in the previous year.

50. The bank's revenue for the year was £449 9s., or £60 16s. 2d. less than in 1911; invested capital in the hands of the Crown Agents having been £782 less than in the preceding year.

Expenditure amounted to £365 11s. 3d., showing a profit on the year of £83 17s. 9d.

51. The amount to the credit of depositors on the 31st December, 1912, was £12,233 8s. 9d. Against this sum stock to the value (purchase price) of £13,235 13s. 1d. is invested.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A.) CRIMINAL.

52. *Supreme Court.*—No cases were committed for trial before the Supreme Court during the year under review.

Police Court.—The Police Magistrate dealt with 130 cases, as compared with 135 in the previous year; of this number 39 were prosecutions under the Road Tax Ordinance, and 18 under the Education Ordinance. In addition to the above there were 117 cases of a trivial nature which were disposed of by the police without going into court.

There were six cases of flogging during the year, two of these being convictions under the Juvenile Smoking Ordinance.

(B.) PRISONS.

53. Thirty-one prisoners were committed to the gaol during the year, being 13 less than in the previous year. The daily average number in gaol decreased from 4·71 in 1911 to 2·67 during the year under review. The cost of maintaining the gaol was £118 0s. 4d.

One prisoner received 24 hours' solitary confinement for misconduct.

(C.) POLICE FORCE.

54. The force performed its duties satisfactorily during the year; one case of misconduct on the part of a member of the force was reported and dealt with during the year.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A.) POPULATION.

55. The estimated civil population on the 31st December, 1912, amounted to 3,519. To this figure must be added the Royal Marine Detachment and crews of shipping in port, numbering 49 and 154 respectively; thus bringing the population on the last day of the year to 3,722. The civil population shows an increase of 37—the number of emigrants, 90, exceeding the number of immigrants, 71, by 19 (the excess in 1911 was 64), whilst on the other hand there were 100 births (civil) as against 44 deaths registered in 1912, thus giving a net increase of 37. There were also four births registered amongst the Royal Marine Establishment, thus making the total number of births 104, as compared with 93 in 1911.

56. The birth-rate in civil population works out at 28·4 per 1,000. Illegitimate births registered amounted to 23, being six less than in the previous year.

57. The death-rate amongst the civil population was somewhat high, being 12·5 per 1,000, as against 10·9 per 1,000 in 1911. There were 44 deaths in all, two of which were due to accidents. Twenty deaths were of persons over the age of 70, one of whom had reached the advanced age of 98.

58. Marriages solemnised during the year numbered 26, as against 20 in 1911.

(B.) PUBLIC HEALTH.

59. The general health of the island during the year has been good, although the death-rate was 12·5 per 1,000, which is 1·6 per 1,000 higher than in 1911. This increase cannot be ascribed to any particular cause, being mainly due to deaths from old age. On the other hand, the infant mortality rate was only 9·61 per 1,000, calculated on the number of registered births. These figures show a marked decrease on the previous year, the rate for which was 53·7 per 1,000 births.

There were no deaths from zymotic disease.

60. An outbreak of scarlet fever occurred in the latter part of the year. The disease first appeared in August, and, owing to the prompt and stringent measures taken to prevent dissemination, was for a long time confined to Jamestown. All cases were isolated in the Military Hospital, which was specially set apart for the purpose, and all infected material and buildings were thoroughly disinfected. Latterly, however, one or two cases appeared in the western country districts. Up to the end of the

year the total number of cases amounted to 31. Most of these were of a mild type and no deaths occurred. It has been impossible to trace the origin of the outbreak, the last instance having occurred in 1903.

(C.) SANITARY.

61. Various matters of minor importance have been considered and dealt with by the Board of Health. Effectual supervision is exercised over slaughter-houses and mineral water factories.

There has been one prosecution under the Public Health Ordinance during the year.

62. The drainage system is generally satisfactory, though the water supply, on which its full efficiency depends, has on more than one occasion proved deficient when shipping has to be supplied in any large quantity. As the result of exhaustive tests which have been carried out it seems probably that the erection of storage tanks on the wharf would be the best solution of the difficulty, but in view of the cost that would be involved it has been considered desirable to await expert advice, which will shortly be available.

(D.) CLIMATE.

Meteorological Station, Hutt's Gate.

63. *Barometer.*—The mean pressure for the year was 28·098 inches, as compared with 28·103 inches in 1911.

64. *Temperature.*—The mean temperature was 61·6° as against 60·7° in the previous year. The absolute maximum recorded was 78·5° on the 1st, 9th, and 12th of February. In 1911 79·0° was the maximum and was observed on the 30th March of that year. The lowest maximum, 65·5°, occurred on the 20th August.

The absolute minimum registered was 50·1° on the 9th September, as against 50·0° on the 20th August in 1911.

65. *Rainfall.*—The total rainfall was 44·340 inches, being an increase of 12·59 inches over 1911, which was an exceptionally dry year. The maximum fall occurred on the 10th May and measured 1·28 inches. The maximum for the previous year was ·85 inches on the 20th June. The number of days on which rain fell totalled 275, being 46 more than in the previous year. Generally speaking, climatic conditions throughout the year were normal, with the exception of August, which, though usually a wet, windy month, was particularly dry and calm, having the distinction of holding the lowest record of rainfall for the year, namely, ·96 inches. On the 10th of the same month a "clear sky" was recorded, a most unusual observation at the Meteorological Station on any day of the year at 9 a.m., and more particularly so in August, which month is always very cloudy at the hour of observation.

66. *Wind.*—The mean force for the year was 2·2, which represents a velocity of 14 miles per hour—this being the normal figure. The windiest month was November. Ten calm days were recorded, four of which were in August—an experience which is quite unique.

The direction of the wind is given in the following table:—

| | Days. | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| S.E. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 195 |
| S.S.E. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 139 |
| E.S.E. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| S. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Calm ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |

Jamestown.

| Temperature. | | 1911. | 1912. |
|-------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mean ... | ... | 72·5° | 72·4° |
| Absolute maximum ... | ... | 80·0° on 22nd Feb. | 80·0° on 27th Feb. |
| Absolute minimum ... | ... | 65·0° on 11th Aug. and 3rd Oct. | 66·0° on 15th Aug. and 1st Sept. |
| Rainfall. | | 1911. | 1912. |
| Total... | ... | 8·10 ins. | 9·21 ins. |
| Number of rainy days | ... | 100 | 97 |
| Maximum fall | ... | 0·35 ins. on 18th May. | 0·55 ins. on 10th May |

Private Stations.

67. The following statistics have been compiled from records kept by residents in different parts of the island:—

| — | Total Rainfall. | Number of rainy days. | Maximum fall. | Date. |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | inches. | | | |
| Plantation ... | 35·08 | 202 | 2·04 | 5th June. |
| Farm Lodge ... | 37·92 | 213 | 2·41 | " |
| Oak Bank ... | 45·27 | 213 | 2·12 | " |
| Willowdene ... | 35·24 | 208 | 1·55 | " |
| The Briars ... | 25·10 | 216 | 1·38 | " |

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

(A.) POST OFFICE.

68. *Revenue.*—The postal revenue for the year amounted to £1,952 11s. 11d., being £521 5s. 8d. less than the receipts of the previous year. Nearly the whole of this decrease is due to a falling off in the sale of stamps to non-resident stamp collectors. In October the whole remaining stock of stamps of the King Edward VII. issue, amounting to £37,170, for which there had been a large demand by dealers, was destroyed, and the new King George V. issue was brought into use.

69. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure for the year amounted to £640 15s. 11d., being £223 9s. 1d. in excess of the previous year's expenditure. This excess was chiefly due to the cost of printing

the new issue of stamps above referred to. There was a decrease of £12 15s. 4d. on the amount paid in commission (2½ per cent.) to the Postmaster and Chief Clerk on stamps sold to non-residents.

70. *Mail matter*.—The following figures give the mail matter dealt with during the year under review as compared with 1911:—

From the United Kingdom and elsewhere:—

| — | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Bags of mails | 247 | 240 | 7 | — |
| Parcels | 2,769 | 2,687 | 82 | — |
| Registered articles | 1,469 | 1,297 | 172 | — |
| Insured letters | 7 | 27 | — | 20 |

To the United Kingdom and elsewhere:—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|----|----|
| Bags of mails | 121 | 135 | — | 14 |
| Parcels | 413 | 484 | — | 71 |
| Registered articles | 2,898 | 2,854 | 44 | — |
| Insured letters | 15 | 16 | — | 1 |

Money and Postal Orders.—Transactions under this head were as follows:—

| | 1912. | | | 1911. | | |
|---------------------------|-------|----|----|-------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Money orders received ... | 1,002 | 2 | 6 | 1,144 | 0 | 0 |
| Postal „ „ ... | 4,352 | 10 | 0 | 3,327 | 1 | 8 |
| Money orders issued ... | 2,558 | 8 | 7 | 1,832 | 6 | 6 |
| Postal „ „ ... | 2,772 | 0 | 1½ | 1,745 | 4 | 10 |

Commission received on the above transactions amounted to £53 3s. 1d., as compared with £43 7s. 5d. in the previous year.

(B.) TELEGRAPHS.

71. There were no changes in tariff during the year under review.

(C.) TELEPHONES.

72. The telephone system, which is entirely maintained by private subscribers, continues to work satisfactorily, and affords an almost indispensable means of communication.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

(A.) ROADS.

73. A sum of £400 was expended during the year in maintaining the principal rural roads in repair. Owing to the lack of suitable covering material rather less progress than usual was made with the work of gradually replacing surface drains by culverts, and work had to be confined to general repairs, and

especially to stone breaking. At the latter a large number of women were employed.

In addition to the above a sum of £60 was expended in keeping the streets of Jamestown in order.

74. The amount collected under the " Road Tax Ordinance " during the year was £86 6s. 6d., or £4 19s. less than in the previous year. The tax was paid by 575 males as compared with 608 in the previous year; the decrease of 33 being due to emigration, deaths, and exemptions. There were 39 prosecutions for non-payment, as compared with 24 in the previous year.

(B.) LAND GRANTS AND GENERAL VALUE OF LAND.

75. There were no grants of land during the year and no transfers of ownership. The value of land has remained the same, though rents for Government properties amounted to £813, as compared with £764 in 1911.

(C.) RATES OF WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

76. There was no improvement in the rate of wages, which remained at the low figure which has obtained since the withdrawal of the garrison in 1906. The ordinary wage for casual labour is 1s. 6d. a day. Unskilled labourers permanently employed by the Public Works Department and other Government institutions are paid at the rate of 2s. a day. Labour on the Government roads and on relief works is paid for at the lower rate of 1s. 6d. a day, thus ensuring that as large a number of persons as possible may receive an opportunity of obtaining employment. The 1s. 6d. wage is admittedly a very low one, but if a higher wage were given it would mean that a less number of men would receive employment. The whole question of wages is one of supply and demand, and until regular work can be found for the large number of unemployed in the town districts no material improvement in the rate of wages can be expected.

77. The cost of the actual necessities of life, as sold by retail in the shops, was higher than in the preceding year. The reason for this is not far to seek. Competition is practically non-existent, there being only two importers of such necessities as rice, sugar, and salted meat, and the prices are the same; the quality not being the best. The price of fresh meat was higher by at least 20 per cent., and is likely to go higher still. Only a few years ago beef was selling at 5d. or 6d. a pound; it is now 10d. a pound. Fish was scarce, mainly owing to deliberate indolence on the part of the fishermen, who purposely keep supplies low in order to keep the price up.

78. With wages at a low figure and the price of staple foods increased the year was a hard one for the poorer classes.

(D.) DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Public Works Department.

79. The expenditure for the year amounted to £1,977 2s. 9d., of which £400 was under " Works Extraordinary." No special works were undertaken, efforts being confined to preserve ordinary efficiency. The Department's work in all branches is greatly

handicapped by the absence of skilled labour, such as carpenters, plumbers, and masons. This causes much difficulty and delay in carrying out ordinary repairs and works of the simplest description. Lack of supervision is also seriously felt, especially in connection with road works and repairs. Owing to the difficult nature of the country it is practically impossible to exercise constant supervision over the scattered gangs of labourers working on the roads in different parts of the island. A system of selecting the best workman from each gang to act as foreman has been tried, but the results have not been encouraging, owing to the difficulty of inculcating a sense of responsibility as between social equals.

80. Of the £400 expended under "Works Extraordinary" £150 was expended in relief works, a large number of men and women having in this way been provided with employment on petty works of general utility. In addition, a sum of £136 was expended on the renewal of house services in Jamestown, though this work was much retarded by the want of skilled labour in plumbing.

Poor Board.

81. The revenue of the Poor Board for the year amounted to £837 14s. 1d., and the expenditure to £796 11s. 3d., as compared with £851 and £846 respectively in the previous year.

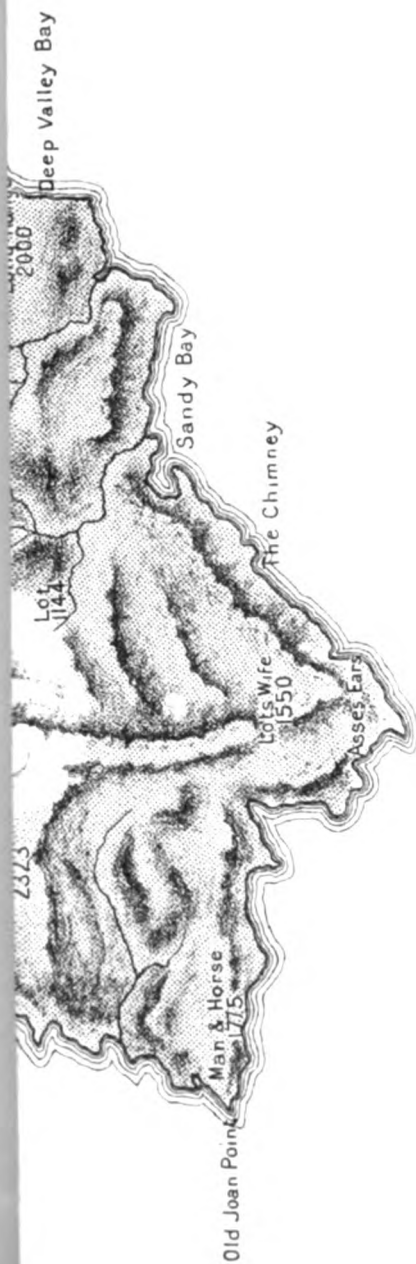
Public Market.

82. The revenue for the year amounted to £78 15s. 8d., or £13 4s. 4d. less than in the previous year. On the other hand, expenditure amounted to £86 13s. 3d., or a reduction of £3 6s. 9d. At the close of the year the market accounts showed a balance credit of £38 18s. 2d.

(E.) MISCELLANEOUS.

83. The most noteworthy feature of an uneventful year was the satisfactory progress made by the fibre industry, which may now be said to be firmly established. For the first time since its commencement in 1908 the Government flax mill has been kept running continuously throughout the year, and during that period paid out locally no less than £2,380; thus increasing the cash circulation in the Colony by 48 per cent. The benefit to the community as a whole must have been considerable, and is evidenced by such facts as increased imports, a larger number of depositors in the Savings Bank, and smaller exports of specie. All these may be taken as hopeful indications of improved economic conditions, which, with a profitable industry, now established and capable of considerable development, should still further improve in future years.

84. Unfortunately the benefits accruing from the fibre industry to the community in general and to the rural population in particular do not affect the town population as far as the labouring classes are concerned. In Jamestown and the adjoining districts the unemployment problem remains still unsolved, and the resulting distress among the poorer classes has been as acutely felt as ever. Without regular employment or occupation the



Ordnance Survey (Mice, Southampton, 1913.

town labourer has to depend on casual jobs of work in connection with shipping as the only means of eking out a living. Under the most favourable conditions this is but a precarious source of livelihood, and when a bad year occurs and shipping is scarce, as was the case in 1912, it can hardly be described as a livelihood at all. It is, of course, quite possible that next year will provide better opportunities for obtaining this kind of casual employment, but even so the improvement can only be regarded as temporary, and will merely serve to foster the present system of hand-to-mouth existence, which, though inevitable under existing conditions, is none the less demoralising. Until regular work, such as would be provided by a local industry, corresponding to the fibre industry in the country, is found for the town labourer no permanent improvement in his material and moral condition can well be looked for. For the last two years hopes in this direction have been centred on a proposal to revive the whaling industry, and though, for reasons given elsewhere in this Report, the scheme has not yet materialised, there are good grounds for believing that the coming year will see a start made. If these expectations are realised and the undertaking proves a success the problem of unemployment in Jamestown, where it has always been most acute, will be in a fair way towards solution. With two industries in operation and providing employment in both town and country there should be no fear of a recurrence of that economic depression under which the Colony has been labouring since the withdrawal of the garrison in 1906.

H. E. S. CORDEAUX,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The Castle,
St. Helena,
15th May, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 724 | Sierra Leone | 1911 |
| 725 | Gold Coast | " |
| 726 | Turks and Caicos Islands | " |
| 727 | Fiji | " |
| 728 | Bechuanaland Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 729 | Basutoland | " |
| 730 | Colonial Survey Committee | " |
| 731 | Malta | " |
| 732 | Nyasaland | " |
| 733 | British Honduras | 1911 |
| 734 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands | 1910 |
| 735 | Southern Nigeria | 1911 |
| 736 | Somaliland | 1911-1912 |
| 737 | Imperial Institute | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria | " |
| 739 | Jamaica | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland | " |
| 741 | Bahamas | " |
| 742 | Grenada | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 72 | Fiji | Hurricane, 1910. |
| 73 | Jamaica | Cayman Islands. |
| 74 | Ceylon | Mineral Survey 1906-7 and 1907-8. |
| 75 | West Indies | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies | Preservation of Ancient Monuments. |

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 757.

W E I H A I W E I.

REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 715.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
July, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | Page. |
|---|-------|
| FINANCIAL | 4 |
| PUBLIC WORKS | 5 |
| POLICE | 5 |
| FIRE BRIGADE | 6 |
| TRADE | 6 |
| SHIPPING... .. | 6 |
| EDUCATION | 7 |
| JUDICIAL STATISTICS | 8 |
| LEGISLATION | 10 |
| LIGHTHOUSES | 10 |
| AGRICULTURAL | 10 |
| AFFORESTATION | 10 |
| OPIUM | 11 |
| HOSPITALS | 11 |
| PUBLIC HEALTH | 12 |
| SANITATION | 12 |
| METEOROLOGICAL | 13 |
| POSTAL | 13 |
| GAOL | 13 |
| REVOLUTION IN CHINA | 14 |
| BRITISH FLEET AND FOREIGN SHIPS OF WAR | 14 |
| APPENDIX : METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS | 15 |
| MAP. | |

No. 757.

WEIHAIWEI.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 715.)

THE COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Port Edward,
Weihaiwei,
27th May, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the accompanying Report
on the Territory of Weihaiwei for the year 1912.

I have, &c.,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue collected during the year amounted to \$79,582, as compared with \$74,673 during the previous year. The expenditure during the year amounted to \$146,146, as compared with \$153,690, the expenditure of the previous year.

The following are the heads of revenue and expenditure for last year, as compared with those of the previous year:—

| <i>Revenue.</i> | | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|---|--|----------|----------|
| Head. | | \$ | \$ |
| Licences and Internal Revenue ... | | 50,855 | 50,636 |
| Fees of Court | | 4,630 | 7,276 |
| Rents of Government Property, Land and Houses | | 17,103 | 19,176 |
| Interest and Miscellaneous ... | | 2,085 | 2,494 |
| Total | | 74,673 | 79,582 |

| <i>Expenditure.</i> | | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|----------------------------------|--|----------|----------|
| Head. | | \$ | \$ |
| Commissioner's Establishment ... | | 24,695 | 23,901 |
| Secretary to Government | | 12,921 | 12,102 |
| District Officer | | 8,484 | 8,051 |
| Police and Gaol | | 25,907 | 27,295 |
| Medical and Sanitary | | 17,422 | 16,319 |
| Public Works Department | | 2,394 | 2,670 |
| Public Works | | 23,417 | 22,956 |
| Forestry Department | | 2,040 | 1,604 |
| Miscellaneous Services | | 36,410 | 31,248 |
| Total | | 153,690 | 146,146 |

The total revenue and expenditure for the last five years are as follows:—

| Years. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|----------------|----------|--------------|
| | \$ | \$. |
| 1908-9 | 83,277 | 168,740 |
| 1909-10 | 83,499 | 145,687 |
| 1910-11 | 75,353 | 145,028 |
| 1911-12 | 74,673 | 153,690 |
| 1912-13 | 79,582 | 146,146 |

The deficit each year has been met by a grant-in-aid from Imperial funds, which has been as follows during the past five years:—

| Years. | Amount. |
|----------------|---------|
| | £ |
| 1908-9 | 10,000 |
| 1909-10 | 4,400 |
| 1910-11 | 5,000 |
| 1911-12 | 6,000 |
| 1912-13 | 6,000 |

PUBLIC WORKS.

No new public work of any importance has been carried out during the year. The only extension to the Government roads during 1912 was the continuation of the Chefoo Road from the village of Ta Hsi Chuang to Chiang Tou—a distance of nearly a mile. Six spans of bridges, each of 10 feet, were erected and this road is now within a mile of the market town of Yang T'ing. The coast road from Ch'ang Fêng to Yeh K'ou, a distance of 7 miles, was re-metalled during the spring. The island and village roads were maintained in a fair condition and Mr. Liang Tê-yang still continues to supervise their maintenance and construction. The hospital at Port Edward was reconstructed at a cost of \$4,200. An operating theatre has been built and a room for European cases has been provided.

POLICE FORCE.

Owing to the disturbed condition of the neighbourhood of this Territory at the beginning of the year, nine special constables were enrolled, but were discharged on the arrival from Tientsin of the detachment of Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, which was stationed at various posts on the frontier of the Territory.

The strength of the force throughout the year was as follows:—

3 European inspectors,
3 sergeants,
53 constables.

The police had very responsible work to perform, more particularly during the early part of the year when it had to discharge outpost duties, which were carried out in a manner which reflected great credit on the force.

The military frontier posts were rendered necessary by the disturbed state of the neighbouring districts in Chinese territory, and the police were employed as guides to the military and on intelligence work. These duties so reduced the strength of the force at Port Edward as to render the annual field firing impossible.

The usual musketry and Maxim training was, however, carried out, the men on outpost duty being relieved for these exercises. The percentage of marksmen and first-class shots was 77. Seven constables were trained in the use of the machine gun.

Six men were dismissed during the year for misconduct. Of these, three, who had arrested a gang of robbers, maltreated them in order to obtain admission of guilt before bringing them before the magistrate. The man arrested confessed under pressure, but as, apart from the confessions illegally extracted from them, there was not sufficient evidence to convict them, they were discharged. In addition to punishing the three constables concerned, the whole police force was warned that a repetition of such a serious offence as the three constables had committed would

be most severely dealt with. Such cases are fortunately very rare, and it is hoped that the action taken in the present instance will prevent a recurrence of a similar kind.

The health of the force was exceptionally good, as there was not a single admission to hospital throughout the year.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The volunteer fire brigade, which consists of assistants and workmen detailed from each shop who co-operate with the police stationed at Port Edward, has worked satisfactorily. There were three small fires during the year, with which the Fire Brigade dealt satisfactorily.

TRADE.

The trade of the Territory does not show much increase during the year, and, as has been frequently pointed out, it is not likely to develop to any great extent so long as the tenure of Weihaiwei remains uncertain. At the same time the native population shows signs of increasing prosperity. The additional godown accommodation, to which reference was made in the Report for 1911, has been still further increased during the past year, and the price of land in the neighbourhood of Port Edward has risen considerably. The chief exports were ground-nut seeds and oil:—

| | | 1911. | 1912. |
|------------------|--------|---------|--------------|
| | | Piculs. | Piculs. |
| Ground-nuts | ... .. | 9,190 | 3,780 |
| Ground-nut Seeds | ... .. | 142,961 | 123,223 |
| Ground-nut Oil | ... .. | — | 13,067 tins. |

A picul = 133½ lbs.

As one tin of oil can be produced from one picul of ground-nut seeds the falling-off was not great. There was a considerable import of flour which seems likely to increase in quantity.

SHIPPING.

The total number of steamers which called here during the year was 632, with a total net tonnage of 524,927, as compared with 615 steamers of total net tonnage of 519,399 in 1911. These figures include 180 coasting steamers and launches under 300 tons.

EDUCATION.

One effect of the revolution in China has been to give a considerable fillip to education in the Territory. Many more village schools have been established and there are more students at the older schools. There is a deficiency of suitable teachers, and, to remedy this, normal schools have been established in the neighbouring districts, one of which, in the city of Wëntêng, numbers sixty pupils, many of whom are from the Territory.

One of the pupils at this school, a village schoolmaster who was also headman of his village in British Territory, came some months ago to resign his post as headman as he would be absent from his village. He is over 40 years of age and a literary graduate of the old school, but he does not feel himself too old to learn for the good of his village. He took the opportunity to express his gratitude to the magistrate for having cured him of the opium habit some years ago.

The conduct of this man is reminiscent of the early reform movement in Japan, and it is to be hoped that China will produce many such men willing to learn new methods, not for their own advancement, but to educate and encourage the rising generation of their own villages.

The Government Free School at Port Edward had during the year an average attendance of 70, as compared with 60 in 1911. The aim of the Government in the administration of this school is to encourage the acquisition of what is now called in China "the new learning," but at the same time to insist on a satisfactory knowledge of the Chinese classics, which afford such an excellent moral training for the young and which there is now a tendency to neglect. The same object is also kept in view in the scholarship examinations, which, as was pointed out in last year's report, are financed by money voluntarily subscribed by the people in connection with theatrical entertainments. No scholarship examinations were held during the past year owing to the decrease in this fund caused by the disturbances connected with the revolution. The examinations will, however, again be held during the present year. The attendance at the Weihaiwei School for Europeans kept by Mr. Beer was 37, as compared with 43 in 1911. The attendance at the Church of England Mission School has increased to 20, as compared with 12 during the previous year. The aim of this school is to give a good grounding in Chinese and English up to the standard of a secondary school. Parents are gradually coming to regard this school as suitable for boys who have passed through elementary schools and who are able to continue their education. The average attendance at the Protestant Mission School for Chinese girls was 32.

In the three educational institutions under the control of the Catholic Franciscan Mission the attendance was as follows:—St. Joseph's School for Chinese, 16, as compared with 7 in 1911; Convent School for non-Chinese girls, 10, the same number as last year; native pupil workers, 35, the same number as in 1911.

The school for girls established by the anti foot-binding society was attended by 21 scholars, as compared with 25 in 1911.

Anti Foot-Binding Society.

An independent anti foot-binding society called the *Yuan Tsu Hui* (Original or Natural Foot Society) has been formed locally and is meeting with considerable success. The membership consists of over two hundred heads of Chinese families, and in one village recently the feet of fifty-six girls were unbound. In another village an old woman of over sixty unbound her feet as an example to others.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.*Criminal.*

The cases heard by the Judge of the High Court sitting in September included two murder cases. The first of these was a case of arsenic poisoning, and the second a brutal murder, in which the throat of the murdered man was cut while he was asleep.

The first of these cases presented the usual features of a murder by arsenic, and an analysis had to be obtained from Shanghai. A man of about fifty was poisoned by his wife and son-in-law who were proved to have had incestuous relations; both were found guilty and sentenced to death, but the woman, on the recommendation of the Judge, was reprieved. In the second case, a man of sixty murdered a man of fifty-five through jealousy. The detection of this case was a smart piece of work on the part of the police, and was only rendered possible by the murderer having retained property of the murdered man which was discovered by the police buried in his house.

Besides these two murder cases, three men were brought before the High Court for house-breaking and receiving, all of whom were convicted and sentenced.

There was a further case of armed robbery, the conviction of the guilty parties in which resulted in the breaking up of a band of pirates which had terrorised neighbouring waters for nearly a year.

Reference was made in last year's report to a case of daring piracy in the waters of the Territory, in which a gang of six pirates was concerned. After the occurrence of this case several more piracies occurred during the spring outside the waters of the Territory, and reports were circulated that the pirates had given notice that they intended to kill all Weihaiwei men who fell into their hands, in order to avenge the death of those concerned in the piracy within the waters of Weihaiwei. To show that their threats were not mere idle words, they murdered four natives of Weihaiwei belonging to two junks, and it was impossible to discover any clue to the identity of the culprits. At the end of July the pirates turned their attention from the sea to the land, and within twenty-four hours a band of seven of them, armed with knives and revolvers, committed a series of robberies in the Territory. One of these was fortunately recog-

nised and was finally captured in Port Edward. Documents were found in his possession and at his house giving the names of all his confederates, and also an address at Chefoo. An inspector of police was sent to Chefoo, and with the assistance of the police there the whole gang was captured with the exception of two men who had previously made their way to Manchuria. All the piracies committed by the gang having taken place in Chinese waters, the culprits were finally handed over to take their trial in the Chinese Courts, and in the course of this trial the murders of the four Weihaiwei junkmen were proved to have been committed by this gang, two of the murdered men having actually been closely connected by marriage with the leader of the gang. This gang of pirates was thus definitely broken up, and no more piracies have been reported since the members of it met the fate they so richly deserved.

In addition to the cases mentioned above, tried by the High Court, there was a total of 583 convictions in cases tried by the magistrates, which shows a considerable decrease as compared with 786 convictions in 1911.

Though the actual number of convictions has decreased, there has been a marked increase in armed robberies and serious crimes of a similar nature. This lawlessness is undoubtedly due to the disorder caused directly or indirectly by the revolution. The most noticeable decrease is in the number of convictions for gambling, 176, which shows a great reduction as compared with the number in 1911, which was 308. One of the chief reasons for this decrease was that, owing to the bad harvest of 1911 and to the revolution, money was too tight for cash to be available for gambling. Now that the money market has recovered, gambling is again on the increase.

The number of suicides reported still grows year by year, and the proportion of female to male suicides is, as in former years, two to one.

Civil.

There were three re-hearings of civil cases by the Judge of the High Court. Of these, two were pasturage disputes which are, as a class, perhaps the most troublesome of all the various civil cases constantly arising in Weihaiwei. In each case the Judge visited the ground in dispute and fixed the boundaries, and the decisions given coincided with the orders previously made by the Magistrate. To show the amount of trouble involved in dealing with cases of this nature, it may be mentioned that the visit of the Judge was prolonged to nearly a month, which constitutes the longest session of the High Court in the history of the Territory.

Besides the two cases mentioned, there were 373 civil cases heard by the Magistrates exercising the jurisdiction of the High Court, 301 of which were heard by the District Officer and 73 by the Magistrate at Port Edward. These figures show a considerable decrease as compared with the 439 civil cases heard in 1911, which may be attributed to the unrest and anxiety caused by the revolution in China.

LEGISLATION.

Two Ordinances were passed during the year:—No. 1, The Official Secrets Ordinance; No. 2, The Quarry Ordinance. The object of the second of these is to regulate the charging of fees for quarrying. The people of Weihaiwei, for an indefinite period in the past, have been in the habit of taking stone from the hillside in the neighbourhood of their villages for the purpose of building their own houses. The Ordinance is not intended to interfere with this practice but to authorise the charging of fees for quarrying carried on by building contractors and professional stone masons.

LIGHTHOUSES.

The working of the lighthouses under the superintendence of Engineer Commander Harris has been satisfactory. Some spare parts for the clockwork mechanism were made and fitted under the supervision of that officer.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural results during the year were, on the whole, fair, rain having come in May just in time to save a drought. Later in the year there was a further shortage of rain, owing to which the bean crop was poor, but the ground-nut crop turned out very well.

The rainfall during the year was the lowest on record. There were only 16.59 inches of rain, as compared with an average of over 30 inches in previous years.

The value of agricultural land has not yet recovered from the effects of the poor harvest of 1911, followed as it was by the revolution and consequent shortage of money, but it is gradually recovering. Early in 1912 land was almost unsaleable, the downward tendency being aggravated by the threatened drought. Prices now average about £17 an acre, which is less than half the price obtained four or five years ago, when a series of good harvests had sent up the price of land, for when harvests are good no one is willing to sell, but when bad poorer people have to sell to live. The prices given do not apply to the immediate vicinity of Port Edward, where the land has risen considerably in value and has recently sold for as much as £240 an acre.

AFFORESTATION.

Two hundred and fifty thousand fir trees were planted on the Island, which is now very much changed in appearance from ten years ago, when a visitor remarked that the only trees on the Island were flag posts! Several hundred acacias were also planted and the avenues of trees on the mainland extended.

OPIUM.

Opium smoking in the Territory, which has never been a prevalent habit among its inhabitants, is rapidly decreasing. The number of licensed opium smokers was 36, as compared with 42 in the previous year, and the number of convictions for offences under the Ordinance was 47, as compared with 95 in 1911.

Of the persons convicted, six preferred to go to gaol rather than pay the fine imposed. They were discharged from gaol cured of the opium habit, as were also the four or five other opium smokers who were sentenced to imprisonment for other offences. This decrease in the figures connected with opium smoking in the Territory is remarkable when compared with the marked increase which took place outside the Territory during the disturbances incident to the revolution.

In the report for last year reference was made to the increase of drunkenness among the Chinese in connection with the decrease of opium smoking. There has been no marked increase of the excessive use of alcohol during the past year, and very few cases of drunkenness have come before the Magistrates. Drunkenness among the inhabitants of this Territory has not become a prevalent or formidable social evil. But, as opium has been prohibited, the Chinese find it difficult to dispense with all forms of stimulants, so liquor in the form of Chinese spirits tends to take its place and drunkenness is now not so rare a vice as it used to be. The Chinese in Weihaiwei still are, as a general rule, undoubtedly a sober race, so any exception to that rule naturally attracts greater attention than in other places where drunkenness is more prevalent.

HOSPITALS.

Increasing confidence of the Chinese in European methods was shown by a very marked rise in the number of patients treated in the hospital at Port Edward, viz., 4,923 out-patients and 110 in-patients, making a total of 5,033, as compared with 3,909 in 1911.

One hundred operations were performed, and of these perhaps the most interesting were ten cases of gunboat wounds received during the fighting in Chinese territory near the frontier of Weihaiwei.

There were seven midwifery cases, five of which were difficult instrumental cases. The Chinese are still very conservative in these cases and very seldom seek assistance, and then only when the patient is *in extremis*. They, as a rule, still prefer the primitive methods of the local beldames, which result in a very high rate of mortality among both women and children.

The total number of patients treated in the Island Hospital was 1,853. Of these, 1,842 were out-patients and 11 in-patients. Large numbers of out-patients were treated by Mr. Ma, Medical

Assistant at Wench'uant'ang, who continues to show great zeal and interest in his work. There were 4,009 new cases, with 7,328 attendances, as compared with 4,849 cases in eight months last year. The slight reduction in the number of patients prescribed for is accounted for by the inauguration of a new system of charging fees to cover the cost of drugs supplied. Under the old system many persons who could well afford to pay for the drugs used by them failed to do so, while now all patients have to pay cash unless they can bring a letter from their village headman, or other responsible person, certifying their inability to pay even the small sums demanded. It may be added that medical treatment is free to all comers, the only payment demanded being the cost price of the drugs supplied in the case of those who can afford to pay for them.

The Franciscan Sisters started a free dispensary at the Convent in 1908. In addition to treating patients who come to the dispensary, they also attend cases of sickness in the villages. Their charitable work is much appreciated by the Chinese, as may be seen from the following return, furnished by the Reverend Mother Superior, showing the number of patients treated in the dispensary since 1908.

| Year. | | | | | No. of patients. |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,436 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,140 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,736 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,554 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,274 |

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the Territory was very good and, as in 1911, there was no epidemic. Among Europeans there was one fatal case of typhus, which was contracted in Shanghai. A marine on the Island died of diphtheria. The source of infection could not be traced as there were no cases known to exist either on the Island or at Port Edward. The number of vaccinations performed on the mainland and Island were 3,593 and 30 respectively as compared with 3,841 and 211 in the previous year. Ninety per cent. of the vaccinations were successful.

SANITATION.

The sanitary condition of Port Edward and the Island was satisfactory. With a view to decrease the number of flies on the Island a committee was appointed to survey the rubbish shute. An iron shute was recommended and approved and will be constructed this year.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The returns for the year are given in the Appendix.

The highest monthly barometrical average was for November—30·740 inches, and the lowest April—29·084 inches. The average monthly range was ·709. The highest temperature was 97°, in July and August, and the lowest 4°, in December.

Rain or snow fell on 52 days, the annual rainfall being 16·59 inches, the lowest on record. The wettest month was August, with 5·04 inches.

POSTAL.

The number of mails despatched to Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin and Hong Kong was 807, composed of 876 bags including 3,241 registered articles and parcels. The number of mails received from the above-mentioned places was 899, made up of 1,198 bags including 3,141 registered articles and parcels. The number of mails despatched in closed bags to General Post Office, London, via Siberia, was 274, composed of 275 bags containing 78,676 letters, 5,382 postcards and 1,278 registered articles.

The quickest time in which a mail reached here from London was 14 days. The total receipts for the sale of postage stamps and postal orders during the year were as follows:—

| | \$ | cts. |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------|
| Stamps | 8,260.94 | |
| Imperial Postal Notes... | 24,243.50 | |
| Local Postal Notes | 4,374.39 | |
| | <u>\$36,878.83</u> | |

This shows an increase of \$10,306.07 as compared with last year, which is due to the longer stay of the Fleet.

GAOL.

The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment was 186, which is 40 less than in 1911, but the daily average, 39, is in excess of last year, which indicates that the sentences passed have been longer owing to the increase of serious crime. The increase is also partly to be accounted for by the fact that prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are not now, as formerly, sent to Hong Kong to undergo their sentences.

The new gaol was occupied in January and is a great improvement in every way on the former buildings, and affords much better opportunities for supervision than were formerly possible. One prisoner under sentence of death attempted to commit suicide but was prevented from doing himself any harm. The work performed by the prisoners has, as usual, been chiefly the making and repairing of roads and tree planting. It has been remarked that prisoners serving long sentences are nearly always

the best workers. The health of the prisoners has been very good, no cases of serious illness having occurred. There were one birth in gaol and two executions.

REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

In the report for last year reference was made to the Revolution in China so far as it affected the districts in the neighbourhood of this Territory. Sporadic fighting continued till the end of June, and though order has gradually been restored in those districts, there is still a feeling of unrest among their inhabitants as well as among the people of this Territory, and serious crime has been more prevalent than formerly. It is estimated that 700 men were killed in the disturbances in Chinese territory, 120 of whom were revolutionaries killed by the people, who were exasperated by forced subscriptions and interference with their customs. The disturbed conditions of the districts adjoining this Territory necessitate the presence of a military detachment, first supplied by the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, who were relieved in September by a detachment of the Prince Albert's Somerset Light Infantry. The latter returned to Tientsin at the end of March last. Both military detachments discharged their duties in a most efficient manner and the thanks of this Government for their valuable assistance were conveyed to them before they left Weihaiwei. The departure of the military has necessitated an increase of 40 in the local Police Force in order that the marked increase in serious crime may be held in check.

BRITISH FLEET AND FOREIGN SHIPS OF WAR.

The British Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe arrived about the beginning of June and left about the end of September after having carried out its usual gunnery exercises. H.M.S. "Monmouth" was here during the winter months and its presence was much appreciated, as no man-of-war has been stationed here during that season for many years past. In July Weihaiwei was honoured by visits from Admiral de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief of the French Fleet in Eastern waters, in his flagship "Dupleix"; from Captain Nanta in the Austrian cruiser "Kaizer Franz Josef I."; and from Captain de Lussanet de la Sabloniere in the Dutch cruiser "Holland"; in August by a visit from Lieutenant Claasfen in the German destroyer "Taku," and in October by a visit from Captain Yoshiyama and Captain Sato of the Japanese cruisers "Tsugaru" and "Suzuya."

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,

Commissioner.

Government House,
Weihaiwei,

27th May, 1913.

VEI

5 Miles

Kimin I. 龜山
(Chi Ming Yau)

To

Sand Hills

Hsi Tou

an Chai

ENG DISTRICT

ance Survey Office, Southampton, 1913.

APPENDIX.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURN FOR 1912.

| 1912. | Barometer. | | | | Temperature. | | | | | Rain or Snow. | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | Highest in Month. | Lowest in Month. | Mean of Month. | Range. | Highest in Month. | Lowest in Month. | Range in Month. | Mean of Highest. | Mean of Lowest. | Mean daily Range. | Days it fell. | Amount collected. |
| January ... | Inches. 30-642 | Inches. 30-050 | Inches. 30-365 | Inches. -592 | °F. 41 | °F. 11 | °F. 30 | °F. 35 | °F. 17 | °F. 18 | 0 | 0 |
| February ... | 30-518 | 29-850 | 30-584 | -668 | 52 | 14 | 38 | 41 | 22 | 19 | 3 | 1-52 |
| March ... | 30-398 | 29-562 | 30-146 | -826 | 62 | 19 | 43 | 48 | 27 | 21 | 4 | -29 (1 snow) |
| April ... | 30-394 | 29-084 | 29-898 | 1-310 | 85 | 25 | 60 | 62 | 39 | 23 | 1 | -55 |
| May ... | 30-172 | 29-344 | 29-857 | -828 | 83 | 40 | 43 | 71 | 46 | 25 | 4 | 1-54 |
| June ... | 29-982 | 29-510 | 29-739 | -472 | 89 | 49 | 40 | 80 | 55 | 25 | 5 | -75 |
| July ... | 29-964 | 29-344 | 29-982 | -620 | 97 | 67 | 30 | 85 | 62 | 23 | 5 | 4-44 |
| August ... | 30-062 | 29-670 | 29-870 | -392 | 97 | 57 | 40 | 84 | 65 | 19 | 11 | 5-04 |
| September ... | 30-350 | 29-674 | 30-085 | -676 | 83 | 46 | 37 | 74 | 54 | 20 | 7 | -90 |
| October ... | 30-540 | 29-950 | 30-194 | -590 | 82 | 12 | 52 | 66 | 42 | 24 | 6 | -82 |
| November ... | 30-740 | 29-838 | 30-291 | -902 | 70 | 12 | 58 | 48 | 27 | 21 | 1 | -01 (snow) |
| December ... | 30-708 | 30-074 | 30-402 | -634 | 51 | 4 | 47 | 37 | 18 | 19 | 5 | -73 (snow) |
| Mean | 30-371 | 29-662 | 30-118 | -709 | 74 | 31 | 43 | 61 | 39 | 21 | *52 | *16-59 |

* Totals.

Port Edward,
Weihaiwei.H. J. HICKIN,
Medical Officer.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 725 | Gold Coast | 1911 |
| 726 | Turks and Caicos Islands... | " |
| 727 | Fiji | " |
| 728 | Bechuanaland Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 729 | Basutoland | " |
| 730 | Colonial Survey Committee | " |
| 731 | Malta | " |
| 732 | Nyasaland | " |
| 733 | British Honduras | 1911 |
| 734 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands... | 1910 |
| 735 | Southern Nigeria | 1911 |
| 736 | Somaliland | 1911-1912 |
| 737 | Imperial Institute | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria | " |
| 739 | Jamaica | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland | " |
| 741 | Bahamas | " |
| 742 | Grenada | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate ... | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate... | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 72 | Fiji | Hurricane, 1910. |
| 73 | Jamaica | Cayman Islands. |
| 74 | Ceylon... .. | Mineral Survey, 1906-7 and 1907-8. |
| 75 | West Indies... .. | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei... .. | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies... .. | Preservation of Ancient Monuments. |

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 758.

C E Y L O N .

REPORT FOR 1911-12.

(For Report for 1910-11, see No. 716.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

July, 1913.



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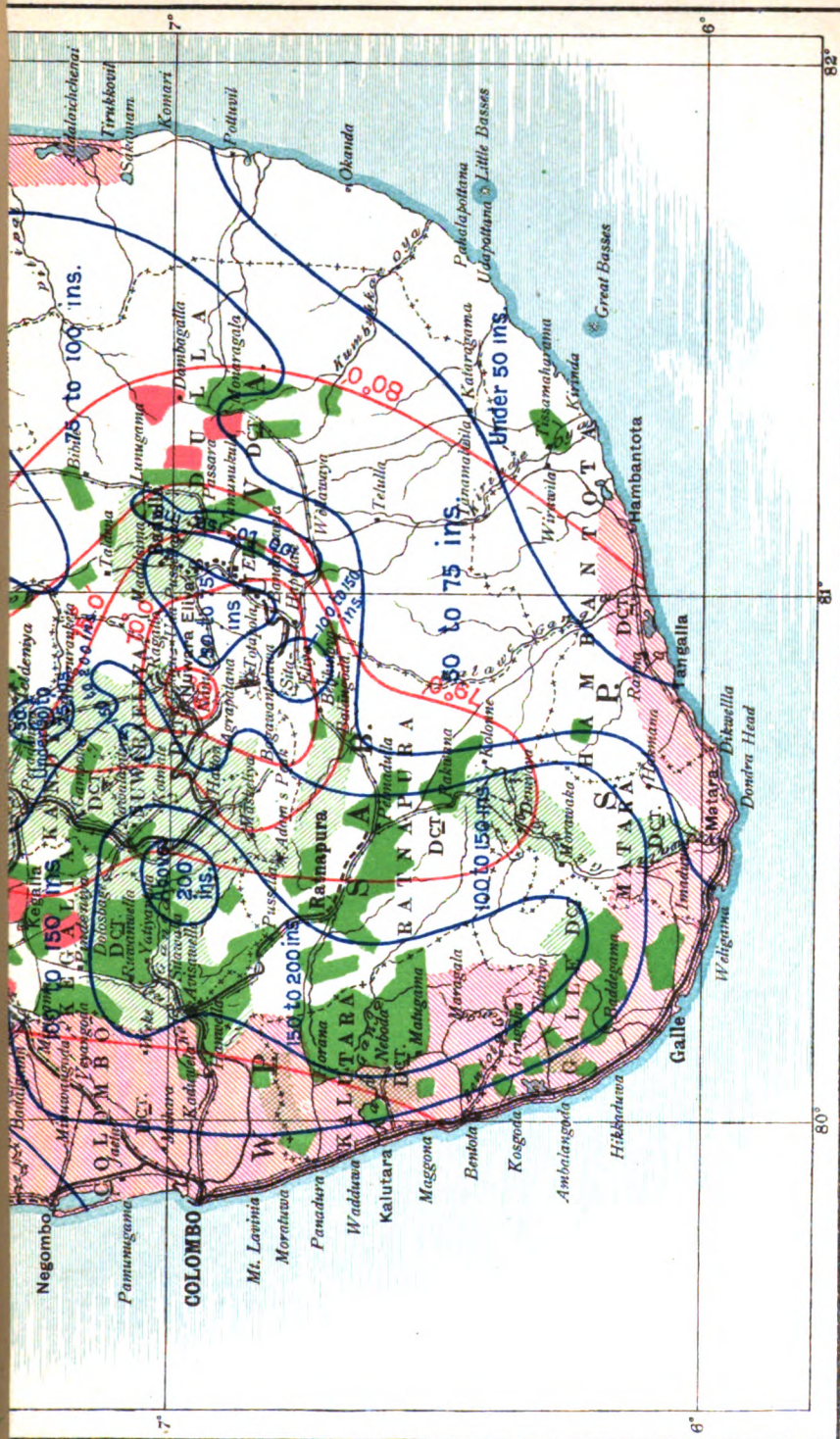
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CONTENTS.

| MAP. | PAGE |
|--|------|
| I.—FINANCIAL : | |
| General Revenue and Expenditure | 1 |
| Assets and Liabilities | 8 |
| Public Debt | 8 |
| Currency and Banking | 9 |
| Municipalities | 10 |
| Local Boards | 11 |
| II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES : | |
| Imports and Exports | 11 |
| Mines, Manufactures, and Fisheries.. .. . | 17 |
| Agriculture | 19 |
| Land Grants and General Value of Land | 21 |
| Shipping | 22 |
| III.—LEGISLATION | 24 |
| IV —EDUCATION : | |
| Vernacular Education | 26 |
| English Schools | 26 |
| Training of Teachers | 28 |
| Technical, Industrial, and Agricultural Education | 28 |
| Proposed Educational Reforms | 29 |
| V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS : | |
| Hospitals | 30 |
| Medical Institutions | 30 |
| Asylums | 30 |
| Poor Houses | 30 |
| Reformatories | 30 |
| Savings Banks | 31 |
| VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS : | |
| Police | 31 |
| Prisons | 31 |
| Criminal Statistics | 32 |
| VII —VITAL STATISTICS : | |
| Population | 33 |
| Public Health | 34 |
| Sanitation | 35 |
| Climate | 35 |
| VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES | 36 |
| IX.—PUBLIC WORKS : | |
| Public Works Department | 37 |
| Colombo Harbour Works | 37 |
| Railway | 37 |
| Irrigation | 39 |
| Forests | 39 |
| X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS : | |
| Important Events | 40 |
| Public Service | 41 |
| The Excise Commission | 41 |
| Immigration and Emigration | 41 |
| Openings for Investment of Capital.. .. . | 42 |





REPORT ON THE CEYLON BLUE BOOK OF 1911-1912.

[NOTE.—The last Report dealt with the financial year 1910-11. It has since been decided that the Blue Book should give statistics for the calendar year so far as possible. This Report, therefore, deals with statistics for the calendar year 1911, except in the sections dealing with Finance, Education, and Railway, where, the figures being based on the returns for the financial year, the period dealt with is that from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912.]

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Revenue.

THE revenue in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 47,246,222, which was Rs. 3,034,222 more than the estimate, and Rs. 2,609,122 more than the total expenditure of the twelve months chargeable to revenue.

Taking two-thirds of the total for the eighteen months 1910-11 as the proportionate revenue for twelve months ending June 30, 1911, the revenue during the period under review was Rs. 3,504,464 more than the revenue of the preceding twelve months.

The following table shows the rapid growth of the Ceylon revenue during the last decade :—

| Year. | Revenue. | | Expenditure. | | Excess of Revenue as compared with previous Year. | Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure. | Rs. |
|-------------|------------|----|-------------------------|----|--|--|------------------------|
| | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 1901 .. | 26,437,102 | .. | 29,216,747 ^a | .. | — | — | 2,779,645 ^b |
| 1902 .. | 28,435,158 | .. | 28,042,105 ^c | .. | 1,998,056 | 393,053 | |
| 1903 .. | 29,423,308 | .. | 27,078,759 ^d | .. | 988,150 | 2,344,549 | |
| 1904 .. | 30,472,325 | .. | 32,019,393 | .. | 1,049,017 | — | 1,547,068 ^b |
| 1905 .. | 34,395,336 | .. | 29,736,899 | .. | 3,923,011 | 4,658,437 | |
| 1906 .. | 35,030,661 | .. | 32,644,215 | .. | 635,325 | 2,386,446 | |
| 1907 .. | 36,573,825 | .. | 32,591,522 | .. | 1,543,164 | 3,982,303 | |
| 1908 .. | 35,572,849 | .. | 35,032,055 ^e | .. | — | 540,794 | |
| 1909 .. | 39,332,861 | .. | 35,789,398 ^f | .. | 3,760,012 | 3,543,463 | |
| 1910-11* .. | 43,741,758 | .. | 39,302,822 ^g | .. | 4,408,897 | 4,438,936 | |
| 1911-12 .. | 47,246,222 | .. | 44,637,100 ^h | .. | 3,504,464 | 2,609,122 | |

* Proportionately for twelve months.

^a Includes Rs. 3,320,152 from surplus balances.

^b Deficit.

^c Includes Rs. 1,700,227 from surplus balances.

^d Includes Rs. 363,931 from surplus balances.

^e Includes Rs. 278,508 from surplus balances.

^f Includes Rs. 1,906,442 from surplus balances.

^g Includes Rs. 2,835,115 from surplus balances.

^h Includes Rs. 5,118,596 from surplus balances.

It will be seen that the revenue has increased by 78 per cent. during the decade.

The following is a comparative statement showing the actual revenue collected in 1910-11 and 1911-12 :—

| | A. Revenue for Eighteen Months, 1910-11. | B. Proportionate Revenue for Twelve Months, 1910-11. | C. Revenue for 1911-12 (Twelve Months). | Nett Increase (compared with B). | Nett Decrease (compared with B). |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Customs | 16,885,970 | 11,257,313 | 12,554,534 | 1,297,221 | — |
| 2. Port, Harbour, Wharf, Warehouse, and other Dues | 4,097,681 | 2,731,787 | 2,924,519 | 192,732 | — |
| 3. Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified .. | 13,802,335 | 9,201,556 | 10,128,717 | 927,161 | — |
| 4. Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimburse- ments in Aid | 2,457,736 | 1,638,491 | 1,799,056 | 160,565 | — |
| 5. Post and Telegraphs .. | 2,700,903 | 1,800,602 | 1,849,382 | 48,780 | — |
| 6. Government Railway .. | 20,160,125 | 13,440,083 | 14,052,651 | 612,568 | — |
| 7. Interest | 1,824,724 | 1,216,483 | 1,226,774 | 10,291 | — |
| 8. Miscellaneous Receipts .. | 1,119,598 | 746,399 | 581,074 | — | 165,325 |
| 9. Land Revenue (exclusive of Land Sales) | 775,831 | 517,221 | 449,469 | — | 67,752 |
| 10. Land Sales | 1,787,735 | 1,191,823 | 1,680,046 | 488,223 | — |
| Total | 65,612,638 | 43,741,758 | 47,246,222 | 3,737,541 | 233,077 |
| Deduct Decrease .. | | | | 233,077 | |
| Nett Increase for 12 Months .. | | | | 3,504,464 | |

There is an increase under every head of revenue as compared with 1910-11, with the exception of Miscellaneous Receipts and Land Revenue (exclusive of Land Sales). The decrease under the former is chiefly due to the Pearl Fishery Rent (Rs. 310,000) not having been paid in for 1912; that under the latter to a decrease in receipts on account of Rent of Lands, Miscellaneous Land Revenue, and Sale of Timber and Forest Produce. The increase of nearly 13 lakhs under Customs, 6 under Government Railways, and nearly 5 lakhs under Land Sales are indicative of the continued prosperity of the Island. The increase of over 9 lakhs under Licenses is due to the abolition of Judicial Stamps and the use of Revenue Stamps in their stead, as well as to larger receipts under Arrack Rents.

Surplus Fund.—The surplus fund of the Colony on June 30, 1912, stood at Rs. 29,409,559, or Rs. 2,609,123 more than at the end of June, 1911. The fund is composed of balances accruing by excess of revenue over expenditure in successive years, and is utilized to finance the execution of certain important public works in accordance with a programme approved by the Secretary of State. Advances are also made from the fund to meet expenditure on works properly chargeable to loan funds, such as the Colombo Harbour Works and the Mannar Railway, such advances being repaid as further loans are raised. After the first portion of the loan raised under Ordinance No. 6 of 1909 had been exhausted, a sum of Rs. 2,736,933 was advanced to meet expenditure during the first half of 1911, and Rs. 4,006,587 to meet expenditure between July, 1911, and June, 1912.

Of the total fund of Rs. 29,409,559, a sum of Rs. 12,126,415, including the advance to loan works, had not been appropriated up to June 30, 1912. The commitments against the surplus balances, of which about 40 per cent. had been spent to June 30, 1912, include 17½ lakhs to be expended on roads and bridges, 38 lakhs for survey and settlement of land, 39 for the Chilaw Railway, 24 for rolling stock, 26 for the Badulla Railway, 15 towards the cost of deepening the Colombo Harbour, 22 for the Pelmadulla Railway, besides a number of smaller appropriations for other important public works.

Expenditure.

The ordinary expenditure of 1911-12, including the amount expended from surplus balances, totalled Rs. 44,637,100, or Rs. 5,377,143 less than the estimated expenditure.

The following is a comparative statement showing the actual expenditure in 1910-11 and 1911-12.

— — — — —

| Hheads of Service. | Expenditure for 18 Months, 1910-11. | | Proportionate Expenditure for 12 Months, 1910-11. | | Expenditure for 1911-12. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|---|---|----|---|----|-----------------------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|
| | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. |
| 1. Public Debt... | 6,732,556 | 83 | 4,488,371 | 22 | 4,333,121 | 92 | — | .. | 155,249 | 30 |
| 2. Military Expenditure | 2,958,339 | 32 | 1,972,226 | 21 | 1,724,681 | 31 | — | .. | 247,544 | 90 |
| 3. Pensions .. | 2,070,921 | 72 | 1,380,614 | 48 | 1,474,528 | 23 | 93,913 | 75 | — | .. |
| 4. Ecclesiastical .. | 4,909 | 70 | 3,273 | 13 | 3,119 | 80 | — | .. | 153 | 33 |
| 5. Exchange .. | 471,903 | 20 | 314,602 | 13 | 322,026 | 36 | 7,424 | 23 | — | .. |
| 6. His Excellency the Governor | 273,837 | 34 | 182,558 | 23 | 183,981 | 87 | 1,423 | 64 | — | .. |
| 7. Civil Service .. | 1,480,918 | 19 | 987,278 | 79 | 1,014,191 | 80 | 26,913 | 1 | — | .. |
| 8. Clerical Service .. | 1,623,001 | 78 | 1,082,001 | 19 | 1,133,907 | 14 | 51,905 | 95 | — | .. |
| 9. Secretariat .. | 394,818 | 90 | 263,212 | 60 | 275,520 | 97 | 12,308 | 37 | — | .. |
| 10. Controller of Revenue | 2,874 | 7 | 1,916 | 5 | 2,998 | 13 | 1,080 | 8 | — | .. |
| 11. Treasury .. | 61,074 | 8 | 41,116 | 5 | 41,893 | 46 | 777 | 41 | — | .. |
| 12. Audit Office .. | 59,269 | 57 | 39,513 | 5 | 43,285 | 19 | 3,772 | 14 | — | .. |
| 13. Provincial Administration .. | 1,250,432 | 60 | 833,621 | 73 | 874,417 | 68 | 40,795 | 93 | — | .. |
| 14. Settlement Officer under Waste Lands Ordinance .. | 141,240 | 4 | 94,160 | 3 | 92,211 | 39 | — | .. | 1,948 | 64 |
| 15. Survey Department | 1,801,930 | 83 | 1,201,287 | 22 | 1,224,861 | 27 | 23,574 | 5 | — | .. |
| 16. Government Stores .. | 233,757 | 42 | 156,838 | 28 | 157,911 | 50 | 2,073 | 22 | — | .. |
| 17. Immigration and Quarantine | 302,718 | 28 | 201,812 | 19 | 218,290 | 55 | 16,478 | 36 | — | .. |
| 18. Customs .. | 258,554 | 18 | 172,369 | 45 | 227,583 | 74 | 55,214 | 29 | — | .. |
| 19. Post Office .. | 2,691,814 | 42 | 1,727,876 | 28 | 1,909,418 | 91 | 181,542 | 63 | — | .. |
| 20. Forest Department | 367,333 | 68 | 244,889 | 12 | 280,926 | 97 | 36,037 | 85 | — | .. |
| 21. Railway Department | 8,838,955 | 93 | 5,892,637 | 29 | 6,270,484 | 35 | 377,847 | 6 | — | .. |
| 22. Port and Marine, Colombo .. | 740,645 | 99 | 493,763 | 99 | 534,290 | 52 | 40,526 | 53 | — | .. |
| 23. Port and Marine other than Colombo | 55,215 | 22 | 36,810 | 15 | 37,270 | 32 | 460 | 17 | — | .. |
| 24. Legal Departments :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supreme Court .. | 236,270 | 96 | 157,513 | 97 | 179,340 | 82 | 21,826 | 85 | — | .. |
| Attorney-General .. | 113,586 | 66 | 75,724 | 44 | 78,351 | 10 | 2,626 | 66 | — | .. |
| Solicitor-General .. | 20,438 | 15 | 13,625 | 43 | 13,840 | 35 | 214 | 92 | — | .. |
| District Courts .. | 121,892 | 56 | 81,261 | 71 | 83,373 | 71 | 2,112 | 0 | — | .. |
| Courts of Requests and Police Courts | 67,212 | 69 | 44,808 | 46 | 43,807 | 50 | — | .. | 1,000 | 96 |
| Registration of Lands .. | 56,986 | 54 | 37,991 | 3 | 48,748 | 66 | 10,757 | 63 | — | .. |
| Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths .. | 150,186 | 82 | 100,124 | 55 | 109,609 | 19 | 9,484 | 64 | — | .. |
| Fiscals .. | 309,810 | 28 | 206,540 | 19 | 228,123 | 50 | 21,583 | 31 | — | .. |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------|----|---------------|----|---------------|----|--------------|----|------------|
| 25. | Police .. | 1,093,703 13 | .. | 1,129,175 42 | .. | 1,138,379 19 | .. | 9,203 77 | .. | — |
| 26. | Prisons Department .. | 826,608 21 | .. | 551,112 14 | .. | 544,131 54 | .. | — | .. | 6,980 60 |
| 27. | Medical Department .. | 3,903,000 96 | .. | 2,602,000 64 | .. | 3,118,576 28 | .. | 516,575 64 | .. | — |
| 28. | Education .. | 2,214,922 44 | .. | 1,476,614 96 | .. | 1,707,218 19 | .. | 230,603 23 | .. | — |
| 29. | Botanic Gardens .. | 227,928 1 | .. | 151,952 1 | .. | 147,697 8 | .. | — | .. | 4,254 93 |
| 30. | Colombo Museum .. | 50,448 58 | .. | 33,632 39 | .. | 42,099 20 | .. | 8,466 81 | .. | — |
| 31. | Archaeological Commissioner .. | 147,466 2 | .. | 98,310 68 | .. | 116,955 16 | .. | 18,644 48 | .. | — |
| 32. | Veterinary Department .. | 127,987 12 | .. | 86,324 75 | .. | 77,512 9 | .. | — | .. | 7,812 06 |
| 33. | Agricultural Society .. | 45,000 0 | .. | 30,000 0 | .. | 30,047 50 | .. | 47 50 | .. | — |
| 34. | Mineralogical Survey .. | 30,131 97 | .. | 20,087 98 | .. | 15,672 42 | .. | — | .. | 4,415 56 |
| 35. | Inspector of Mines .. | 25,802 33 | .. | 17,201 55 | .. | 16,590 55 | .. | — | .. | 611 0 |
| 36. | Inspector of Factories .. | 6,240 48 | .. | 4,160 32 | .. | 5,397 15 | .. | 1,236 83 | .. | — |
| 37. | Registrar of Patents .. | 6,278 53 | .. | 4,185 69 | .. | 4,402 37 | .. | 216 68 | .. | — |
| 38. | Miscellaneous Services .. | 1,472,101 88 | .. | 981,401 25 | .. | 1,460,388 35 | .. | 478,987 10 | .. | — |
| 39. | Irrigation Department .. | 570,221 40 | .. | 380,147 60 | .. | 361,360 93 | .. | — | .. | 18,786 67 |
| 40. | Irrigation Annually Recurrent .. | 187,891 33 | .. | 125,260 89 | .. | 130,029 69 | .. | 4,768 80 | .. | — |
| 41. | Public Works Department .. | 922,453 20 | .. | 614,968 80 | .. | 692,405 29 | .. | 77,436 49 | .. | — |
| 42. | Public Works Annually Recurrent .. | 4,151,934 97 | .. | 2,767,956 65 | .. | 2,890,124 46 | .. | 122,167 81 | .. | — |
| 43. | Public Works Extraordinary .. | 2,424,587 62 | .. | 1,616,391 75 | .. | 2,060,108 79 | .. | 443,717 4 | .. | — |
| 44. | Irrigation Extraordinary .. | 292,407 52 | .. | 194,938 35 | .. | 208,879 5 | .. | 13,940 70 | .. | — |
| 45. | Railway Works Extraordinary .. | 1,580,318 63 | .. | 1,053,545 75 | .. | 1,584,412 5 | .. | 530,866 30 | .. | — |
| | Total Expenditure from General Revenue, Heads 1 to 45 .. | 54,701,562 28 | .. | 36,467,708 21 | .. | 39,518,503 52 | .. | 3,499,553 86 | .. | 448,758 55 |
| 46. | Works chargeable to Surplus Balances :— | | | | | | | | | |
| | Protection of Sea Coast Railway Line .. | 96,291 1 | .. | 64,194 1 | .. | 59,906 76 | .. | — | .. | 4,287 25 |
| | Kalutara Bridge .. | 46,680 41 | .. | 31,120 27 | .. | 27,823 35 | .. | — | .. | 3,296 92 |
| | Negombo Railway .. | 12,268 11 | .. | 12,178 74 | .. | 5,208 90 | .. | — | .. | 6,969 84 |
| | Colombo Defences .. | 211,567 27 | .. | 141,044 85 | .. | 127,502 88 | .. | — | .. | 13,541 97 |
| | Printing Office .. | 198,445 62 | .. | 132,297 8 | .. | 12,022 35 | .. | — | .. | 120,274 73 |
| | Completion of Interlocking Points and Signals .. | 163,758 82 | .. | 109,172 55 | .. | 62,622 91 | .. | — | .. | 46,549 64 |
| | Fitting existing Rolling Stock with Vacuum Brakes .. | 102,471 62 | .. | 68,314 41 | .. | 76,052 5 | .. | 7,737 64 | .. | — |
| | Colombo Customs (Quay Wall and Jetties) .. | 162,901 14 | .. | 108,600 76 | .. | 65,065 42 | .. | — | .. | 43,535 34 |
| | Warehouses, Colombo Customs .. | 11,290 82 | .. | 7,627 21 | .. | 450 50 | .. | — | .. | 7,076 71 |
| | Bandarawela Motor Mail Service .. | — | .. | — | .. | 69,610 82 | .. | 69,610 82 | .. | — |
| | Bandarawela-Badulla Railway Survey .. | — | .. | — | .. | 25,865 69 | .. | 25,865 69 | .. | — |
| | Acquisition of Captain's Garden .. | — | .. | — | .. | 356,016 61 | .. | 356,016 61 | .. | — |
| | Allowance to Public Officers stationed in Colombo .. | — | .. | — | .. | 336,827 68 | .. | 336,827 68 | .. | — |
| | Deepening Colombo Harbour .. | — | .. | — | .. | 19,679 29 | .. | 19,679 29 | .. | — |

| Heads of Service. | Expenditure for 18 Months, 1910-11. | | Proportionate Expenditure for 12 Months, 1910-11. | | Expenditure for 1911-12. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|---|---|----|---|-----------|-----------------------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|
| | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. |
| Police Stations .. | 108,912 | 34 | .. | 72,608 | 23 | .. | 79,481 | 42 | .. | .. |
| Nuwara Eliya Lighting .. | 145,160 | 34 | .. | 96,773 | 56 | .. | .. | .. | 49,718 | 12 |
| Underground Telephone Cables for Colombo | 127,700 | 72 | .. | 85,133 | 81 | .. | .. | .. | 76,334 | 6 |
| Telephone Trunk Line, Peradeniya Junction to Gampola, Hatton, and Nanu-oya | 114,126 | 36 | .. | 76,084 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 76,084 | 24 |
| Hospitals .. | 174,453 | 42 | .. | 116,302 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | 50,077 | 50 |
| Precautions against Infectious Diseases .. | 74,670 | 1 | .. | 49,780 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Roads and Bridges .. | 401,643 | 8 | .. | 267,762 | 5 | .. | 30,595 | 37 | 4,630 | 80 |
| Royal College .. | 59,421 | 81 | .. | 39,614 | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Survey and Settlement .. | 611,481 | 38 | .. | 407,654 | 25 | .. | 50,720 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Improvements to Northern Railway Line | 259,886 | 0 | .. | 173,257 | 34 | .. | 23,472 | 63 | .. | .. |
| Water Supply to Minor Towns— | | | | | | | 26,742 | 66 | .. | .. |
| Galle .. | 79,937 | 88 | .. | 53,291 | 92 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mannar .. | 3,091 | 32 | .. | 2,460 | 88 | .. | .. | .. | 32,340 | 35 |
| Diyatalawa .. | 3,947 | 9 | .. | 2,631 | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Railway to Chilaw .. | 127,682 | 49 | .. | 85,121 | 66 | .. | 1,335,231 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Rolling Stock for Railway .. | 943,810 | 78 | .. | 629,207 | 19 | .. | 311,613 | 52 | .. | .. |
| Wireless Telegraphy .. | 860 | 81 | .. | 573 | 87 | .. | 83,356 | 35 | .. | .. |
| Extension to General Treasury .. | 2,281 | 51 | .. | 1,521 | 1 | .. | 41,186 | 51 | .. | .. |
| Biological Laboratory, Medical College .. | 1,330 | 0 | .. | 886 | 66 | .. | 20,635 | 30 | .. | .. |
| Total Expenditure on Works chargeable to Surplus Balances, Head 46 | 4,252,672 | 16 | .. | 2,835,114 | 77 | .. | 2,818,198 | 69 | 534,717 | 47 |

Summary of ordinary Expenditure.

| From | 1910-11 (12 Months). | | 1911-12. | | Nett Increase. |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. | |
| General Revenue | .. | 36,467,708 21 | .. | 39,518,503 52 | .. 3,050,795 31 |
| Surplus Balances.. | .. | 2,835,114 77 | .. | 5,118,595 99 | .. 2,283,481 22 |
| Grand Total | .. | 39,302,822 98 | | 44,637,099 51 | 5,334,276 53 |

Taking a two-thirds proportion of the figures for the eighteen months of 1910-11 as the ordinary expenditure for the twelve months ending June 30, 1911, it will be seen that the expenditure of 1911-12, exclusive of expenditure from surplus balances, is in excess of that for the previous twelve months by Rs. 3,050,795.

There is a decrease of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under Public Debt, which is accounted for by the fact that in the year under review there was no payment made in respect of the loan of £250,000 raised from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, the last annuity thereon having been paid off in the previous year. There is also a decrease of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under Military Expenditure, which is explained by the payment during the previous year of arrears of increased rates for 1909, 1910, and 1911 in respect of military contribution to the Imperial Government.

There is an increase under nearly all the other heads. That of Rs. 180,000 under Post Office is mainly due to the all-round expansion of the work of the Department, but includes notable additions under the sub-heads of Delivery of Telegrams, Telegraph Extensions, and Telephone Extensions. The Railway Department shows an all-round increase of Rs. 377,000. The Medical Department is responsible for an increase of over 5 lakhs. Of this, the working of the Opium Ordinance absorbed nearly Rs. 17,000, and expenses on account of a cholera outbreak involved the expenditure of an additional Rs. 17,000 odd. In an unusually unhealthy year Purchase of Medicines showed an increase of nearly 2 lakhs, while there was a general increase of expenditure on Hospitals. Education shows an increase of Rs. 230,000. Under Public Works Extraordinary there is an increase of over 4 lakhs, of which 2 lakhs odd were expended on the acquisition of land in Colombo in connection with the expansion of the headworks of the Railway. The largest increase of all, under Railway Works Extraordinary, amounts to Rs. 530,000 odd, of which over 2 lakhs were devoted to the provision of new engines. The increase of Rs. 470,000 under Miscellaneous Services includes expenditure in connection with the Excise Commission, the representation of Ceylon at the Delhi Durbar, the local Coronation celebrations, the election of members of the Legislative Council, and the investigation of sprue, while over $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were expended in compensating Municipalities and Road Committees for the abolition of road and bridge tolls.

Works chargeable to Surplus Balances show an expenditure of 51 lakhs out of 61 provided in the Estimates, or an increase of nearly 23 lakhs over the proportionate figure for the preceding twelve months, and of nearly 9 lakhs over the actual expenditure of the eighteen months of 1910-11. The principal items of expenditure were the acquisition of Captain's Garden, Colombo, to provide for the expansion of the headworks of the Railway; the payment of the special allowance recently granted to public officers stationed in Colombo; the railway extension to Chilaw; and the provision of rolling stock for the Railway.

As apart from ordinary expenditure, the following comparative statement shows the expenditure during the twelve months on Public Works Extraordinary chargeable to Loan Funds (which was met by advances from surplus balances pending the raising of a further loan) as compared with the expenditure during 1910-11 :—

| | 1910-11 (18 Months). | | | 1910-11 (12 Months proportionately). | | | 1911-12 (12 Months). | |
|---|-------------------------|----|----|---|----|----|-------------------------|----|
| | Rs. | c. | | Rs. | c. | | Rs. | c. |
| Colombo Harbour Works .. | 1,130,482 | 4 | .. | 753,654 | 69 | .. | 1,210,512 | 50 |
| Colombo Stations Extensions .. | 494,767 | 13 | .. | 329,844 | 75 | .. | 371,600 | 7 |
| Ratnapura Railway .. | 1,197,235 | 76 | .. | 798,167 | 17 | .. | 324,743 | 62 |
| Duplication of Line, Ragama to Moratuwa .. | 968,950 | 68 | .. | 645,967 | 12 | .. | 437,489 | 13 |
| Colombo Lake Development .. | 43,233 | 68 | .. | 28,822 | 45 | .. | 108,548 | 63 |
| Karaiur Reclamation, Jaffna .. | 19,419 | 90 | .. | 12,946 | 60 | .. | 38,631 | 17 |
| Irrigation Works .. | 176,743 | 57 | .. | 117,829 | 4 | .. | 70,410 | 97 |
| Mannar Railway .. | 3,367,172 | 87 | .. | 2,244,781 | 91 | .. | 1,108,166 | 95 |
| Expenses of raising Loan (Ordinance No. 6 of 1909) .. | 163,307 | 44 | .. | 108,871 | 62 | .. | — | |
| Colombo Drainage Works, 2nd Series .. | 499,515 | 93 | .. | 333,010 | 62 | .. | 305,610 | 0 |
| Motor Traction as feeders to Railway .. | — | | .. | — | | .. | 1,057 | 94 |
| Additional Engines and Rolling Stock .. | — | | .. | — | | .. | 29,816 | 90 |
| Total .. | 8,060,829 | 0 | | 5,373,885 | 97 | | 4,006,587 | 88 |

(B) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The assets of the Colony on June 30, 1912, were Rs. 35,154,678, and the liabilities Rs. 12,488,640, the assets thus exceeding the liabilities by Rs. 22,666,038. Further, a sum of Rs. 6,743,521 had been advanced from surplus balances for Harbour, Railway, and Irrigation expenditure, which will ultimately be charged to loan.

Of the assets, a sum of—

Rs. 6,854,805 was in cash in the hands of the Treasurer, the Government Agents, the local banks, and the Crown Agents in London ;
 Rs. 15,453,720 in investments ;
 Rs. 8,486,704 advanced for the Colombo Drainage Works ;
 Rs. 2,018,993 in stores ;
 Rs. 1,110,202 in loans to Local Bodies ; and
 Rs. 781,866 in miscellaneous advances.

The chief liabilities were—

| | Rs. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund .. | 6,590,765 |
| General Deposits. | 4,349,544 |

(C) PUBLIC DEBT.

On June 30, 1912, the public debt of Ceylon stood as follows :—

| | £ |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Nett Sterling Debt .. | 5,038,570 |
| Nett Silver Debt (Rs. 2,434,260) .. | 162,284 |
| Total indebtedness .. | £5,200,854 |

The following table exhibits in sterling the revenue and nett amount of debt during each of the last six years :—

| Year. | Revenue. | Nett Amount of Debt. |
|--|-----------|----------------------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1905 | 2,293,022 | 4,386,039 |
| 1906 | 2,335,377 | 4,304,396 |
| 1907 | 2,438,255 | 4,194,434 |
| 1908 | 2,371,523 | 4,090,229 |
| 1909 | 2,622,190 | 4,444,381 |
| 1910-11 (proportionate for 12 months) .. | 2,916,117 | 5,312,419 |
| 1911-12.. .. | 3,149,748 | 5,200,854 |

It will be noticed that the total indebtedness is less than twice the annua revenue.

With the exception of the loan of Rs. 300,000 (£20,000) borrowed from the Ceylon Savings Bank, which is repayable by an annuity of Rs. 20,000 (£1,333. 6s. 8d.), provision is made for the repayment of all loans by a sinking fund of 1 per cent.

Out of the 3½ per cent. loan of £3,436,854 authorized by Ordinance No. 6 of 1909 to meet the cost of the Colombo Harbour and Drainage Works, the Mannar Railway, and other railway and public works, a sum of £1,500,000 has already been raised, the price of issue being 98½ per cent. It is not considered necessary at present to raise any further portion of the loan, as the surplus balances of the Colony admit of advances being made to works chargeable to the loan, in anticipation of settlement when the balance or a further portion of the loan is raised.

(D) CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The currency of Ceylon consists of—

Copper : Ceylon 1-cent and ½-cent pieces, 6¼ cents being equivalent to 1d. English.

Nickel : Ceylon 5-cent piece.

Silver : Indian rupee (= 100 cents), equivalent to 1s. 4d. English ; and Ceylon 50-cent, 25-cent, and 10-cent pieces.

Gold : British sovereigns, which are legal tender at Rs. 15 to the sovereign.

Ceylon Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000, 100, 50, 10, and 5.

On June 30, 1912, the value of currency notes in circulation was Rs. 21,146,720, the currency reserve on that date being distributed as follows :—

| | Rs. | c. |
|----------------------------|-----------|----|
| Gold (£135,000) | 2,025,000 | 0 |
| Rupees | 7,248,207 | 14 |
| Small silver | 375,000 | 0 |
| British investments | 435,000 | 0 |
| Colonial investments | 5,323,048 | 77 |
| Indian investments | 5,740,464 | 9 |

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ; the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ; the Bank of Madras ; the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited ; and the National Bank of India, Limited, do business in the Colony.

(E) MUNICIPALITIES.

The following is a comparative statement of the total revenue and expenditure of the Municipalities for the five years ended December 31, 1911 :—

Colombo.

| Year. | Revenue. | | Expenditure. | |
|-------|-----------|-----|--------------|----|
| | Rs. | c. | Rs. | c. |
| 1907 | 2,382,259 | 12* | 2,217,100 | 86 |
| 1908 | 1,884,133 | 4 | 1,846,000 | 97 |
| 1909 | 1,848,294 | 12 | 2,068,958 | 38 |
| 1910 | 2,260,049 | 41 | 2,191,141 | 42 |
| 1911 | 2,662,823 | 36 | 2,466,953 | 17 |

Kandy.

| | | | | |
|------|---------|----|---------|----|
| 1907 | 224,196 | 41 | 192,736 | 5 |
| 1908 | 226,646 | 54 | 189,138 | 78 |
| 1909 | 180,602 | 94 | 165,850 | 27 |
| 1910 | 224,346 | 80 | 225,323 | 32 |
| 1911 | 245,473 | 66 | 245,088 | 6 |

Galle.

| | | | | |
|------|---------|----|---------|----|
| 1907 | 129,637 | 81 | 116,578 | 59 |
| 1908 | 141,984 | 46 | 132,461 | 36 |
| 1909 | 156,051 | 80 | 192,656 | 31 |
| 1910 | 135,329 | 75 | 156,856 | 28 |
| 1911 | 154,342 | 21 | 144,680 | 6 |

* The revenue of the Colombo Municipality for 1907 includes a sum of Rs. 600,000 advanced by Government on account of Drainage Works.

Below will be found a statement of the debts of the Municipalities up to June 30, 1912, showing provision for payment :—

| Amount of Debt outstanding. | On what Account. | Provision for Payment. |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Rs. c. | <i>Colombo.</i> | — |
| (See below) | <i>Kandy.</i> | — |
| 121,313 67 | .. Waterworks construction | Water-rate of 6 per cent. on properties within certain portions of the Municipality (Ordinances Nos. 18 and 29 of 1884). |
| 105,402 98 | .. Acquisition of lands above reservoir; repairs to main sewer and other various works | Bond assigning portion of water-rate as authorized by Ordinance No. 7 of 1887; also portion of rates and taxes. |
| 18,000 0 | .. To widen Victoria Drive and clear lake silt | Bond assigning portion of rates and taxes under sections 127 (a) and (b), 128, 129, and 130 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887. |
| 246,445 90 | <i>Galle.</i> .. Construction of waterworks | A water-rate of 5 per cent. is levied within the Fort for repayment of loan. |
| 37,840 82 | .. Sanitary improvements | Mortgage of stamp duties on licenses for carts, boats, and coaches, and also stamp duties under Licensing Ordinances of 1893 and 1897. |
| 529,003 37 | | |

As regards the Municipality of Colombo, a sum of Rs. 8,486,703.68 has been advanced by the Government towards the cost of the Mansergh Drainage and Sewerage Scheme. The construction of the Colombo Waterworks and the Victoria Bridge was carried out by Government, and the Municipality has undertaken to repay Government an annual sum of Rs. 100,000 until 1924 in respect of the former, and of Rs. 8,000 until 1945 for the latter.

(F) LOCAL BOARDS.

There are twenty-one Local Boards in Ceylon. The Boards are entrusted with the maintenance of public health and the general improvement and conservancy of the towns in which they are established. Their sources of revenue are an assessment tax on real property, taxes on vehicles and animals, road commutation tax, stamp duties for various licenses, and fines for breaches of by-laws, &c.

In 1911 the total revenue of these Boards amounted to Rs. 596,425, as against Rs. 448,420 in 1910; and the total expenditure to Rs. 488,073, as against Rs. 436,933 in 1910.

Loans are made to Local Boards, usually at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest and 2 per cent. sinking fund, for approved purposes, such as waterworks, drainage, erection of markets, &c., on the security of their revenue. Loans outstanding on June 30, 1912, amounted to Rs. 484,947.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(A) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Trade in General.

The total value of Ceylon trade in the year 1911 once again exceeded that of any previous year, as will be seen from the following table :—

Aggregate Value of Imports and Exports for the last Ten Years (omitting Specie, but including Coal exported for the use of Steamers).

| Year. | | Lakhs of Rupees. | Year. | | Lakhs of Rupees. |
|-------|----|------------------|-------|----|------------------|
| 1902 | .. | 2,086 | 1907 | .. | 2,631 |
| 1903 | .. | 2,144 | 1908 | .. | 2,648 |
| 1904 | .. | 2,198 | 1909 | .. | 2,853 |
| 1905 | .. | 2,240 | 1910 | .. | 3,321 |
| 1906 | .. | 2,363 | 1911 | .. | 3,523 |

The Customs revenue collected in 1911 showed an advance of Rs. 993,455, as compared with 1910. Between 1901 and 1911 the increase has amounted to Rs. 5,542,287, or 61·3 per cent.

The chief source of this revenue in 1910 and 1911 was the import duty on—

| | | 1910. | | 1911. |
|----------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Grain | .. | 3,895,860 | .. | 3,856,615 |
| Spirits | .. | 1,614,820 | .. | 1,974,002 |
| Kerosine Oil.. | .. | 1,157,118 | .. | 1,362,388 |
| Sugar | .. | 1,037,847 | .. | 1,125,417 |
| Cotton Goods | .. | 425,128 | .. | 450,926 |

The total trade of the Colony, excluding specie and coal exported for use of steamers, amounted to Rs. 337,513,065, an increase of Rs. 20,845,810, or 6·6 per cent. over 1910, compared with an increase of Rs. 44,326,027 (16·3 per cent.) during the previous period.

The following table gives details for the last ten years of the annual value of the trade of the Colony, omitting specie and the value of coal for the use of steamers :—

| Year. | Exports. | | | | Total of Imports and Exports, omitting Specie and the Value of Coal for use of Steamers. |
|---------|----------------|--|---|----------------|--|
| | Imports. | Produce and Manufacture of the Colony. | British, Foreign, and other Colonial Produce and Manufacture. | Total. | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1902 .. | 97,883,263 .. | 96,771,467 .. | 1,462,923 .. | 98,234,390 .. | 196,117,653 |
| 1903 .. | 100,889,372 .. | 100,871,556 .. | 1,356,167 .. | 102,227,723 .. | 203,117,095 |
| 1904 .. | 105,324,719 .. | 99,894,461 .. | 1,214,415 .. | 101,108,876 .. | 206,433,595 |
| 1905 .. | 108,324,328 .. | 100,898,551 .. | 1,291,158 .. | 102,189,709 .. | 210,514,037 |
| 1906 .. | 112,789,269 .. | 108,248,232 .. | 1,463,412 .. | 109,711,644 .. | 222,500,913 |
| 1907 .. | 120,061,934 .. | 127,095,587 .. | 2,272,604 .. | 129,368,251 .. | 249,430,185 |
| 1908 .. | 122,420,393 .. | 127,015,846 .. | 1,946,310 .. | 128,962,156 .. | 251,382,549 |
| 1909 .. | 125,441,597 .. | 144,121,334 .. | 2,778,297 .. | 146,899,631 .. | 272,341,228 |
| 1910 .. | 150,195,648 .. | 160,771,277 .. | 5,700,330 .. | 166,471,607 .. | 316,667,255 |
| 1911 .. | 156,986,106 .. | 170,110,905 .. | 10,416,054 .. | 180,526,959 .. | 337,513,065 |

It will be noticed from the above table that for the last five years the value of the exports has materially exceeded that of the imports. This is due practically entirely to the weighty influence of the valuable new export, rubber. In 1906, the last year when imports exceeded exports, the value of the rubber exports was only Rs. 1,527,539 ; in 1911 it was Rs. 28,356,056, exclusive of 8 millions of rupees worth of Straits and Indian rubber transhipped here. The balance in favour of exports was in 1911 Rs. 23,540,000.

An analysis of the distribution of the trade of Ceylon as between the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and foreign countries during the past three years gives the following figures (omitting imports of rubber, specie, and coal exported for the use of steamers) :—

| | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|---|----------|----------|-------|
| Percentage of total trade of Ceylon taken by— | | | |
| United Kingdom .. | 38·79 .. | 38·03 .. | 39·31 |
| British Colonies .. | 36·35 .. | 34·57 .. | 33·37 |
| Foreign Countries .. | 24·86 .. | 27·4 .. | 27·32 |

| | | | |
|--|----------|----------|-------|
| Percentage of import trade of Ceylon taken by— | | | |
| United Kingdom .. | 26·38 .. | 28·32 .. | 28·3 |
| British Colonies .. | 61·13 .. | 58·77 .. | 57·71 |
| Foreign Countries .. | 12·49 .. | 12·91 .. | 13·99 |

| | | | |
|--|----------|----------|-------|
| Percentage of export trade of Ceylon taken by— | | | |
| United Kingdom .. | 49·23 .. | 46·49 .. | 48·39 |
| British Colonies .. | 15·52 .. | 13·49 .. | 13·29 |
| Foreign Countries .. | 35·25 .. | 40·02 .. | 38·32 |

In the import trade foreign countries have steadily advanced, while the United Kingdom is in much the same position as in 1910. In exports the United Kingdom showed an advance over 1910, but the figures were below those of 1909, the percentage for foreign countries being less than in 1910, but more than in 1909. The percentage of trade with British Colonies has declined under both heads.

Imports.

There were advances under practically all heads, especially noteworthy being those under Cotton, Metals, Manures, Sugar, and Kerosine Oil.

Biscuits and Confectionery.—The imports of *biscuits* rose 17 per cent., i.e., from 1,265,938 lb. in 1910 to 1,485,805 lb. The import of *confectionery* was 1,091,634 lb., or 20 per cent. more than in the preceding year.

Cement.—The activity in the building trade is strikingly illustrated by the increase in the demand for cement, the number of hundredweights imported in 1911 (361,088) being nearly 39 per cent. more than in 1910.

Coal imports have decreased from 801,379 tons in 1910 to 665,047 tons in 1911.

Cotton, Manufactured and Raw.—The setback to the cotton trade which occurred in 1909—when imports dwindled from Rs. 10,168,933 to Rs. 8,645,079—was amply atoned for in 1911, the value of such imports rising Rs. 1,085,000 over the previous highwater mark of 1908 and reaching over 11 millions of rupees. The recovery is well distributed over bleached, gray, and printed piece goods from the United Kingdom; dyed piece goods from the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, and Holland; and “other” piece goods from the United Kingdom and Germany.

Grain.—The quantity of rice cleared for home consumption during the year was slightly more than in the previous period, the figures being: 1910, 6,877,568 cwt.; 1911, 6,897,034 cwt.

Horses and Motor Cars.—The number of motor cars imported during the year was 213, as against 151 in 1910, 75 in 1909, and 89 in 1908.

The ever-increasing popularity of motoring is reflected in the imports of *petrol*. The following are the figures since 1909:—1909, 66,208 gallons; 1910, 136,646 gallons; 1911, 206,028 gallons.

Only 483 *horses* were imported in 1911, as against 796 in 1910.

From May 1, 1911, no horse can be imported into Ceylon without production of a certificate of inspection by a qualified veterinary surgeon at the port of shipment. Horses have also to be inspected by the Municipal Veterinary Inspector before landing.

Kerosine oil imports amounted to 4,427,074 gallons, of which 2,737,854 consisted of bulk oil and the balance case oil. Both kinds shared in the activity of the market.

Lamps.—The total number imported was 204,843, as against 206,416 in 1910. The total value was, however, slightly more than in 1910. The average value entered at the Customs ranged from about Re. 1.50 for English lamps to 6 cents for small glass kitchen lamps from Japan.

Metals and Metalware.—The total value of imports was Rs. 7,576,465, an increase of Rs. 341,661 over 1910.

The most noticeable increases were in *hardware* (1½ lakhs), *tea lead* (1½ lakhs), *steelware* (nearly 1 lakh), and *cast steel* (¾ lakh); but there were also some remarkable decreases, as in *pig lead* (1½ lakhs) and *hoop iron* (1 lakh).

Manure imports continue to expand rapidly. The total quantity imported in 1911, viz., 80,000 tons, is more than five times the quantity imported ten years ago. Fish manure alone now accounts for nearly 20,000 tons, or far more than the total of all manures in 1901. The other manures which contribute mainly to this year's total are castor seed poonac (12,000 tons), ground nut cake (10,500 tons), and rape seed poonac (6,500 tons).

Silk manufactures of all kinds show a marked advance of 27 per cent., the figures being: 1910, Rs. 523,166; 1911, Rs. 664,444.

Spirits.—The imports rose from 313,866 gallons in 1910 to 333,205 gallons in 1911.

The imports of brandy have increased in value over 1910 by 13 per cent. and gin by 10 per cent., while whisky shows a slight decrease.

Sugar.—The imports of candy and refined sugar showed an increase of 29,678 cwt. (or about 9 per cent.) on the imports of the previous year. Java and Hong Kong, the two chief suppliers, sent together 87 per cent. of the total for 1911. Palm and jaggery and unrefined sugar have increased less markedly.

Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes.—The increase of the duty on manufactured tobacco from 40 cents a pound to Re. 1·40 a pound (*i.e.*, an increase of 250 per cent.) sent the imports down with a run. Cigars and cigarettes also show a decrease. The figures as compared with last year are :—

| | | | Cigars and Cigarettes. lb. | | Manufactured Tobacco. lb. | | Total. lb. |
|------|----|----|----------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|----|---------------|
| 1910 | .. | .. | 258,571 | .. | 117,873 | .. | 376,444 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 215,756 | .. | 38,788 | .. | 254,544 |

Wines.—There was an increase of 3,504 gallons in the total quantity cleared for home consumption, due principally to a greater demand for port.

The following table shows the relative positions of the various countries which export goods to Ceylon (the percentages being percentages of value) :—

| Countries. | 1909. Per Cent. | 1910. Per Cent. | 1911. Per Cent. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| British India .. | 40·72 | 43·83 | 46·92 |
| United Kingdom.. | 25·97 | 27·35 | 26·84 |
| Straits Settlements | 10·42 | 6·9 | 5·75 |
| Germany .. | 2·63 | 2·77 | 3·11 |
| Burma .. | 4·44 | 4·73 | 2·96 |
| United States of America | ·86 | 1·05 | 1·39 |
| Japan .. | 1·37 | 1·17 | 1·38 |
| Maldiv Islands .. | 1·96 | 1·45 | 1·34 |
| Hong Kong .. | 1·63 | 1·21 | 1·3 |
| Java .. | ·78 | 1·19 | 1·25 |
| Holland .. | ·58 | ·62 | ·82 |
| France .. | ·7 | ·68 | ·82 |
| Belgium .. | ·56 | ·62 | ·76 |
| Austria .. | ·85 | ·68 | ·61 |
| India (excluding British) | ·47 | ·42 | ·53 |
| South Australia .. | ·51 | ·64 | ·5 |
| Victoria .. | ·52 | ·57 | ·5 |
| Russia in Asia .. | ·81 | ·07 | ·44 |
| Switzerland .. | ·46 | ·38 | ·43 |
| Borneo (excluding British) | ·24 | 1·1 | ·39 |
| Siam .. | ·68 | ·7 | ·39 |
| Italy .. | ·31 | ·31 | ·38 |
| New South Wales .. | ·12 | ·16 | ·17 |
| Western Australia .. | ·43 | ·32 | ·17 |
| Sweden .. | ·18 | ·23 | ·16 |
| China (excluding Hong Kong) | ·26 | ·12 | ·14 |

If we exclude India, whose pride of place is of course due to the enormous supplies of rice and other food stuffs for the native population, the most striking feature of the table is the easily maintained pre-eminence of the United Kingdom, in spite of all foreign competition. She possesses nearly nine times the trade of the nearest foreign rival. That rival, however (Germany), is steadily advancing, and her place in the table should really be third, as a large proportion of the figure for imports from the Straits represents rubber, which is of course an "import" only in name, being soon transhipped again.

Exports.

Ceylon's chief export products in order of value are as follows :—

| Lakhs of Rupees. | | | | Lakhs of Rupees. | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------------------|----|-------|-------|
| | | 1910. | 1911. | | | 1910. | 1911. |
| Tea .. | 792 | .. | 849 | Coir fibre .. | 16 | .. | 13 |
| Rubber .. | 196 | .. | 283 | Coconuts .. | 12 | .. | 11 |
| Copra .. | 127 | .. | 131 | Coir yarn .. | 11 | .. | 11 |
| Coconut oil .. | 173 | .. | 131 | Citronella oil .. | 12 | .. | 10 |
| Desiccated coconuts | 56 | .. | 70 | Poonac .. | 13 | .. | 9 |
| Plumbago .. | 79 | .. | 66 | Tobacco .. | 3 | .. | 8 |
| Arecanuts .. | 27 | .. | 24 | Cardamoms .. | 6 | .. | 6 |
| Cocoa .. | 24 | .. | 23 | | | | |

Taking the various products of the coconut palm separately, as above, it will be seen that rubber now easily takes second place, and bids fair soon to reach the head of the table. Coconut oil, plumbago, and cardamoms have each fallen a place; while copra, desiccated coconuts, and tobacco have correspondingly improved their position. Poonac has fallen from the tenth to the thirteenth place; while coir yarn has risen from the thirteenth to the eleventh place. If, on the other hand, its products be taken together, the coconut palm still retains the second place, with a total of 380 lakhs in 1911, as against 412 in 1910, the decrease being chiefly accounted for by the drop in coconut oil.

Tea exports show an increase on 1910, but just failed to reach the high quantity level of 1909. The average price was higher in 1911 than in 1910. The quantity figures for the last few years exhibit a noteworthy stability:—

| | Million of lb. exported. | | Million of lb. exported. |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 1907 .. | 182 | 1910 .. | 182 |
| 1908 .. | 180 | 1911 .. | 186 |
| 1909 .. | 192 | | |

The following table shows the comparative distribution, 1910 and 1911:—

Principal Markets for Ceylon Tea.

| | 1910. lb. | 1911. lb. | Increase. lb. | Decrease. lb. |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| United Kingdom .. | 108,432,182 | 112,510,272 | 4,078,090 | — |
| British Colonies— | | | | |
| British India .. | 1,413,595 | 1,670,310 | 256,715 | — |
| Canada .. | 7,132,799 | 8,102,728 | 969,929 | — |
| Cape Colony .. | 484,754 | 530,542 | 45,788 | — |
| Hong Kong .. | 216,054 | 432,297 | 216,243 | — |
| Malta .. | 225,181 | 214,504 | — | 10,677 |
| Natal .. | 862,797 | 962,270 | 99,473 | — |
| Newfoundland .. | 246,627 | 212,064 | — | 34,563 |
| New South Wales .. | 8,809,679 | 8,099,003 | — | 710,676 |
| New Zealand .. | 4,522,594 | 4,661,226 | 138,632 | — |
| Queensland .. | 906,944 | 1,054,964 | 148,020 | — |
| South Australia .. | 1,170,751 | 1,183,966 | 13,215 | — |
| Straits Settlements .. | 504,480 | 511,082 | 6,602 | — |
| Victoria .. | 6,975,616 | 6,313,501 | — | 662,115 |
| West Australia .. | 767,556 | 704,312 | — | 63,244 |
| Other British Possessions .. | 387,431 | 444,517 | 57,086 | — |
| Total British Possessions .. | 34,626,858 | 35,097,286 | 1,951,703 | 1,481,275 |
| | | Deduct Decrease .. | 1,481,275 | |
| | | Nett Increase .. | 470,428 | |
| Foreign Countries— | | | | |
| Austria .. | 148,928 | 235,038 | 86,110 | — |
| China (excluding Hong Kong) .. | 6,030,900 | 5,569,550 | — | 461,350 |
| Egypt .. | 296,349 | 327,957 | 31,608 | — |
| France .. | 821,657 | 771,784 | — | 49,873 |
| Germany .. | 550,179 | 663,453 | 113,274 | — |
| Russia in Asia .. | 7,034,868 | 8,253,306 | 1,218,438 | — |
| Russia in Europe .. | 15,699,984 | 12,174,367 | — | 3,525,617 |
| Turkey .. | 104,049 | 125,921 | 21,872 | — |
| United States .. | 7,644,873 | 10,151,479 | 2,506,606 | — |
| Other Foreign Countries .. | 679,267 | 713,642 | 34,375 | — |
| Total Foreign Countries .. | 39,011,054 | 38,986,497 | 4,012,283 | 4,036,840 |
| | | Deduct Increase .. | 4,012,283 | |
| | | Nett Decrease .. | 24,557 | |
| Grand Total .. | 182,070,094 | 186,594,055 | 4,523,961 | — |

The principal increases were in exports to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Russia in Asia, and Canada; while the principal decreases were under Russia in Europe, New South Wales, Victoria, and China.

The total exports of green tea in 1911 were 8,657,117 lb., as against 6,441,242 lb. in 1910.

Products of the Coconut Palm.—The total value of the exports under this head was 380 lakhs, as against 412 lakhs in 1910. The three principal products are coconut oil, copra, and desiccated coconuts. The first of these shows a decrease in the quantity exported. The exports of the other two beat all previous records:—

| | Desiccated Coconuts. | | Copra. | | Coconut Oil. | | Desiccated Coconuts. | | Copra. | | Coconut Oil. |
|--------|-------------------------|----|---------|----|-----------------|--------|-------------------------|----|---------|----|-----------------|
| | Cwt. | | Cwt. | | Cwt. | | Cwt. | | Cwt. | | Cwt. |
| 1908.. | 244,734 | .. | 768,795 | .. | 670,121 | 1910.. | 242,286 | .. | 758,711 | .. | 619,680 |
| 1909.. | 230,791 | .. | 784,522 | .. | 599,795 | 1911.. | 292,210 | .. | 821,814 | .. | 505,016 |

The average price for coconut oil was Rs. 26·03 per cwt., and is the highest for the last five years, with the exception of 1910. During the year the price of copra ranged from Rs. 62·75 to Rs. 93·50 per candy.

Rubber.—Ceylon exported nearly twice as much rubber in 1911 as in 1910, the actual figures being—

| | | | | | Cwt. |
|------|----|----|----|----|--------|
| 1910 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33,952 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 61,212 |

These figures may be contrasted with an export of only 676 cwt. seven years ago, and about 10,000 cwt. in 1908. The area now under rubber, alone or with other products, is said to be over 200,000 acres. Only ten years ago it was no more than 1,750 acres.

The distribution of the rubber among the two largest buyers is as follows for the past two years:—

| | | | 1910. | | 1911. |
|--------------------------|----|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| | | | Per Cent. | | Per Cent. |
| United Kingdom | .. | .. | 54·84 | .. | 55·59 |
| United States of America | .. | .. | 41·35 | .. | 29·44 |

The average value entered in 1911 was Rs. 4·13 per lb., as against Rs. 5·16 per lb. in 1910.

The new Medical Aid Ordinance enacted in 1910 provides for an export levy on rubber, similar to that derived from tea. Up to date, however, no duty has been actually imposed.

The following table gives the proportions of Ceylon produce and manufactures taken by the principal countries during the last three years:—

| Countries. | | 1909. | | 1910. | | 1911. |
|-----------------------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| | | Per Cent. | | Per Cent. | | Per Cent. |
| United Kingdom | .. | 49·95 | .. | 47·41 | .. | 48·61 |
| United States of America | .. | 11·38 | .. | 13·52 | .. | 13·89 |
| Germany | .. | 6·86 | .. | 9·72 | .. | 9·44 |
| Russia in Europe | .. | 5·57 | .. | 6·27 | .. | 5·02 |
| Belgium | .. | 2·6 | .. | 2·43 | .. | 3·23 |
| British India | .. | 3·77 | .. | 2·83 | .. | 2·88 |
| New South Wales | .. | 2·88 | .. | 2·51 | .. | 2·37 |
| Canada | .. | 2·48 | .. | 2·01 | .. | 2·27 |
| Russia in Asia | .. | 1·66 | .. | 1·9 | .. | 2·21 |
| Victoria | .. | 2·38 | .. | 2·16 | .. | 1·95 |
| China (excluding Hong Kong) | .. | 2·14 | .. | 1·65 | .. | 1·5 |
| New Zealand | .. | 1·45 | .. | 1·29 | .. | 1·34 |
| Austria | .. | 2·23 | .. | 1·38 | .. | ·54 |
| France | .. | ·47 | .. | ·58 | .. | ·51 |
| South Australia | .. | ·42 | .. | ·35 | .. | ·35 |
| Queensland | .. | ·29 | .. | ·29 | .. | ·34 |
| Natal | .. | ·21 | .. | ·31 | .. | ·32 |
| Straits Settlements | .. | ·37 | .. | ·37 | .. | ·32 |
| Holland | .. | ·41 | .. | ·31 | .. | ·3 |

Belgium, which occupied the seventh place in 1910, is now fifth in the list. The United Kingdom has improved her percentage over last year.

Customs Duties.

All imports not specially rated or exempted by the Tariff are liable to a Customs duty of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem*

Tea, cocoa, and coffee are liable to an export duty of 10 cents per cwt., and cinchona to an export duty of 5 cents per cwt. under the Medical Wants Ordinance; and by a recent amendment of that Ordinance such products as rubber, cardamoms, coca, camphor, and pepper may also be similarly taxed. These additional products have not, however, at the time of writing been subjected to any tax.

(B) MINES, MANUFACTURES, AND FISHERIES.

(a) *Pearl Fishery.*

No pearl fishery was held during the year under review, and it is uncertain when the next fishery may be held. The last was held in 1907. This was the second fishery held after the lease of the pearl banks to the Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers, Ltd., but the first actually carried out by the Company. Since then the periodical inspections of the pearl banks made by the Company showed an absence of oysters or spat, and it is estimated that at least a period of three years must elapse before another fishery can take place. Meanwhile the Company found that its remaining funds were insufficient to meet its obligations under the lease during the next three barren years and accordingly approached Government for a modification of the terms of payment of the annual rent. The matter was under consideration at the end of the year, and the lease was eventually terminated in 1912.

(b) *Mineralogical Survey.*

In accordance with the scheme drawn up for the continuance of the survey, an examination was begun in 1911 of the areas which, according to previous reports, gave most promise of being adapted for commercial exploitation. The alluvial deposits of the Weralupe, We, and Getahetta rivers in the Province of Sabaragamuwa were thoroughly tested, to determine whether the gold, thoria minerals, and gems contained in them could be worked profitably by modern methods of alluvial mining. The result was to show that the valuable minerals, with the exception of gem stones, are too irregularly distributed, and occur in too small a quantity to be worked at a profit. The examination of a reputed tin-bearing area in the Kuruwita valley gave an equally unfavourable result.

In July both officers of the survey contracted enteric fever, from which the Assistant Surveyor, Mr. F. D. Paisley, died in August. The Principal Surveyor was in hospital till October, and in the following month left for home to recruit on four months' leave. The field operations of the survey were, therefore, completely suspended during the second half of the year.

(c) *Mining.*

Plumbago.—Plumbago provides the only form of mining proper in Ceylon. Approximately 450 plumbago mines in all were worked during the twelve months, giving employment to some 1,100 men. Of these, three only are in European hands. Generally speaking, the methods employed are primitive, though some of the larger mines are adopting more up-to-date appliances. The mining centres are situated in the Southern, Western, Sabaragamuwa, Central, and North-Western Provinces. In the last-named Province some mines have been sunk to a depth of nearly 200 fathoms, and there is every indication of their being sunk to even greater depths with increased success.

The state of the plumbago market during the latter part of 1911 being very dull most of the small pits stopped work, and only in the larger mines was work continued throughout the year. In nearly all the Provinces the lands on which large numbers of shallow pits had been sunk have now been abandoned, the plumbago therein having been extracted; and it may be anticipated that gradually the small pits worked by villagers will cease to exist, and only deep mining be resorted to.

The quantity exported decreased from 630,551 cwt. in 1910 to 538,973 cwt. in 1911. Of this total, the United States of America took 41 per cent. as against 51 per cent. in 1910, Germany 27 per cent. as against 20, the United Kingdom 19 per cent. as against 16, and Belgium 9 as against 8 per cent. Prices were low, and the demand poor. The falling off in the export to America may be attributable in part to depression in the steel trade, but there is no doubt that the competition of the Korean product has made itself felt. It is, however, noteworthy that Japan imported 814 cwt. of Ceylon plumbago, as against 35 cwt. in 1910.

Gemming.—With the exception of moonstones and garnets, gems are not obtained *in situ* in Ceylon, but from gravels deposited by streams and rivers. There are two large moonstone pits in the Kandy District. Other precious stones, such as rubies, cat's-eyes, sapphires, &c., are gemmed chiefly in the Ratnapura District.

(d) Salt.

The manufacture and collection of salt is a Government monopoly. A sum of Rs. 1,631,380·59 was realized by its sale in 1911, as compared with Rs. 1,530,570·26 in 1910 and Rs. 1,520,647·95 in 1909. The year was favourable for the production of salt, except at Trincomalee, where manufacture failed owing to premature rain. At Puttalam, which is the largest producing centre, manufacture was restricted owing to congestion at the stores, and the total yield for the whole Island amounted accordingly to only 328,199 cwt. The quantity secured in 1910 (the record year) was 759,396 cwt., and in 1909 293,457 cwt.

(e) Manufactures.

Ceylon is essentially an agricultural country, and its manufactures on any large scale are chiefly confined to the products of agriculture. Out of 1,112 factories in the Island, 872 or 78 per cent. are tea factories, 76 coconut fibre and desiccating, 23 cocoa, and 41 rubber. Particulars of their output are given under "Exports." The preparation of coconut oil, copra, and arrack gives employment to a large number of the inhabitants, and so to a less extent does that of citronella oil and cinnamon.

In the Northern Province cigars are manufactured, but there is increasing competition from cigarettes. The Jaffna cigar, which is small, strong, and extremely cheap, is a favourite with the natives.

Cigars from Dumbura in the Central Province have been manufactured on a small scale to suit the requirements of European taste. But no expansion of the tobacco industry can be expected without improved methods of growing and curing. Experiments in this direction are now being pursued.

The manufacture of tiles and bricks is carried on in all parts of the Island where suitable clay is plentiful. Rs. 3,595 worth of Ceylon manufactures under this head were exported in 1911.

The weaving of a coarse kind of cloth in hand looms is carried on in the Eastern, Northern, and Central Provinces to supply purely local wants. The cloth, though strong and of hard wearing quality, is inferior in texture and finish to imported material. Lace-making is carried on in the Western Province.

In other districts baskets, tortoise-shell boxes, and combs are manufactured, and common earthenware for water pans and cooking utensils to meet local requirements.

Excellent furniture is made in the Western Province, especially at Moratuwa.

Jewellery of very fine workmanship is made in the Northern Province, but on a very small scale. It is a species of filigree work, prized by the Tamil population of the Island.

The indigenous crafts peculiar to the Kandyan country, *i.e.*, silver and brass work, the making of jewellery, earthenware, and painted pottery, lacquer work, and ivory carving, continue to receive encouragement from the Kandyan Art Association. Specimens of these articles are kept in the Kandyan Art Museum, where they can be purchased.

Brass lamps, betel stands, plates, cooking utensils, and water pots are made in the North-Western and Eastern Provinces and at Negombo in the Western Province.

In the Mannar District of the Northern Province the drying and salting of fish gives employment to a large number of people. In 1911 nearly Rs. 323,000 worth of dried fish was exported from the Mannar District.

(c) AGRICULTURE.

The Agricultural Society.

The Ceylon Agricultural Society has now a membership of 914.

Through the agency of the "Tropical Agriculturist and Magazine of the Ceylon Agricultural Society," its smaller Sinhalese and Tamil monthly publications, and the dissemination of leaflets, the Society helps to keep the local agriculturist in touch with the progress of agriculture in all parts of the world, particularly in the tropical regions.

A number of small village shows were held during the twelve months in various parts of the Island.

Demonstrations in the use of improved implements were continued, with the result that there is now a considerable demand for better class ploughs, &c. The dearth of buffaloes for mudding and ploughing owing to the ravages of rinderpest in some parts of the Island has tended to quicken the interest of the paddy cultivator in more modern methods.

The Society has interested itself in the introduction of improved varieties of fruits and vegetables, has conducted experiments in the improvement of tobacco cultivation and curing, and has co-operated with the local agents of the British Cotton Growing Association to encourage the cultivation of cotton.

Good work is being done by a village Co-operative Credit Society and Agricultural Bank in the Central Province, and the co-operative movement has now begun to spread to other districts.

Position of Agricultural Industries.

The continued prosperity of the *tea*, *coconut*, and *rubber* industries is sufficiently indicated by the figures already given under the head of "Exports."

The *cocoa* industry suffered in 1911 from the abnormal drought which prevailed during the greater part of the twelve months, the crop being 61,711 cwt., as against 70,278 cwt. for 1910.

Cardamoms, with an output of 564,819 lb., suffered from the same cause. The cultivation was abandoned on a number of the older fields, which were planted up with tea instead, while the new acreage coming into bearing was very small.

The quantity of *citronella oil* exported was 1,574,956 lb., or 187,963 lb. less than in 1910, which was a record year.

There was a fall in the export of *cinnamon*, both for quills and chips, but towards the end of the year prices rose rapidly, as much as 90 cents being paid for the highest grade of fine cinnamon. In the Kalutara District and the Southern Province several cinnamon plantations were superseded by rubber, while in the Negombo District coconuts are taking the place of cinnamon.

The cultivation of *cotton* and *tobacco* for export purposes remains still in the experimental stage. That with reasonable capital expenditure and scientific methods of treatment both crops can be made to pay there is little doubt. But so long as the older established products continue to yield such handsome returns the inducement to pioneer in new ventures is not great.

Hitherto the native tobacco plantations of the Northern and Eastern Provinces and the Chilaw and Kandy Districts have contended themselves with supplying the local market, with the exception of a not inconsiderable export of Jaffna tobacco to Travancore. The Travancore authorities having recently imposed a limit on the import of this tobacco there is no room for expansion in this direction, and unless the native cultivator can be induced to set himself seriously to the improvement of the quality of tobacco produced, the prospects of the industry are not bright.

Paddy cultivation remains the principal occupation of the villager, but shows little sign of extension, while the quantity of rice imported for local consumption continues steadily to increase.

During the first nine months of 1911 a prolonged drought was experienced in most parts of the Island. In many localities the tanks did not fill, and paddy cultivation was seriously affected. Heavy rains in November and December improved the prospects for 1912.

Organization of Agricultural Department.

The Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya, though originally started as a botanic station, have during the last ten years so extended their scope and organization that they have become in everything except name a Department of Scientific Tropical Agriculture. They included in 1911 a well-equipped Agricultural Experiment Station, and, besides the Director, the staff contained an Economic Botanist, a Mycologist, an Entomologist, and two Superintendents of Experiment Stations, while the services of an Agricultural Chemist were at the disposal of the Department. The Gardens have rendered valuable assistance to the cultivator in all branches of agriculture, both directly and through the instrumentality of the Agricultural Society. In order that the Gardens may be brought more into touch with the European planters and native agriculturists, and organize a systematic propaganda, which will ensure that the practical lessons to be derived from the researches of the scientific staff shall be made known and taken advantage of as widely as possible, arrangements were commenced in 1911 for the formation of a regular Agricultural Department, in which the staff of the Gardens should be merged. The organization of the new Department received the sanction of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and arrangements were made for its inauguration during 1912. It is proposed to establish schools of agriculture and to modify the present system of education in vernacular schools with a view to the introduction of a systematic course of training in agricultural pursuits, which is now available in a more or less limited form through the medium of school gardens. As Ceylon is essentially an agricultural colony, it is of the utmost importance that the spread of agricultural education should be encouraged, and one of the objects of the new Department will be to ensure the spread of agricultural knowledge.

The Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Dr. J. C. Willis, retired at the end of the year and steps were taken to select a suitable officer to take over the duties of head of the new Department.

Meanwhile, with a view to securing trained teachers for provincial agricultural schools, which are to be established after the inauguration of the new Department, it was decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to grant Government scholarships to promising young men desirous of embarking on an agricultural career in the Government service to enable them to receive a training in an Agricultural College in India. As a first step, it was decided to grant four scholarships tenable for a period of three years for a course of training at the Agricultural College at Poona. A scholarship entitles the holder to the following allowances during the three years' course: a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, and an outfit and travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 300 per annum paid half-yearly. Fees for tuition, cost of instruments, &c., and rent of quarters are paid by Government.

Diseases of Animals.

Cattle.—*Rinderpest* continued from the previous year, and cases occurred in all the Provinces. It was specially prevalent in those Provinces where the drought was most severe and food scanty. The planting districts were comparatively free, and there was very little interference with transport or cultivation during the year.

There were 15,195 cases of rinderpest, of which 5,636 recovered, 8,340 died naturally, and 1,219 were shot.

Foot-and-mouth Disease.—There were 1,813 cases reported among cattle during the year, of which 143 died and 1,670 recovered.

This disease assumes a mild form in Ceylon, and with ordinary care the percentage of mortality should be almost nil.

Surra among Cattle and Horses.—This disease prevailed in Hatton district among horses and cattle during the latter part of 1911. The affected animals were all destroyed, with the exception of two bulls, which died naturally.

Strict measures were imposed with reference to the cleansing of stables and cattle sheds to abate the fly pest, and restrictions were placed upon the removal of horses and cattle out of the infected area, with the result that the epizootic disappeared in less than three months. The total number of cases, including 7 suspects, was 19 cattle and 2 horses.

Dogs.—During the twelve months under review 62 cases of rabies were reported, of which 49 gave positive result upon bacteriological examination and the other 13 negative.

(D) LAND GRANTS AND GENERAL VALUE OF LAND.

Land Settlement.

The Land Settlement Department, which is concerned with the settlement of title to land as between the Crown and the subject, has within the year under review maintained the same steady progress.

An area of 112,062 acres has been settled, about half of this area being dealt with otherwise than under the Waste Lands Ordinance. The striking features of the work have been the peaceful nature of the settlements and the development of the country which has followed upon the establishment of secure titles. The confidence of the large majority of the people in the fairness of the settlements offered has now been secured, and advantage is eagerly taken of the increased facilities for acquiring land from the Crown.

The total area settled under the Waste Lands Ordinance has now reached over a million and a half acres.

Survey.

The operations of the Survey Department for the period under review comprised 80,899 acres of block survey.

The number of block survey preliminary plans issued was 119, containing over 5,097 lots and covering an area of 109,083 acres. Final village plans to the number of 290 were issued to the Government Agents. The total area now covered by block survey is 2,309,222 acres.

1,371 preliminary plans for 29,806 acres in 6,549 lots were forwarded to the Government Agents. The total area covered by final village plans in the hands of the Government Agents now stands at 416,596 acres, contained in 11,988 lots or 941 final village plans.

Thirty-four applications to purchase Crown land for rubber cultivation were dealt with during the period, covering 1,079 acres, chiefly in the Western and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.

Surveys have been carried out in connection with the Negombo-Chilaw Railway, and the survey of the Bandarawela-Welimada road was completed during the year.

Town surveys and water-rate surveys have also been carried out.

The Landmarks Ordinance has been in force during the period under review, and all lands sold are now permanently demarcated.

Land Sales.

Except in special cases, the alienation of Crown land in Ceylon is effected by the sale of the freehold at public auction. There is no general system of lease holds. Where occupiers can prove prescriptive possession against the Crown, certificates of quiet possession are issued; and where the occupation has been for less than the prescriptive period, settlements may be effected on special terms.

The total extent of Crown land alienated during the twelve months of 1911-12 (commencing from July 1) was 26,172 acres, and the amount realized, including fees, Rs. 1,430,666.

The figures for the last five years are :—

| | | | | Extent alienated. | | Amount realized. |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----------------------|----|---------------------|
| | | | | Acres. | | Rs. |
| 1907 | .. | .. | .. | 41,904 | .. | 1,734,138 |
| 1908 | .. | .. | .. | 25,080 | .. | 907,630 |
| 1909 | .. | .. | .. | 28,828 | .. | 991,866 |
| 1910-11 (12 months) | .. | .. | .. | 30,694 | .. | 1,291,966 |
| 1911-12.. | .. | .. | .. | 26,172 | .. | 1,430,666 |

Omitting sales and settlements effected by the Land Settlement Department, the area alienated by the Government Agents during the twelve months included an extent of 4,017 acres in the Western Province, 1,795 acres in the Galle District, 1,256 acres in the Province of Uva, 2,998 acres in the North-Western Province, and 966 acres in the Kegalla District.

The average price paid per acre ranged from Rs. 19.47 in the North-Central Province to Rs. 138 in the Western. In the principal coconut, rubber, and tea districts of the low-country, other than the Western Province, the average prices were : Batticaloa Rs. 21, Jaffna Rs. 46, Kurunegala Rs. 48, Puttalam Rs. 53, Matara Rs. 62, Galle Rs. 89. In the tea and rubber districts of the Kandyan Provinces average prices ranged from Rs. 24 in Uva to Rs. 59 in Nuwara Eliya.

(E) SHIPPING.

The total number of all vessels (including warships) which entered the ports of the Island in 1911 was 4,355, with a tonnage of 9,561,977 tons, showing a decrease of 53 vessels and an increase of 89,068 tons as compared with 1910.

The following table gives the total number and nett tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at all ports in Ceylon during the years 1910 and 1911 :—

| | 1910. | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Entered. | | Cleared. | |
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Merchant vessels (with cargo and in ballast) .. | 2,430 .. | 7,235,146 .. | 2,401 .. | 7,219,022 |
| Merchant vessels (called to coal) | 720 .. | 1,934,669 .. | 720 .. | 1,934,669 |
| Native sailing vessels | 1,193 .. | 161,821 .. | 1,179 .. | 153,219 |
| Warships .. | 49 .. | 141,273 .. | 49 .. | 141,273 |
| Total .. | 4,392 | 9,472,909 | 4,349 | 9,448,183 |

| | 1911. | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Entered. | | Cleared. | |
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Merchant vessels (with cargo and in ballast) .. | 2,410 .. | 7,387,615 .. | 2,385 .. | 7,363,938 |
| Merchant vessels (called to coal) | 691 .. | 1,872,580 .. | 691 .. | 1,873,141 |
| Native sailing vessels | 1,203 .. | 90,306 .. | 1,203 .. | 94,905 |
| Warships .. | 51 .. | 211,476 .. | 51 .. | 211,476 |
| Total .. | 4,355 | 9,561,977 | 4,330 | 9,543,460 |

Omitting warships and vessels calling to coal, the following tables give the distribution according to nationality, inwards and outwards, during 1911 :—

Entered.

| Nationality. | With Cargo. | | In Ballast. | | Total. | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| British .. | 1,247 .. | 3,569,727 .. | 361 .. | 1,123,702 .. | 1,608 .. | 4,693,429 |
| Colonial .. | 924 .. | 69,292 .. | 150 .. | 8,224 .. | 1,074 .. | 75,516 |
| German .. | 177 .. | 706,951 .. | 61 .. | 237,510 .. | 238 .. | 944,461 |
| French .. | 80 .. | 243,395 .. | 57 .. | 204,630 .. | 137 .. | 448,025 |
| Maldivian .. | 125 .. | 14,374 .. | 6 .. | 482 .. | 131 .. | 14,856 |
| Japanese .. | 87 .. | 374,097 .. | 9 .. | 34,359 .. | 96 .. | 408,456 |
| Dutch .. | 3 .. | 5,784 .. | 84 .. | 260,168 .. | 87 .. | 265,952 |
| Russian .. | — .. | — .. | 72 .. | 174,870 .. | 72 .. | 174,870 |
| Austrian .. | 60 .. | 195,464 .. | 9 .. | 24,452 .. | 69 .. | 219,916 |
| Italian .. | 32 .. | 85,832 .. | — .. | — .. | 32 .. | 85,832 |
| Norwegian .. | 30 .. | 46,952 .. | — .. | — .. | 30 .. | 46,952 |
| Spanish .. | 8 .. | 18,884 .. | 18 .. | 42,503 .. | 26 .. | 61,387 |
| Danish .. | 8 .. | 17,110 .. | 1 .. | 2,238 .. | 9 .. | 19,348 |
| Siamese .. | 2 .. | 4,463 .. | 2 .. | 4,458 .. | 4 .. | 8,921 |
| Total .. | 2,783 | 5,350,325 | 830 | 2,117,596 | 3,613 | 7,467,921 |

Cleared.

| Nationality. | With Cargo. | | In Ballast. | | Total. | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| British .. | 868 .. | 2,750,422 .. | 720 .. | 1,942,031 .. | 1,588 .. | 4,692,453 |
| Colonial .. | 473 .. | 40,403 .. | 595 .. | 38,653 .. | 1,068 .. | 79,056 |
| German .. | 187 .. | 748,943 .. | 50 .. | 190,671 .. | 237 .. | 939,614 |
| French .. | 72 .. | 222,158 .. | 64 .. | 221,297 .. | 136 .. | 443,455 |
| Maldivian .. | 44 .. | 5,755 .. | 91 .. | 10,094 .. | 135 .. | 15,849 |
| Japanese .. | 81 .. | 342,775 .. | 15 .. | 64,681 .. | 96 .. | 407,456 |
| Dutch .. | 7 .. | 20,899 .. | 80 .. | 245,053 .. | 87 .. | 265,952 |
| Russian .. | 68 .. | 165,963 .. | 4 .. | 8,907 .. | 72 .. | 174,870 |
| Austrian .. | 27 .. | 101,742 .. | 42 .. | 118,194 .. | 69 .. | 219,936 |
| Italian .. | 20 .. | 51,862 .. | 12 .. | 33,970 .. | 32 .. | 85,832 |
| Norwegian .. | 1 .. | 1,672 .. | 29 .. | 45,280 .. | 30 .. | 46,952 |
| Spanish .. | 23 .. | 54,457 .. | 3 .. | 6,930 .. | 26 .. | 61,387 |
| Danish .. | 4 .. | 7,681 .. | 4 .. | 9,429 .. | 8 .. | 17,110 |
| Siamese .. | 4 .. | 8,921 .. | — .. | — .. | 4 .. | 8,921 |
| Total .. | 1,879 | 4,523,653 | 1,709 | 2,935,190 | 3,588 | 7,458,843 |

Taking the figures inwards, we get the following comparative distribution according to nationality for 1909 and 1911 :—

| | 1909. | | 1911. | |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| British .. | 1,553 | 4,506,996 | 1,608 | 4,693,429 |
| British Colonial .. | 867 | 118,071 | 1,074 | 75,516 |
| Total British Ships | 2,420 | 4,625,067 | 2,682 | 4,768,945 |
| German .. | 206 | 814,455 | 238 | 944,461 |
| Maldivian .. | 109 | 11,749 | 131 | 14,856 |
| French .. | 142 | 466,301 | 137 | 448,025 |
| Japanese .. | 109 | 423,706 | 96 | 408,456 |
| Dutch .. | 42 | 127,412 | 87 | 265,952 |
| Russian .. | 42 | 112,489 | 72 | 174,870 |
| Austrian .. | 57 | 192,335 | 69 | 219,916 |
| Italian .. | 35 | 95,902 | 32 | 85,832 |
| Spanish .. | 25 | 60,323 | 26 | 61,387 |
| Norwegian .. | 23 | 21,801 | 30 | 46,952 |
| Danish .. | 12 | 33,759 | 9 | 19,348 |
| Siamese .. | 5 | 11,157 | 4 | 8,921 |
| Swedish .. | 5 | 11,488 | — | — |
| Total Foreign Ships | 813 | 2,382,877 | 931 | 2,698,976 |

The only points calling for comment are the continued predominance of British shipping and the striking increase in the number of Dutch vessels calling. As compared with two years ago, there is an increase of German, Russian, and Austrian vessels, and a decrease of Japanese, French, and Italian.

The figures below give the number and nett tonnage of British and foreign vessels entering the port of Colombo during each of the past five years :—

| | No. | Tons. |
|---------------------------|-------|-----------|
| 1907 .. | 3,065 | 7,278,719 |
| 1908 .. | 3,005 | 7,525,824 |
| 1909 .. | 2,983 | 8,091,423 |
| 1910-11 (July to June) .. | 3,253 | 8,701,097 |
| 1911 (calendar year) .. | 2,620 | 7,069,641 |

The decrease is probably accounted for by the labour strikes in Europe, which greatly interfered with the shipping trade.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Among the new Ordinances passed during 1911 were :—

No. 1 of 1911.—“ The Jaffna Matrimonial Rights and Inheritance Ordinance, 1911.” This Ordinance revised and codified and in certain respects precised the law relating to the matrimonial rights and inheritance of those Tamils who are governed by the Tesawalamai.

No. 7 of 1911.—“ The Co-operative Credit Societies Ordinance, 1911.” The object of the Ordinance is to facilitate the organization and registration of co-operative credit societies among agriculturists, artisans, and persons of limited means.

No. 8 of 1911.—“The Ceylon Incorporated Law Societies Ordinance, 1911.” The Ordinance establishes an Incorporated Law Society for the purpose of protecting the interests of that branch of the legal profession which is composed of proctors, and for the enforcement of discipline among them and the observance by them of the rules of professional etiquette.

No. 11 of 1911.—“The Life Insurance Companies Ordinance, 1911.” The object of the Ordinance is to compel life insurance companies doing business in Ceylon to give security for the due fulfilment of their obligations with policy holders, and to provide for the better regulation of the business of such companies.

No. 12 of 1911.—“The Seashore Protection Ordinance, 1911.” The object of this Ordinance is to regulate, and when necessary prevent, the removal of sand, coral, and other substances from the sea and seashore within the areas from which such removal will result in detriment to property and buildings bordering the sea.

No. 13 of 1911.—“The Prisoners Removal Ordinance, 1911.” The Ordinance is intended to provide a more deterrent form of punishment than ordinary imprisonment in cases where in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy death sentences are commuted. Provision is made for the removal of prisoners in such cases to undergo such commuted sentences out of the Island under the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884, and arrangements have been made with the Government of India for the period of imprisonment to be served in the Andaman Islands.

No. 14 of 1911.—“The Destitute Immigrants Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1911.” By this Ordinance an addition has been made to the definition of the expression “costs and charges,” making all money expended out of public funds for the deportation of stowaways, or for their maintenance, care, or treatment during imprisonment on conviction, recoverable from the party liable. Costs and charges incurred during a period even exceeding two months have also been made recoverable.

No. 17 of 1911.—“The Opium Ordinance, 1911.” The main object of the Ordinance is to relax the strictness of certain provisions of “The Opium Ordinance, 1910.” Provincial Surgeons are given the power by endorsement on prescriptions to exempt the person in whose name the prescription is made out from the restrictions imposed by the Ordinance. Provision is made to enable planters out of the range of dispensaries to supply opium in a medicinal form to their coolies in emergencies under proper regulations.

IV.—EDUCATION.

It is not possible to draw the same clear line between elementary and secondary education in Ceylon as can be drawn in other countries. The matter is complicated by the fact that English is a foreign language to all but a small fraction of the population. The Europeans, Burghers, and Eurasians together form less than 1 per cent. of the population; the Sinhalese form 66 per cent. of the total; the Tamils and Tamil-speaking Moors 32 per cent. The result is that most of the schools in which English is taught are teaching a language which is foreign to the great majority of their pupils, and the distinction between elementary and secondary education is replaced by the distinction between vernacular and English schools. The vernacular schools really constitute the elementary education of the country.

(A) **VERNACULAR EDUCATION.**

The following table shows the numerical progress for the last six years in the case of vernacular schools :—

| Year. | Number of Government Schools. | Attendance. | | Number of Aided Schools. | Attendance. | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | | Boys. | Girls. | | Boys. | Girls. |
| 1906 .. | 566 .. | 54,249 .. | 13,827 .. | 1,429 .. | 90,389 .. | 44,599 |
| 1907 .. | 592 .. | 55,624 .. | 14,372 .. | 1,456 .. | 88,707 .. | 48,518 |
| 1908 .. | 624 .. | 59,756 .. | 15,634 .. | 1,574 .. | 95,467 .. | 53,646 |
| 1909 .. | 656 .. | 63,862 .. | 17,189 .. | 1,652 .. | 102,598 .. | 53,884 |
| 1910 .. | 734 .. | 71,148 .. | 19,761 .. | 1,699 .. | 111,191 .. | 59,356 |
| 1911-12 | 754 .. | 76,251 .. | 21,841 .. | 1,754 .. | 119,659 .. | 65,972 |

From this it appears that there were in 1911 altogether 2,508 Government and grant-in-aid vernacular schools attended by 195,910 boys and 87,813 girls. These figures show an increase of 75 schools and 22,267 children over the corresponding figures for 1910.

Unaided Schools.—Besides the children attending Government and aided schools, 34,595 children were reported to be receiving instruction in 1,501 unaided schools, almost all of them vernacular. The figures furnished by such schools cannot, however, be relied upon, and the education is often of very little value.

Cost of Vernacular Education.—The total sum spent by Government on vernacular education during 1911-12 was Rs. 987,844·59, of which Rs. 385,142·59 was expended on Government schools and Rs. 602,702 on aided schools. The cost to Government of the education of each pupil in a Government vernacular school was Rs. 3·93 or 5s. 3d., and the average grant per head of each pupil in grant-in-aid schools was Rs. 3·25 or 4s. 4d.

Rural Schools Ordinance.—This Ordinance is now in force in all districts, except Jaffna and Mullaittivu in the Northern Province. Since it was brought into force in 1908 138 new Government schools have been started.

Town Schools Ordinance.—This Ordinance is now in force in the Local Board towns of Kalutara, Moratuwa, Kegalla, and Hambantota. Arrangements are being made for bringing it into force at Matale, Ratnapura, and Gampola.

Estate Schools.—At the end of 1911 there were 238 aided estate schools, as against 227 at the end of 1910 and 185 at the end of 1909. The number of estate schools actually examined for grant was 193, as compared with 199 in 1910.

As in recent years, a form was circulated to collect information from superintendents of estates. Returns were received from 771 estates, on which the number of resident children between the ages of 6 and 10 was 20,709, of whom 12,567 were boys and 8,142 were girls. The number who attended school was 9,379, of whom 8,073 were boys and 1,306 were girls.

(B) **ENGLISH SCHOOLS.**

In 1911 there were 239 English and Anglo-Vernacular schools attended by 41,559 pupils, of whom 33,561 were boys and 7,998 girls. As compared with 1910, there has been an increase of 3 schools and 3,395 pupils. In the majority of these schools the work is confined to the schedules of the Educational Code, but there are many in which the upper classes are prepared for the Cambridge Examinations, Senior and Junior, and a few in which the work of the most

advanced students reaches a higher level. The following were the results of the Cambridge Local Examinations, for which 1,249 candidates presented themselves in 1911, viz., 538 for the Senior and 711 for the Junior :—

| | Candidates. | | Honours. | | Passes. | |
|-----------|-------------|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| Senior .. | 492 | 46 | 35 | 2 | 219 | 26 |
| Junior .. | 575 | 136 | 39 | — | 338 | 86 |

The following were the results of the London University Examinations held in 1911 :—

| | Candidates. | Passes. |
|---|-------------|---------|
| Matriculation .. | 33 | 15 |
| Intermediate in Arts .. | 14 | 9 |
| Intermediate in Science .. | 9 | 3 |
| Bachelor of Arts .. | 2 | 2 |
| First Examination in Medical Degrees .. | 2 | 2 |

The Royal College.—The only Government school in which higher education is given is the Royal College, at which in 1911 there were 190 pupils, with an average attendance of 184. The pupils in the upper part of the College are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and the Examinations of the London University as far as the Intermediate in Arts and Science. The staff consists of sixteen masters, of whom four hold English University Degrees. The gross cost to Government for 1911-12 was Rs. 52,262·36, of which a sum of Rs. 20,987·50 was recovered in school fees. New buildings for the College at a cost of about Rs. 250,000 are in course of construction.

The policy of gradually abandoning the lower school was started by dropping the first form at the beginning of 1909, and since then one form has been dropped each year. At the same time fees have been raised in the upper school from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, and in the lower school from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7·50. The result of these two changes has been a decrease in numbers, confined, however, to the lower school.

Non-Government Institutions.—The other institutions in which anything that can be fairly described as higher education is given are registered as aided schools under the Code, with one exception, viz., the Church Missionary Society's Ladies' College in Colombo.

The following schools have presented candidates either for the University Scholarship or for the London Intermediate Examination :—

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| St. Thomas's College .. | Colombo .. | Church of England |
| St. Joseph's College .. | do. .. | Roman Catholic |
| St. Benedict's Institute .. | do. .. | do. |
| Wesley College .. | do. .. | Wesleyan |
| Ananda College .. | do. .. | Buddhist |
| Trinity College .. | Kandy .. | Church of England |
| Richmond College .. | Galle .. | Wesleyan |
| Prince of Wales's College .. | Moratuwa .. | Private |
| St. John's College .. | Panadure .. | do. |

Government Assistance.—The encouragement offered by Government takes two forms : (a) grants ; (b) scholarships.

(a) In most of the aided English schools grants are paid on the results of examinations in the ordinary schedules of the Code, supplemented by specific subjects. But in some of the better schools the system has been replaced by one under which the greater part of the grant is paid on the average attendance. Liberal grants are also paid for every pupil who obtains

honours in the Cambridge Local Examinations, or who passes the London University Matriculation Examination or Intermediate Examination in Arts. The total sum expended in grants to English schools was Rs. 203,907·40.

(b) On the results of the Intermediate Examinations of the University of London two Government scholarships are given annually, one on the Examination in Arts, the other on the Examination in Science. They are tenable for three years, and are of the value of £200 each per annum, with free passage to England and £50 outfit allowance. The holders of these scholarships are at liberty to join any British University, or to enter upon a course of studies at any recognized engineering institution in the United Kingdom. Students studying medicine are allowed a scholarship for four years. One scholarship of Rs. 240 per annum for three years is awarded annually to girls on the results of the Cambridge Local Examination. On the results of the Cambridge Junior Local Examination one scholarship of Rs. 240 per annum for three years and two of Rs. 120 per annum for three years are awarded annually to boys, and two scholarships of Rs. 120 per annum for three years are awarded annually to girls. The total sum expended in scholarships in 1911 was Rs. 35,217·69.

(c) TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The Government Training College consists of four departments: English, Sinhalese Men, Sinhalese Women, and Tamil Men. The English department is intended specially to meet the wants of aided English schools; in the vernacular departments students are trained for work in Government schools. The number of students in training at the beginning of 1912 was as follows:—English 33, Sinhalese Men 47, Sinhalese Women 20, Tamil Men 12.

Three boys' schools are carried on in connection with the Training College, and on the same premises, viz., English, Anglo-Vernacular Sinhalese, and Anglo-Vernacular Tamil.

The total expenditure on the Government Training College was Rs. 49,199·93 of which sum Rs. 12,199 was recovered in school fees.

Besides the Government Training College, there are twenty Vernacular Training Schools, which received yearly grants amounting to Rs. 14,275.

(d) TECHNICAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The Government Technical Schools.—There is now no general provision for higher technical education in Ceylon. [The civil engineering classes at the Technical College were finally brought to an end in the early part of 1910. A little later the classes in surveying were taken over by the Survey Department, which now trains its own recruits. The title of the institution was changed to "Technical Schools," and the work was confined to the preparation of candidates for the lower branches of the Railway and Postal Departments, to the classes in chemistry and physics, which are held in the science laboratories for medical and other students, and to the drawing and art departments.]

At the same time the training of candidates for the Public Works Department in civil engineering was abandoned, and in its place Government offers three scholarships to enable students to take the course of the Engineer Class at the the Madras Engineering College, with a view to their ultimate appointment to posts in that Department. These scholarships entitled their holders to a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, and an outfit and travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 300 per annum for three years. The fees also are paid by Government. Those students who pass the College final examination at the end of the three years' course will receive the same subsistence allowance for an additional year, during which they will be employed on works in India. They will further receive the same travelling allowances as are drawn by Indian students under the same circumstances.

For students desirous of entering the Irrigation Department three scholarships are offered, to be held in the Upper Subordinate Class in Engineering at the same institution. These scholarships carry with them a subsistence allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem, and an outfit and travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 200 per annum for three years, with a further year's employment on works in India to those students who pass the College final examination at the end of the three years' course.

In the year 1911 there were 72 students at the Technical Schools. The cost of the institution for the year was Rs. 37,756·95, of which Rs. 1,816·18 were recovered in fees and by the sale of stationery, instruments, &c.

Industrial Schools.—There are no Government industrial schools, but carpentry schools have been attached to five Government schools in the Kandyan Provinces. In 1911 the aided industrial schools, which are 36 in number, received grants amounting to Rs. 20,895·16. The number of pupils was 6,115, and the trades taught were dressmaking, carpentry, printing, bookbinding, shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmith's work, lace-making, embroidery, gardening, and masonry.

The most important of these schools is the Maggona Certified Industrial School, which is utilized by Government as a reformatory, and carried on by the Roman Catholic Mission. This institution has an estate of about 300 acres and excellent buildings, to the cost of which Government has contributed. At the end of 1911 the number of juvenile offenders receiving instruction in it was 220. The trades taught were carpentry, ironwork, masonry, gardening and estate work, bookbinding, and tailoring. An allowance is paid by the Government for the maintenance of each juvenile offender. The total cost of the institution to Government in 1911 was Rs. 23,849·57.

Agricultural Institution.—In Ceylon, where 88 per cent. of the population is rural, the technical and industrial education required for the main part of the population is one which will fit them for rural and agricultural life. An attempt is already being made to supply this by the scheme for school gardens, which is conducted in connection with the Government schools. There are now 231 Government schools in which gardens are being carried on under the scheme. The seeds and implements are supplied by the Royal Botanic Gardens, and the gardens are visited as often as possible by the Superintendent of School Gardens and his assistants. The work is encouraged by money prizes for the most successful school in each district.

It is hoped at no distant date to establish a central school of agriculture, and at the same time to modify the training in the vernacular schools in the direction of imparting elementary instruction in agricultural subjects. Meanwhile arrangements have been made for the training of selected students from Ceylon at the Agricultural College at Poona, and four students proceeded there this year to go through a three years' course.

Needlework in Girls' Schools.—This subject has received much attention since the appointment of the Inspectress of Needlework in 1904. The Inspectress visits personally as many schools as she can, and marks the work done at all girls' and mixed schools throughout the Island. This has led to a marked improvement both in plain needlework and in the lace and embroidery done in industrial schools.

(E) PROPOSED EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the state of education in Ceylon presented its report in May, 1912. It is now receiving the consideration of Government together with a special report on the same subject by Mr. J. J. R. Bridge, Inspector of Secondary Schools, who was sent out by the English Board of Education at the request of the Government of Ceylon.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(A) HOSPITALS.

There are 76 Government hospitals, in addition to the Lunatic and Leper Asylums, equipped with modern hospital furniture and surgical appliances. The number of beds in the hospitals ranges from 30 to 425.

The new outpatients' department of the General Hospital, Colombo, is now completed and in working order. In addition to the hospitals, there are 418 outdoor Government dispensaries and 279 estate dispensaries supported by the planters, who get their drugs free up to a value of 50 cents per cooly per annum.

(B) MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Medical College accommodated in 1911 151 medical and 81 apothecary students, these numbers showing a decrease of 10 and 1 respectively as compared with 1910. The full course of training for medical students is five years; a diploma in medicine, surgery, and midwifery (which can be registered in the United Kingdom) is granted to successful students. In association with the College there are a Bacteriological Institute with a small Clinic for Tropical Medicine attached; a laboratory for the Government Analyst; an ophthalmic hospital; a lying-in home; a women's hospital; a children's hospital; and special hospitals for the insane, lepers, and infectious diseases.

The staff of the Civil Medical Department has recently been strengthened by the appointment of two Itinerating Inspecting Medical Officers, whose principal duties are—

- (a) Inspection of hospitals and dispensaries and of the work of the Provincial Surgeons generally.
- (b) Inspections of opium depôts.
- (c) Initiation and execution of measures to combat anchylostomiasis, tuberculosis, and malaria.
- (d) Inspection of estates.
- (e) Special supervision of cholera, smallpox, or other epidemics.

(C) ASYLUMS.

The Lunatic Asylum is situated in Colombo. There are 664 inmates.

The Leper Asylum is situated about 6 miles from Colombo, and contains 392 patients. A small establishment for lepers exists in the Eastern Province, and contains 36 patients. A large leper settlement is to be founded there shortly.

In association with Government, a Home for Incurables (containing 80 beds) is worked by a Committee of Government officials and representatives of the public.

(D) POOR HOUSES.

There are no poor houses in Ceylon. In Colombo and some other towns there are Friend-in-Need Societies for the relief of distress, and these are subsidized by Government, the Colombo subsidy being Rs. 12,000 per annum. In addition to this, every Government Agent and Assistant Government Agent has an annual vote for "Allowances to Paupers"; the votes vary from Rs. 10,500 in the Colombo District to Rs. 660 in the Nuwara Eliya District; the maximum allowance is Rs. 5 a month.

(E) REFORMATORIES.

There are no Government reformatories in Ceylon, but by an arrangement with the Roman Catholic Mission the Maggona Industrial School is used as a reformatory for youthful offenders (*vide* IV. (n) Technical, Industrial, and Agricultural Education).

(F) SAVINGS BANKS.

There are two Government institutions, and the business of both showed a satisfactory working in 1911.

Ceylon Savings Bank.—The Ceylon Savings Bank had a sum of Rs. 5,152,981 to the credit of 37,099 depositors on December 31, 1911, as against Rs. 4,857,383 to the credit of 35,938 depositors on December 31, 1910.

The amount of the bank's invested funds on December 31, 1911, was Rs. 5,601,947. Interest is allowed on deposits at the rate of 3 per cent. on sums of Rs. 1,000 and over, and 4 per cent. on sums under Rs. 1,000.

Post Office Savings Bank.—At the end of 1911 there was a sum of Rs. 3,217,242 to the credit of 93,549 depositors, an increase of Rs. 343,810 and 7,595 depositors over 1910.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(A) POLICE.

The authorized strength of the Police on December 31, 1911, was 1 Inspector-General, 7 Superintendents, 15 Assistant Superintendents, 24 Inspectors, 41 Sub-Inspectors, 59 Station House Officers, 253 Sergeants, and 1,983 Constables.

In addition, the strength of the European Police was 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Second Class Sergeants, and 24 Third Class Sergeants.

The cost of the force in 1911 was Rs. 1,240,385.

(For criminal statistics furnished by the Inspector-General of Police see under (c) below.)

(B) PRISONS.

There was a decrease of 302 in the total number of admissions of convicted prisoners to the prisons of Ceylon during the year 1911, excluding Road Ordinance defaulters, of whom there were 191, as against 214 in 1910. The figures are as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| 1910 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,840 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,538 |

The convictions for murder and manslaughter were 106, as against 101 in 1910. Of these 106, 50 were sentenced to be hanged, of whom 31 were executed. Of the 50 sentenced to be hanged, 44 were Sinhalese, 5 Tamils, and 1 an Arab.

There were 13 escapes during the year and 9 recaptures.

The total number of deaths in jail was 315, as against 238 in 1910 and 381 in 1909. The death-rate per 1,000 of the prisons population was 20·98, as against 16·36 in 1910 and 23·85 in 1909.

The daily average sick was 180·82, as against 148·83 in 1910 and 166·60 in 1909.

The number of punishments for prison offences inflicted during the year was 1,151, as against 1,287 for 1910. The total number of individuals punished was 1,093. Corporal punishments decreased from 30 in 1910 to 25 in 1911.

Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour, the demand for such work being still in excess of the supply.

All cloth required for the clothing of prisoners is woven by the prisoners themselves in Welikada Prison. Clothing and bedding are made for the Medical Department. Baskets are manufactured at Negombo and Batticaloa by convalescent prisoners for the Public Works Department. The steam laundry at Welikada undertakes washing for all the Medical Department institutes in Colombo, as well as for the Railway Department; while the tailors in Welikada, in addition to making articles for the Medical Department, make up uniforms for

all officers in the Prisons Department, as well as all prisoners' clothing. 200 prisoners are daily employed at the Government Printing Office at Welikada, and it is hoped shortly to increase this number. For this purpose the accommodation at Welikada has been and is being increased, all the work being done by prison labour.

Out of doors prisoners are chiefly employed in quarrying stone and breaking metal and on reclamation works. At Mahara 540 prisoners are employed in the quarries for the Harbour Works. At Kandy, Galle, Chilaw, Anuradhapura, and Tangalla stone and metal are supplied to the Railway and Public Works Departments. The Karaiur reclamation scheme at Jaffna is now in full swing. Large additions and alterations have been made in the Jaffna Prison giving increased accommodation, which enables 400 prisoners to be kept at that station and employed on the reclamation works.

The portable prison at Mankulam was opened in September, 1911, and has proved a success. It not only affords useful remunerative labour in the shape of quarrying stone and breaking metal for the Irrigation Department, but has proved a good deterrent.

So great has been the demand for prison labour on such works as above noted that it was found in December, 1911, necessary to reduce still further the "penal stage" from two months to one. This step has in no way proved detrimental to prison discipline, while it has improved the health of the prisoners and has rendered more prisoners available for works of public utility, prisoners who have passed the penal stage being employed in outdoor manual labour, instead of in husk-beating or other forms of comparatively unremunerative work within the jail walls.

(C) CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

I.—From Returns furnished by the Inspector-General of Police for the Calendar Year 1911.

The following figures show the number of "true" cases of crime dealt with during the past five years:—

| Year. | True Cases. | | | Convictions and Committals. | |
|-------|-------------|----|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| 1907 | .. | .. | 15,555 | .. | 11,550 |
| 1908 | .. | .. | 17,831 | .. | 12,523 |
| 1909 | .. | .. | 16,296 | .. | 12,120 |
| 1910 | .. | .. | 14,104 | .. | 10,505 |
| 1911 | .. | .. | 12,751 | .. | 9,316 |

Of the total 12,751 for 1911, 5,055 were statutory offences, breaches of Municipal by-laws, and other minor offences. Real crime amounted to 7,696 offences for the year.

The following table shows the fluctuations of the more important forms of serious crime:—

| | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Murder and homicide | 188 | 201 | 177 | 209 | 182 |
| Rape | 110 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 121 |
| Robbery | 926 | 1,000 | 937 | 1,015 | 798 |
| Burglary | 2,370 | 2,570 | 2,456 | 1,957 | 1,630 |
| Grievous hurt | 479 | 329 | 551 | 731 | 680 |
| Theft of cattle and prædial products | 1,161 | 2,079 | 1,656 | 1,324 | 1,366 |
| Arson | 384 | 499 | 391 | 442 | 383 |
| Riot | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 4 |

The figures show that there has been a further large decrease in burglary and a slight decrease in cases of grievous hurt, while the amount of other crime has been nearly stationary.

The number of murders is below the average of the last six years, but the decrease is very slight and shows no real improvement. Of the murders, as is usual, nearly half the number were stabbing cases, and when the causes are examined, an almost equal number are found to be due to sudden and quite unpremeditated quarrels. It is satisfactory to note that in only two cases was murder committed for the sake of plunder. 22 cases were due to jealousy and 25 were the outcome of long-standing enmity, while 10 more were due to land disputes. Recent inquiries tend to throw doubt on the correctness of the figures prior to 1907, but steps have recently been taken to ensure greater accuracy in the compilation of criminal statistics, and the figures may now be regarded as more reliable than they have been previously. The fall in the number of burglary cases is the most satisfactory feature of the year.

II.—*From Returns furnished by the Solicitor-General for the Financial Year July, 1911, to June, 1912.*

The number of cases instituted in the Police Courts and Municipal Magistrates' Courts during the period July, 1911, to June, 1912, was 78,601, as against 79,620, the proportionate number for twelve months of the period January, 1910, to June, 1911.

The number of persons dealt with in the above cases was 85,312. The proportion per 100,000 inhabitants was 2,075, as against 3,144 during the preceding eighteen months.

1,573 persons were committed for trial before the Superior Courts. Of these, 18 were discharged on the withdrawal of the indictments against them by the Attorney-General, 898 were convicted of various crimes, and the remaining 657 were acquitted.

Taking into account offences of a serious nature which, in certain circumstances, are summarily triable by Police Magistrates, altogether 1,763 persons would appear to have been convicted of serious crime during the twelve months, as against 2,160 the proportionate number for twelve months of the period January, 1910, to June, 1911, or a decrease of 397 persons convicted.

Out of 52 persons convicted of murder, 6 were transported to the Andamans, the sentence of death being commuted.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(A) POPULATION.

The population of Ceylon on December 31, 1911, exclusive of the immigrant population, estimated on the basis of the Census of March 10, 1911, was 4,106,254, an increase of 13,018 on the population estimated on December 31, 1910, and consisted of 7,644 Europeans, 27,044 Burghers, 2,716,438 Sinhalese, 1,057,740 Tamils, 266,980 Moors, 13,115 Malays, and 17,293 "Others." Compared with the population at the end of 1910, there was an increase of 32 per cent. The natural increase by excess of births over deaths from the date of the last Census to December 31, 1911, amounted to 719, while the number of Indian immigrants exceeded the emigrants by 43,259. The population (inclusive of immigrants) on January 1, 1912, was accordingly 4,149,513, an increase of 51,638 persons (made up of an excess of 13,018 births over deaths and of 38,620 immigrants over emigrants), i.e., an excess of 1.01 per cent. of the population (inclusive of immigrants) at the end of 1910 estimated on the basis of the last Census.

Births and Deaths.—The births registered in 1911 numbered 156,398, and were in the proportion of 37·9 per 1,000 of the population estimated at the middle of the year. The deaths registered in 1911 numbered 143,380, and were equal to a rate of 34·8 per 1,000 of the population—the second highest rate on record for the last forty-five years, the highest (35·1) being in 1906. Compared with 1910, the birth-rate for 1911 shows a decrease of 1·1 per mille, and the death-rate an increase of 7·5 per mille. Compared with the average rates for the eleven years 1898–1908, the birth-rate for 1911 shows a decrease of ·1, and the death-rate an increase of 6·3 per mille.

(B) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the population during the year was bad, the death-rate rising to 34·8 from 27·3 in the previous year and from 28·5 the average for the eleven years 1898–1908, and the infantile mortality to 218 from 176 in 1910 and 180 the average for 1898 to 1910. The deterioration was shared by five of the Provinces, the exceptions being the North-Central Province (33·0, average 42·1), the Northern Province (24·7, average 30·8), the Eastern Province (29·9, average 32·1), and the Province of Uva (37·1, average 37·9). The deterioration was especially marked in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, where the rate rose to 59·0 from 32·5.

Causes of Death.—Deaths from enteric fever showed a marked decrease from the previous year, numbering 651, as against 4,619. But this is almost entirely due to an alteration in the method of tabulation, only those cases being now entered as “enteric fever” which are duly certified as such by qualified medical men, while deaths previously reported by village registrars as due to this cause are now classified as due to “ill-defined fever.” Under the latter head the number of deaths increased from 16,238 in 1910 to 33,064 in 1911.

Deaths registered as due to diarrhoea rose from 13,602 in 1910 to 17,347 in 1911, to dysentery from 2,960 to 4,743, to phthisis from 3,917 to 4,286, and to anchylostomiasis from 1,592 to 2,001.

Cholera accounted for 277 deaths, as against 22 in 1910, 242 of these occurring in the cooly camp at Ragama, and being traceable to infection from India. Deaths from smallpox, also traced to infection from India, numbered 89, as against 29 in 1910.

Preventive Measures against Disease.—Measures have been taken for the prevention of malaria by the circulation of leaflets, the free distribution of quinine, and lectures and demonstrations to the public through the officers of the Medical Department and the headmen.

An anti-malaria campaign is being conducted at Kurunegala in the North-Western Province, and measures are also in progress at Badulla in the Province of Uva.

In connection with the King Edward VII. Memorial Fund, measures are being taken to combat the ravages of tuberculosis.

Vaccination is systematically carried on throughout the Island by a special staff. During the twelve months 161,979 subjects were vaccinated. The percentage of successful primary vaccination cases to total inspected was 90·39, while the percentage of successful re-vaccination cases was 70·95.

Stringent precautions are taken under the auspices of the Plague Committee to prevent the introduction of plague into Ceylon. The Island has hitherto been immune from the ravages of the disease. One case of plague in a European was landed at Galle in July, the patient recovering.

There were 38 deaths from hydrophobia during 1911. The Ceylon Government gives an annual grant to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor, and poor persons bitten by rabid animals and unable to meet the expenses of the journey are sent there at the cost of the Government.

Concerted action is being taken by the local authorities to stamp out rabies by enforcing the registration of dogs and by the destruction of homeless pariahs.

(c) SANITATION.

In the matter of sanitation the large towns are controlled by Municipalities, while others have Local Boards, or come under the Small Towns Ordinance.

The general expense of scavenging is met from rates recovered locally, and loans are made occasionally to local bodies for larger works of permanence, such as water supply, construction of drains, &c., the cost of which they are unable to meet in a lump sum.

Colombo Drainage Works.—The drainage of Colombo has been undertaken by Government at the request of the Municipal Council, the necessary funds being advanced by Government on loan, while further assistance is being given by the contribution of a part of the expenditure as a free grant.

The scheme provides for a complete system of sewers and rain water drains throughout the city, and for the disposal of the sewage by bacterial treatment upon modern lines.

Up to the end of 1911 75 miles of sewers and rain water drains had been laid, and about half the city was ready for house connections.

Water Supply Schemes.—With the assistance of the Government, partly by way of grant, partly of loan, the Municipality of Galle has completed a water supply for that town. Similar assistance is being given to the Local Board of Kurunegala in the North-Western Province and to that of Batticaloa in the Eastern; while in the Northern Province special consideration has been shown to Mannar, a small township which is likely to rise to some importance with the opening of through railway connection with South India in the near future. Schemes for supplying water to Puttalam and Chilaw are being considered.

(d) CLIMATE.

The climate of Ceylon varies considerably in different parts of the Island, both as regards temperature and rainfall. In the low-country and coast districts the climate is tropical, and a noticeable feature is the small diurnal variation of both the barometer and thermometer. In the mountainous districts in the interior of the Island it resembles that experienced in many parts of Europe, being temperate and equable.

The rainfall for 1911 was below normal on the west side of the Island, but above it on the east. Unusually heavy rain occurred in December in the north and north-east. Ratnapura again heads the list with 148·77 inches on 224 days, as against 128·04 inches on 232 days in 1910. At the other extreme Puttalam had 37·64 inches on 87 days, as against 33·34 inches at Mannar and 32·91 inches at Hambantota in 1910.

The rainfall at the Colombo Observatory was 69·36 inches on 169 days, and at Kandy 86·84 inches on 177 days.

The mean temperature for the whole year was highest at Mannar, 83·1° F.; and lowest at Nuwara Eliya, 59·6° F.

At the Colombo Observatory and at Kandy the mean temperature was 81·6° F. and 76·0° F. respectively.

The highest temperature reached in the Island during 1911 was 101·1° on May 21 at Trincomalee. The highest on record is 103·7° F. at Trincomalee on May 12, 1890.

The highest temperature reached at the Colombo Observatory in 1911 was 95·7° F. on February 19.

The mean daily range of temperature, i.e., the mean of the daily differences between the maximum and minimum temperatures, was highest at Badulla, where it was 19·9° F.; and lowest at Galle, 8·4° F.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

One new post office and eleven new receiving offices were opened during the year 1911. The total number of offices now is 454, of which 286 are receiving offices for the sale of postage stamps and delivery of letters, while 168 are money order and savings bank offices, and of these 114 are also telegraph offices.

The total estimated number of articles, exclusive of parcels, which passed through the post amounted to 40 millions, against 37½ millions in the year 1910.

The total number of parcels dealt with was 589,312, an increase of 39,403 over the previous year. The business done is shown as follows :—

| | 1910. | 1911. |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|
| Total number of parcels.. | 549,909 | 589,312 |
| To the United Kingdom | 12,516 | 12,502 |
| From the United Kingdom | 25,942 | 28,414 |
| To other countries | 37,041 | 38,624 |
| From other countries | 120,453 | 131,382 |

The following are the figures for money orders :—

| | 1910. | | 1911. | |
|-----------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|
| | Number. | Value. Rs. | Number. | Value. Rs. |
| Inland | 384,610 | 10,853,842 | 401,636 | 11,615,385 |
| Indian | 236,475 | 7,021,194 | 248,963 | 7,587,354 |
| United Kingdom | 11,456 | 464,688 | 11,454 | 521,837 |
| Other Countries | 12,869 | 884,244 | 13,110 | 965,258 |

The increase in telegrams is shown in the following figures :—

| | 1910. | 1911. |
|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Inland | 662,246 | 712,990 |
| Indian | 156,301 | 161,736 |
| Other Countries | 89,945 | 87,516 |

Postal Improvements.—The travelling post office van formerly returned daily from Kandy to Colombo by the 7 A.M. Down train practically empty. It has now been arranged that it shall return by the Down Night Mail, and up-country offices make up bags for the van. Parcels and registered letters are also sent from a number of post offices to the travelling post office.

District Inspectors of Post Offices.—The Island has been divided into four postal districts, and an inspector has been placed in charge of each.

Investigating Inspector.—A special inspector was appointed to inquire into cases of fraud and alleged thefts in the post. It was arranged that he should receive three months' training in India.

Date-stamping Machine.—A Krag date-stamping machine capable of stamping 600 letters a minute was introduced into the Colombo Office.

New Telegraph Office.—Owing to the want of room in the General Post Office, due to the growth of the Telegraph Department, the Central Telegraph Office was removed on March 12, 1911, to a new building at the end of Chatham street and near the Fort Railway Station.

Wireless Telegraph Station.—Provision was made in the Estimates for 1911-1912 for the construction of a Wireless Telegraph Station at Colombo. The work was entrusted to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., the site selected being in the neighbourhood of Welikada Jail. It was anticipated that it would have a range of 450 to 500 miles by day and 800 by night.

Telephones.—In 1896, the year that Government took over the Telephone Exchange from the Oriental Telephone Co., there were 130 telephones in use ; there are now over 1,200.

The underground telephone cables in Colombo were completed in the early part of the year.

Telephone trunk lines were opened from Colombo to Kandy on March 10, 1911, and from Kandy to Nuwara Eliya on April 13, 1911.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(A) PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The total expenditure of the Public Works Department for the year 1911 was Rs. 6,916,805, an increase of Rs. 334,487 over 1910.

The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department during the year was 3,873 miles, of which 3,564 miles are cart roads and 309 miles are bridle roads.

The special expenditure on roads and bridges for 1911 under the programme of Works chargeable to Surplus Balances amounted to Rs. 264,900.

Amongst the more important works completed during the year were the Central Telegraph Office and Telephone Exchange, Colombo; the Outpatients' Department, General Hospital, Colombo; and the new Government Printing Office, Colombo.

The following works were in progress, but had not been completed at the end of the year:—The Wireless Telegraph Station, Colombo; the Anatomical Block in connection with the rebuilding of the Medical College, Colombo; the new Royal College, Colombo; the Hydro-Electric Installation, Nuwara Eliya; the extension of the Customs premises and Passenger Jetty, Colombo; and the Colombo Lake Development Project.

Considerable progress was made in the extension of metalled cart roads in the planting districts in the year under review.

(B) COLOMBO HARBOUR WORKS.

The total expenditure upon the harbour works proper during 1911 amounted to Rs. 908,530·78, the total expenditure since the commencement of the South-west Breakwater in 1873, including maintenance charges, being Rs. 43,193,914·93.

New Arm, South-west Breakwater.—The work of block setting was resumed in October, and good progress made. At the end of the year there remained to be done the landing jetty, masswork, capping, lighthouse, and bagwork, all of which it was anticipated would be completed within the following four months.

Graving Dock.—The Dock was occupied on seventeen occasions during the year. The revenue amounted to Rs. 36,800·17, and the expenditure to Rs. 65,029·71.

Patent Slip.—The Slip was used on twenty-three occasions, producing a revenue of Rs. 23,964; the working expenses amounted to Rs. 15,119·47.

Coaling Grounds.—The new coaling grounds on the east side of the harbour have been allotted to the different coaling firms. The site of the old coaling grounds on the south side will probably be utilized for a much-needed extension of the Customs premises.

Deepening of the Harbour.—In view of the decision of the Suez Canal Company to increase the depth of the canal to 11 metres or 36 feet, steps are being taken to dredge the northern portion of the harbour to a similar depth, two further areas, at the root of the South-west Breakwater and opposite the coaling jetties, being dredged to a depth of 33 feet.

(C) RAILWAY.

Open Line, 1911-12.

The new section of the narrow gauge line from Avisawella to Ratnapura, a distance of 27 miles, was opened in January, 1912, bringing the total length of line open for traffic to 604½ miles.

The revenue derived from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 14,113,877, the new line to Ratnapura contributing Rs. 129,011. These figures compared with the receipts for 1910-11 show an increase of Rs. 530,717, the largest item of increase being Rs. 386,657 under Coaching Traffic.

Under Goods Traffic the tonnage conveyed has increased, the principal increases being under the heads of Tea 8,043 tons, Rubber 2,577 tons, Tea Packing 2,055 tons, Manure, 13,144 tons, Liquid Fuel 3,083 tons, and Other Third Class Goods 11,913 tons.

The total working expenses, including a sum of Rs. 339,479 spent on new and minor works, amounted to Rs. 6,686,891, or an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 349,308.

The result of the year's working is as follows :—

| | | | | Rs. |
|------------------|----|----|--------|------------|
| Receipts | .. | .. | .. | 14,113,877 |
| Working Expenses | .. | .. | .. | 6,686,891 |
| | | | Profit | 7,426,986 |

Of this profit, a sum of Rs. 1,244,933 was expended on additional accommodation and improvements. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 1,442,046 from the surplus balances of the Colony was spent on new works and rolling stock, 16 new engines and 185 passenger and goods wagons having been put into traffic during the year.

The total capital cost to June 30, 1912, was Rs. 102,367,082, and the capital outstanding Rs. 49,115,716.

Extensions, 1911-12.

To Chilaw.—This line will form a continuation of that opened in December, 1909, between Colombo and Negombo, extending it for another 27 miles up the west coast through a thickly populated district, the greater portion of which is devoted to the cultivation of coconuts. It is anticipated that it will attract a large goods traffic. The line is being constructed on the broad gauge. The estimated cost of the extension is Rs. 3,932,053, the amount expended up to June 30, 1912, being Rs. 1,540,152.

To Ratnapura.—The extension of the Kelani Valley narrow gauge (2 ft. 6 in.) line, covering the 27 miles from Avisawella to Ratnapura, was opened to traffic on January 15, 1912. Of the estimated cost of Rs. 2,953,408, a sum of Rs. 2,827,944 had been expended up to June 30, 1912. At that date certain minor works remained to be executed, at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,000.

To Pelmadulla.—The survey and estimate for this line were completed in 1912, and sanction for its construction was given in June of that year. The line will run in extension of that from Avisawella to Ratnapura, for nearly 17 miles beyond the latter place, and will pass through some of the richest rubber growing country in the Island. It will be constructed on the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. The total estimated cost is Rs. 2,253,414.

To Badulla.—Plans, sections, and estimates were prepared for an extension of the Main line from Bandarawela, the present up-country terminus, to Badulla, the chief town of the Province of Uva, and an important centre of the tea and rubber plantation industries. The new line will be some 21 miles in length, traversing hilly and broken country throughout.

To Mannar.—By July, 1912, the earthwork on this extension was practically complete, and rail head was within 20 miles of Mannar. From this station the rails had been laid to Talaimannar, a distance of 18 miles.

The twelve months showed a good average rate of construction. The country was free from the rinderpest and drought which caused so much trouble the year before, and there was a marked improvement in the health of the labour force, owing largely to better conditions of transport.

Colombo Stations Extension.—This scheme comprises the construction of new stations at Maradana and the Fort, new railway store, engine sheds and yards, re-arrangement of the old goods yard, deviation and duplication of main lines across the lake, formation of lake basins to take traffic from the railway by water to the godowns and eventually to the harbour, the reclamation of a large area of the lake, and the construction of a quay wall, on which electric cranes will work, &c. The new station at Maradana, engine sheds and yards, railway store and office, and inward goods shed have already been completed. Good progress is being made with the rest of the works. The total estimated cost of the work as it now stands is Rs. 6,443,271, while the expenditure to June 30, 1912, was Rs. 3,907,382.

Sea Coast Duplication and Maradana-Ragama Widening.—This work was commenced in 1909, and provides for the duplication of the track between Moratuwa on the Coast line south of Colombo and Ragama on the line to Kandy. The actual duplication between Colombo and Ragama has been completed. South of Colombo the line has been opened for double line working between Bambalapitiya and Mount Lavinia. The total estimate for the work is Rs. 2,697,356, the expenditure to June 30, 1912, being Rs. 2,376,140.

Protection of Sea Coast Line.—To counteract the encroachment of the sea heavy protection works of rubble and blocks of stone have been taken in hand along the line running through Kollupitiya and Bambalapitiya, and in weak spots between Wellawatta and Mount Lavinia. The estimate for the whole of these works is Rs. 513,510, and the expenditure to June 30, 1911, Rs. 433,370.

(D) IRRIGATION, 1911-12.

The total expenditure on the construction of irrigation works for the year ending June 30, 1912, was Rs. 291,559, the expenditure for the previous eighteen months from January 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911, being Rs. 484,523.

The expenditure on the maintenance of irrigation works during the same period was Rs. 115,591. This covers only the major works, there being in addition a very large number of village works which are maintained, as far as possible by unskilled labour, by the people owning the land irrigated by them.

The work of the year has consisted chiefly in pushing on the construction of the five large works already undertaken. The year 1913 should see three of these brought practically to completion as far as the main works are concerned; but their development by subsidiary works, such as minor channels, will probably take some years. The exceptionally heavy and unprecedented floods during the north-east monsoon were responsible for considerable delay in construction and damage to works already completed.

The area brought under irrigation by major works during the year was 428 acres, thus bringing the total area irrigated by these works up to 133,040 acres or 208 square miles. The area irrigated by the village tanks, which have been constructed by the people with Government assistance and under the supervision of Government officers, is reported to have been 95,700 acres or 150 square miles. These figures for village works are not altogether reliable, and although the figures are less than those given for the previous year, viz., 103,245 acres or 161 square miles, there has probably actually been an increase rather than a decrease.

(E) FORESTS.

Forest exploitation has been directed towards the elimination of over-mature timber which retarded future regeneration of crops, and the utilization of timber on areas to be alienated for sale, lease, or irrigation purposes.

The supply to public departments at actual cost of output reached a value of about Rs. 490,000 for the period from July 1, 1911, to June 30, 1912, as against

Rs. 648,000 for the preceding twelve months. Since 1906 the Forest Department has delivered 552,767 broad gauge and 136,669 narrow gauge sleepers to the Railway, and it now holds a large supply in reserve.

The average cost of delivery to date has been Rs. 3·66 per broad gauge and Re. 1·86 per narrow gauge sleeper. The Railway previously paid over Rs. 5 per broad gauge sleeper and Rs. 3·25 per narrow gauge for supplies of Jarrah, so that a considerable saving has been effected by the supply being obtained from the local forests, while the local sleepers are admittedly more durable than the imported ones.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

(A) IMPORTANT EVENTS.

The fifth Decennial Census of Ceylon was taken on the night of March 10, 1911, the total population, exclusive of the military and the shipping, being returned at 4,105,535, or an increase of 15·13 over the figure for 1901.

In March, 1911, two hospitals, erected by private munificence, were opened by His Excellency the Governor at Veyangoda and Negombo respectively.

In May His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the new Royal College building in Colombo.

In June the local celebration of the Coronation of His Majesty King George V. took place. Reference has been made in the Report for 1910-1911 to the demonstrations of loyalty which the occasion evoked.

On June 29 His Excellency the Governor proceeded to Europe on leave, and Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., assumed the administration of the Government. The Governor returned from leave on November 19, and proceeded almost immediately to India to represent the Colony at the Delhi Durbar and Coronation celebrations.

On November 20 His Excellency opened a large hospital at Moratuwa, which had been erected by private munificence.

Towards the close of the year the elections of candidates for the newly constituted Legislative Council took place. Of the four elective seats, two were contested, namely, those of the Burgher and the Ceylonese electorates. The former was contested by three candidates and the latter by two.

The representatives of several European Governments at the Coronation of the King of Siam visited the Island on their way from Europe to Bangkok. Among others who honoured Ceylon with a visit were His Serene Highness Prince Alexander of Teck and Her Royal Highness Princess Alexander of Teck, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Boris of Russia, Their Royal Highnesses Prince William and Princess Mary of Sweden, and His Royal Highness Prince Waldemar of Denmark.

A Commission was appointed by the Governor in April to inquire into the question of the adequacy of the rolling stock and other facilities on the railway for goods and passenger traffic, how far these were sufficient for existing requirements, and what further facilities were needed to meet immediate and future requirements.

Committees were also appointed to deal with the following subjects :—

The suggested extension of the railway from Ratnapura to Pelmadulla.

Relief to Government officers in Colombo owing to the high cost of living, especially in the matter of house rent.

The amendment of the local laws relating to merchant shipping.

The general question of secondary and higher education in the Island.

The position and prospects of the members of the various departments of the Public Service.

(B) PUBLIC SERVICE.

Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., administered the Government of the Colony from June 29 to November 19, 1911, during the absence of the Governor on leave, and again from November 23, 1911, when the Governor proceeded to India to represent the Colony at the Delhi Durbar. Mr. L. W. Booth acted for Sir Hugh Clifford as Colonial Secretary.

Mr. H. W. Brodhurst, Government Agent of the Western Province, received the honour of a Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and Dr. C. T. Griffin, Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer, was appointed a Companion of the Imperial Service Order in June. Mr. James A. van Langenberg and Mr. B. W. Bawa, two of the leading advocates practising at the Colombo Bar, were appointed King's Counsel in November. Mr. H. W. Milligan of the Ceylon Civil Service was awarded the Royal Humane Society's medal for rescuing fishermen from drowning at Negombo in April.

Mr. A. G. Lascelles, K.C., Attorney-General, succeeded Sir Joseph Hutchinson as Chief Justice of the Colony in May, 1911, and Mr. Anton Bertram, formerly Puisne Judge of Cyprus, succeeded Mr. Lascelles as Attorney-General.

The following retirements from the Public Service took place during the year under review :—Dr. C. T. Griffin, I.S.O., from the office of Assistant Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, in April ; Mr. H. L. Crawford, C.M.G., from the office of Controller of Revenue, also in April ; Lieut.-Col. E. C. Davies, V.D., I.S.O., from the office of Government Factory Engineer, in May, 1911 ; and Mr. H. W. Brodhurst, C.M.G., from the office of Government Agent of the Western Province, in November, 1911.

The following deaths among members of the Public Service are recorded with regret :—Mr. H. H. Cameron, who retired from the office of Treasurer of the Colony ; Mr. H. L. Wendt, late Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island ; and Mr. John Kyle, Resident Engineer of the Colombo Harbour Works.

The deaths also took place of Mr. F. C. Loos, C.M.G., Unofficial Member representing the Burgher community in the Legislative Council ; of Mr. Philip Freudenberg, for many years Imperial German Consul at Colombo ; of the Right Rev. Dr. C. Pagnani, O.S.B., Roman Catholic Bishop of Kandy ; and of H. Sri Sumangala Thero, High Priest of Adam's Peak and Principal of the Vidyodaya Buddhist College.

(C) THE EXCISE COMMISSION.

During 1911 the Excise Commissioners were employed in working out the details of the scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Plans of the experimental distillery were prepared, a site was selected, and orders were placed for the stills and other apparatus. A complete scheme for dealing with the foreign liquor question was prepared and approved. A departmental scheme was worked out, and the nucleus of a staff trained. An Ordinance to give effect to the proposals was drafted, and progress was made with the collection of statistics and other information.

(D) IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The term "immigration" in Ceylon is commonly used with reference to the immigration of native labour from the South of India for the tea and rubber plantations. There is no opening in Ceylon, as in the self-governing Colonies, for the immigration of white labour.

The number of immigrant labourers who arrived in Ceylon in 1911 was 97,536, as against 112,202 in 1910. The arrivals in 1911, though less than those of the previous year, were considerably above the average for the past six years, which was, in round figures, 78,000. The arrivals are, however, largely counter-balanced by the departures, which in the official returns are given at 64,660 for 1910 and 58,916 for 1911.

Although in some parts of the Island the Sinhalese villagers are taking more and more to work on estates, the demand for immigrant Tamil labour is still steadily on the increase, and with the competition in the labour market of South India both of the Malay Peninsula and of India itself, the position from the point of view of the Ceylon employer is one that calls for, and is receiving, the earnest consideration of the planting community.

Apart from coolies returning to their homes, the main stream of emigration from Ceylon is rather to the Straits Settlements and the Malay States than to India, and the number of Ceylonese, especially from the north of the Island, who of late years have sought a living in the countries named is not inconsiderable.

(E) OPENINGS FOR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

The cultivation of tea, rubber, and coconuts continues to offer the chief openings for the investment of capital. Coconuts in particular are now attracting European capital, and, should it once be established that they can be successfully grown under irrigation, there is the prospect of considerable extension of this industry in the North-Western Province, and even in the drier districts of the North-Central Province.

The plumbago mining and gemming industries, as well as the cultivation of tobacco, are almost exclusively in native hands. The market for the tobacco now produced being limited, there is little, if any, room for the extension of its cultivation on present lines. But it is believed that with more up-to-date methods of cultivation and curing this crop can be grown with profit for the European market. Similarly, in the drier districts the cultivation of cotton offers possibilities as yet undeveloped.

March, 1913.

A. N. GALBRAITH,
Second Assistant Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 726 | Turks and Caicos Islands ... | 1911 |
| 727 | Fiji ... | " |
| 728 | Bechuanaland Protectorate ... | 1911-1912 |
| 729 | Basutoland ... | " |
| 730 | Colonial Survey Committee ... | " |
| 731 | Malta ... | " |
| 732 | Nyasaland ... | " |
| 733 | British Honduras ... | 1911 |
| 734 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands... | 1910 |
| 735 | Southern Nigeria ... | 1911 |
| 736 | Somaliland ... | 1911-1912 |
| 737 | Imperial Institute ... | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria ... | " |
| 739 | Jamaica ... | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland ... | " |
| 741 | Bahamas ... | " |
| 742 | Grenada ... | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda ... | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius ... | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago ... | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana ... | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent ... | " |
| 748 | Barbados ... | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands ... | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements... | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate ... | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia ... | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate... | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) ... | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar ... | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena ... | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei ... | " |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 72 | Fiji ... | Hurricane, 1910. |
| 73 | Jamaica ... | Cayman Islands. |
| 74 | Ceylon ... | Mineral Survey, 1906-7 and 1907-8. |
| 75 | West Indies... | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent ... | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei ... | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland ... | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute ... | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies... | Preservation of Ancient Monuments. |

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 759.

SIERRA LEONE.

REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, see No. 724.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
August, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| I.—FINANCIAL | 4 |
| II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES | 8 |
| III.—LEGISLATION | 14 |
| IV.—EDUCATION | 15 |
| V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | 18 |
| VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS | 20 |
| VII.—VITAL STATISTICS | 22 |
| VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES | 25 |
| IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS | 27 |

SKETCH MAP.

No. 759.

SIERRA LEONE.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 724.)

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Sierra Leone,

8th July, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report on the Colony of Sierra Leone for the year 1912, which has been prepared by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. C. Hollis, C.M.G.

I have, &c.,

E. M. MEREWETHER,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

L. Harcourt, M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue.

The revenue for 1912 exceeded that for 1911 by £102,096, which must be regarded as a highly satisfactory indication of the Colony's present prosperity.

The following comparative statement shows the increases and decreases under the several heads of revenue as compared with the preceding year:—

| Heads of Revenue. | Revenue for 1911. | Revenue for 1912. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Customs | 242,324 8 0 | 301,140 6 7 | 58,815 18 7 | — |
| Port, Harbour and Light- house Dues. | 5,602 19 9 | 6,508 10 3 | 1,005 10 6 | — |
| Licences and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified. | 66,889 16 6 | 75,012 13 0 | 8,122 16 6 | — |
| Fees of Court or Office, Pay- ments for Specific Services and Reimbursements-in- Aid. | 14,059 3 10 | 15,082 7 5 | 1,023 3 7 | — |
| Post Office and Savings Bank. | 8,807 2 9 | 9,546 17 5 | 739 14 8 | — |
| Rents on Government Pro- perty. | 436 3 0 | 386 3 4 | — | 49 19 8 |
| Interest | 10,339 10 8 | 10,397 9 10 | 57 19 2 | — |
| Miscellaneous Receipts ... | 1,448 8 3 | 858 2 6 | — | 590 5 9 |
| Sierra Leone Government Railway. | 107,925 6 1 | 140,873 6 2 | 32,948 0 1 | — |
| Land Sales | 26 7 0 | 48 15 6 | 22 8 6 | — |
| Total | 457,759 5 10 | 559,854 12 0 | 102,735 11 7 | 640 5 5 |

The total revenue for the five years, 1908-1912, was as follows:—

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| | £ |
| 1908 | 320,999 |
| 1909 | 361,326 |
| 1910 | 424,215 |
| 1911 | 457,759 |
| 1912 | 559,855 |

Expenditure.

The following comparative statement shows the increases and decreases under the several heads of expenditure as compared with the preceding year:—

| Heads of Expenditure. | Expenditure for 1911. | Expenditure for 1912. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Charge on account of Public Debt. | 61,335 12 4 | 61,249 3 6 | — | 86 8 10 |
| Pensions, Retired Allow- ances, and Gratuities. | 7,291 12 11 | 7,359 18 6 | 68 5 7 | — |
| The Governor and Legisla- ture. | 5,771 13 10 | 6,771 6 2 | 999 12 4 | — |
| Colonial Secretary's Depart- ment. | 5,530 16 8 | 8,079 16 8 | 2,549 0 0 | — |

| Heads of Expenditure. | Expenditure for 1911. | | | Expenditure for 1912. | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----|----|-----------------------|----|----|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. |
| Provincial Administration... | 31,288 | 15 | 2 | 31,307 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 15 |
| Treasury | 3,929 | 14 | 0 | 4,342 | 6 | 9 | 412 | 12 |
| Customs Department ... | 13,636 | 12 | 1 | 14,243 | 4 | 8 | 606 | 12 |
| Audit Department ... | 2,417 | 7 | 6 | 2,605 | 0 | 1 | 187 | 12 |
| Port and Marine Department. | 1,391 | 1 | 0 | 1,332 | 1 | 8 | — | 58 |
| Legal Departments ... | 7,965 | 4 | 11 | 8,761 | 18 | 8 | 796 | 13 |
| Civil Police | 8,871 | 18 | 3 | 9,183 | 5 | 8 | 311 | 7 |
| Prisons | 7,491 | 13 | 7 | 8,166 | 9 | 6 | 674 | 15 |
| Medical Departments ... | 22,682 | 14 | 9 | 25,863 | 0 | 7 | 3,180 | 5 |
| Sanitary Department ... | 3,712 | 8 | 7 | 4,831 | 15 | 2 | 1,119 | 6 |
| Education | 8,521 | 3 | 3 | 11,926 | 5 | 11 | 3,405 | 2 |
| Miscellaneous Services ... | 19,127 | 0 | 8 | 17,952 | 4 | 11 | — | 1,174 |
| Post Office | 11,301 | 5 | 7 | 12,121 | 10 | 10 | 820 | 5 |
| Agricultural Department ... | 1,917 | 18 | 4 | 3,123 | 17 | 8 | 1,205 | 19 |
| Forestry Department ... | 2,191 | 0 | 1 | 3,289 | 16 | 5 | 1,098 | 16 |
| Public Works Department... | 8,432 | 15 | 5 | 12,039 | 1 | 4 | 3,606 | 5 |
| " " Recurrent ... | 17,015 | 2 | 9 | 21,330 | 11 | 11 | 4,315 | 9 |
| " " Extraordinary ... | 33,119 | 16 | 3 | 48,771 | 15 | 7 | 15,651 | 19 |
| " " " (Special) ... | — | — | — | 1,605 | 11 | 10 | 1,605 | 11 |
| West African Frontier Force | 22,413 | 19 | 2 | 24,120 | 3 | 9 | 1,706 | 4 |
| Sierra Leone Government | 79,784 | 14 | 5 | 101,891 | 12 | 2 | 22,106 | 17 |
| Railway. | | | | | | | | |
| Central Railway Construction. | 45,306 | 6 | 5 | 72,147 | 18 | 5 | 26,841 | 12 |
| Total | 432,448 | 7 | 11 | 524,417 | 9 | 3 | 93,289 | 5 |

The total expenditure for the years 1908-1912 was as follows:—

| | £ |
|-------------|---------|
| 1908 | 341,871 |
| 1909 | 336,746 |
| 1910 | 361,222 |
| 1911 | 432,448 |
| 1912 | 524,417 |

Loan Expenditure.

The amount expended during the year on works and undertakings chargeable to loan (1904) funds amounted to £998, the principal items contributing to this expenditure being for—

- (1) Freetown Waterworks construction.
- (2) Residences (including water supply).

The total expenditure on works and undertakings chargeable to loan funds amounted at the end of the year to £1,189,953; leaving a balance of £9,125, which it is proposed to allocate to the supplementing of the Freetown water supply, the estimated cost of which is £15,000.

Assets and Liabilities.

The excess of assets over liabilities at the close of the year amounted to £279,517; of which £149,961 is invested in securities, £70,500 is in the hands of the Crown Agents for the Colonies

at interest, and £40,857 represents the value of unallocated stores in the Railway Department (Open Lines), Railway Extension and Public Works Department.

In this connection it should be observed that the sum of £120,482 has been expended on the Railway Extension and other works the cost of which will eventually be met from loan; but, in the meantime, it is made a final charge against revenue.

Public Debt.

The funded debt of the Colony at the close of the year amounted to £1,248,048, which is made up as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|-------------------|
| 4 per cent. ten year Convertible Bonds ... | 518,200 |
| 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, 1929-1954 ... | 729,848 |
| Total | <u>£1,248,048</u> |

The liability in respect of the public debt was increased by £47, that being the premium on bonds surrendered for stock during the year; but, as bonds to the value of £7,100 were redeemed out of the Sinking Fund, there was a net reduction of this debt by £7,053.

The amounts standing to the credit of the Sinking Funds on the 31st December, 1912, were as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------|----------------|----------|----------|
| Bonds | 73 | 19 | 11 |
| Stock | 43,004 | 3 | 10 |
| Total | <u>£43,078</u> | <u>3</u> | <u>9</u> |

The net liability of the Colony, therefore, in respect of its funded debt, after allowing for these amounts, was on that date £1,204,969 16s. 3d.

Under the terms of issue, the currency of the bonds issued in 1904 will expire in June, 1914; and it will, therefore, be necessary to redeem any unconverted bonds at that date by floating further inscribed stock.

Currency.

In addition to the current coin of the United Kingdom, the following foreign coins were in the year under survey legal tender in Sierra Leone:—

| Coins. | | Nominal value. | Legal value. | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|----------------|--------------|----|-----|
| | | Francs. | £ | s. | d. |
| FRENCH COINS: | | | | | |
| Gold:— | | | | | |
| Napoleon | ... .. | 20 | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| Silver:— | | | | | |
| Five-Franc Piece | ... .. | 5 | 0 | 3 | 10½ |
| BELGIAN, SWISS AND ITALIAN COINS: | | | | | |
| Silver:— | | | | | |
| Five-Franc Piece | ... .. | 5 | 0 | 3 | 10½ |

| Coins. | Nominal | | Legal value. | |
|--------------------------------|---------|------|--------------|-------|
| | Dol. | Cts. | £ | s. d. |
| SPANISH (MEXICAN, &C.) COINS : | | | | |
| Gold :— | | | | |
| Doubloon | 16 | 00 | 3 | 4 0 |
| UNITED STATES COINS : | | | | |
| Eagle | 10 | 00 | 2 | 1 0 |
| Half Eagle | 5 | 00 | 1 | 0 6 |
| Quarter Eagle | 2 | 50 | 0 | 10 3 |

Of these, however, the French 5-franc piece is the only one frequently met with, it being in considerable use in those districts of the Protectorate which are adjacent to French Guinea.

The institution of a new silver coinage with currency throughout the whole of British West Africa has recently been approved; and a corresponding local note issue is also in contemplation.

General.

The balance standing to the credit of the Colony House Tax Fund on the 1st of January, 1912, was £5,208. The revenue collected during the year from this source amounted to £3,047, thus making a total of £8,255.

The expenditure on various improvements for the benefit of the inhabitants of the districts in which the tax is collected amounted to £3,175, leaving a balance on the 31st December, 1912, of £5,080 available for further similar improvements. These comprise repairs to roads and bridges, the lighting of towns and villages, and other like public works.

The Protectorate House Tax collected during the year amounted to £58,117, as against £52,771 in 1911.

At the end of the year the Public Officers' Guarantee Fund amounted to £1,615, of which a sum of £1,260 has been invested.

Municipalities.

Freetown Municipality.

The revenue of the Municipality during the financial year (1st November, 1911, to 31st October, 1912) amounted to £11,948, while the expenditure during the same period was £11,322.

The following table shows the revenue (including an annual Government grant-in-aid of £1,800) and the expenditure of the Municipality during the five years 1908-1912:—

| Year. | Revenue. | | Expenditure. | |
|-------------|----------|-----|--------------|-----|
| | £ | | £ | |
| 1908 | 9,118 | ... | 8,851 | ... |
| 1909 | 9,525 | ... | 9,428 | ... |
| 1910 | 11,313 | ... | 11,035 | ... |
| 1911 | 12,070 | ... | 11,172 | ... |
| 1912 | 11,948 | ... | 11,322 | ... |

By the Freetown Municipality Amendment Ordinance, 1912, the Municipality was relieved of certain sanitary functions; in consideration of which the annual Government grant-in-aid of £1,800 was withdrawn with effect from the 1st January, 1913.

The Municipality has a debt of £31,568 2s. 11d. advanced to it by the Government. Of this sum £27,948 2s. 11d. was in respect of the Freetown waterworks, £2,500 a cemetery loan, and £1,120 the balance of a loan of £1,400 repayable in five annual instalments of £280.

Towards the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the loan of £2,500, £396 12s. 6d. has been accumulated. The sum of £279 9s. 8d. is paid annually to the Colonial Government as the proportion of the General Loan Sinking Fund Contribution in respect of the Waterworks Loan. Five annual contributions have hitherto been made, amounting in all to £1,397 8s. 4d.

Sherbro Municipal Board.

This Board was abolished by the Port of Sherbro Ordinance, 1912, with effect from the 1st January, 1913; when the balance of funds remaining in the hands of the Board, amounting to £339 3s. 6d., became vested in the Crown. The work which was formerly undertaken by the Municipal Board is now carried out by the Government.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The net revenue collected by the Customs Department from all sources during the year, after drawbacks and refunds had been deducted, amounted to £309,923, which exceeds the corresponding return for 1911 by £60,328, or 24·2 per cent. The gross revenue from import duties collected in the Sherbro District was £96,728, which shows an increase of £26,575 over that for the preceding year.

The gross amount of customs duty collected in respect of each of the principal articles of import is given below in comparison with the figures for 1911:—

| Articles. | Years ended 31st December. | | Increase or Decrease in 1912 compared with 1911. | |
|--|-------------------------------|---------|--|-----------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Ale, Beer and Porter ... | 1,719 | 1,772 | 53 | — |
| Cottons ... | 28,808 | 35,959 | 7,151 | — |
| Hats and Caps ... | 1,397 | 1,451 | 54 | — |
| Hardware ... | 945 | 1,040 | 95 | — |
| Iron Manufactures ... | 2,060 | 2,218 | 158 | — |
| Oil (Kerosene) ... | 10,413 | 11,683 | 1,270 | — |
| Provisions ... | 2,016 | 2,009 | — | 7 |
| Salt ... | 1,986 | 2,316 | 330 | — |
| Spirits ... | 120,736 | 160,543 | 39,807 | — |
| Sugar ... | 4,027 | 4,251 | 224 | — |
| Tobacco, Manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes). | 2,990 | 3,768 | 778 | — |
| Tobacco, Unmanufactured ... | 43,159 | 47,516 | 4,357 | — |
| Wines ... | 2,781 | 3,103 | 322 | — |
| Woollens ... | 1,394 | 1,975 | 581 | — |
| Other minor imports taken collectively. | 16,017 | 19,542 | 3,525 | — |
| Aggregate receipts ... | 240,448 | 299,146 | 58,705 | 7 |

The items mainly responsible for the increase in import duties during 1912 were cotton goods, spirits, kerosene oil, and tobacco. The marked increase in spirits is due to the laying in of large stocks prior to the coming into force on the 1st of January, 1913, of the Trade Spirits (Regulation of Receptacles) Ordinance, 1912.

Imports.

The total values of the imports for the five years 1908-1912 are as follow :—

| | | | | | £ |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 813,700 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 974,581 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,162,470 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,267,231 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,424,864 |

The importation of specie amounted to £205,461, as compared with £217,832 in 1911; but, as the Freetown branch of the Bank of British West Africa is a distributing centre for practically the whole of West Africa, decreases or increases in the importation of specie cannot be regarded as a sure indication of the financial condition of the Colony. Much of the specie imported does not circulate in the Colony, but is merely retained in the safe custody of the bank to await a favourable opportunity of transmitting it to its destination.

Government imports, which vary with the nature of the public works in course of construction during the year, amounted to £74,630, as compared with £76,673 in 1911, representing 5·24 per cent. of the total imports, as against 6·05 per cent. in the preceding year.

The total value of imports reached an aggregate of £1,424,864, marking an advance of £157,633 over the returns for 1911.

Statistics analysing the importation of alcoholic liquors into the Colony will be found in Appendix A.

Exports.

There are no export duties in Sierra Leone.

The total value of exports in 1912 amounted to £1,540,754 as compared with £1,300,238 in 1911.

The following table exhibits the value of the exports from the Colony for the five years 1908-1912 :—

| | | | | | £ |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 736,755 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 981,466 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,249,367 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,300,238 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,540,754 |

Of the return for 1912 as much as £1,222,946 is represented by the produce and manufactures of Sierra Leone; and in the period 1908-1912 the value of produce exported has increased by 130·8 per cent., while the total value of commercial exports, disregarding specie, has also progressed by 131 per cent.

Specie was exported to the value of £190,582, this being an increase of £106 over the previous year.

Palm Products.—The export of palm kernels shows an increase over that of 1911, in weight of 7,859 tons, and in value of £135,830. This result is partly due to the exploitation of vegetable butter, which may become a formidable rival to margarine and lard.

The export of palm oil exceeded that of 1911 by 2,861 gallons, but decreased in value by £2,613, a result due to the slight decline in the price of this product in the European markets.

Germany is the chief market for palm kernels, and the United Kingdom for palm oil; but, while Germany has imported 8,666 tons more of kernels, the United Kingdom has taken 808 tons less than in 1911.

Palm kernels were exported to the value of £793,178, and palm oil to the value of £67,314.

Kola.—The export of kola reached an aggregate of £276,530, representing 1,652 tons, as compared with 1,599 tons, valued at £194,312, in 1911. Only five tons of this export were consigned to Europe, the remainder being shipped to other West African ports. It is possible that the yield in 1913 will surpass even this record output.

Ginger.—The output of ginger in 1912 exceeded that of 1911 by 30 per cent., but it is unlikely that this rate of increase will be maintained, as the home markets are at present glutted with ginger.

The value of the exported ginger was £44,864, representing 2,200 tons, as compared with £44,668 in 1911, representing 1,692 tons. These figures reveal a decline in the market price of this product which is partly due to its adulteration and partly to its condition being impaired owing to its transmission to the coast by the farmers and intermediate traders in an imperfectly dried state.

Piassava.—This trade continued to prosper; the export reaching 1,146 tons, valued at £15,462, as against 906 tons, worth £12,502, in 1911.

Hides.—The number of hides exported was 10,247, this being 4,695 less than in 1911, but the value was £843 greater. Prices in the European markets have advanced by about 25 per cent., which accounts for the recovery in value.

Gum Copal.—This export underwent a further decline, only 17 tons, valued at £1,607, being shipped in 1912, as against 28 tons, valued at £2,966, in the preceding year.

Rice.—30,715 bushels of rice, valued at £5,713, were exported, showing an increase of 8,095 bushels and £998 as compared with the corresponding returns for 1911. The market price was steadily maintained; but this advance, as such, has to be somewhat discounted by the diminished export of rice in 1911 owing to the poor rice crop of 1910, which led to a large quantity being hoarded in 1911 for domestic consumption.

Rubber.—Only 10 tons of rubber, representing £2,962, were exported, as compared with 16 tons, representing £5,918, in 1911, when the returns were themselves lower than those of 1910.

The Forestry Department is now experimenting with types of rubber other than those native to Africa, as the latter have not produced encouraging results.

General features of trade.

The aggregate trade with the United Kingdom showed a decline as compared with that of the previous year, namely £1,184,749 as against £1,264,387; while its percentage of the total trade sank from 49·25 to 39·95 per cent.

The United Kingdom is responsible for 64·01 of the import trade and 17·70 of the export trade, as compared with 75·03 and 24·12 per cent. respectively in 1911.

These variations are partly due to fluctuations in the movements of specie, which, as observed above, are not necessarily governed by local circumstances, and partly to a slight contraction in the volume of palm kernel exports.

Germany is responsible for 11·70 per cent. of the import trade and 45·77 per cent. of the export trade.

The trade with the United States of America is progressing favourably; this tendency being enhanced by the establishment of direct communication with New York. Importations from America consist chiefly of kerosene oil, tobacco, and lumber.

Shipping.

2,139 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 2,676,471 tons were entered and cleared in 1912, as compared with 1,737 ships aggregating 2,493,439 tons in 1911. This increase is a gratifying reflection from the sustained commercial prosperity of the Colony.

These returns include 397 sailing vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 4,401 tons, entered, and 409, of an aggregate tonnage of 4,449 tons, cleared.

The corresponding figures for 1911 were:—Sailing vessels entered 263, aggregate tonnage 2,325; sailing vessels cleared 286, aggregate tonnage 3,048.

The following table gives the number and tonnage of steam vessels (distinguishing nationality) entered during the years 1911 and 1912 respectively, together with the proportion per cent. contributed to the total tonnage by the ships of each nation:—

| Nationality. | Steam vessels entered. | | | | Increase. | | Decrease. | | Percentage proportion to total tonnage entered. | |
|---------------|------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|---|--------|
| | 1911. | | 1912. | | | | | | 1911. | 1912. |
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Belgian ... | 35 | 146,822 | 3 | 13,400 | — | — | 32 | 133,422 | 11·78 | 1·01 |
| British ... | 418 | 855,512 | 456 | 932,560 | 38 | 77,048 | — | — | 68·65 | 70·03 |
| Danish ... | — | — | 4 | 3,376 | 4 | 3,376 | — | — | — | 0·25 |
| French ... | 2 | 2,530 | 16 | 4,398 | 14 | 1,868 | — | — | 0·23 | 0·33 |
| German ... | 130 | 232,633 | 176 | 367,226 | 46 | 134,593 | — | — | 18·66 | 27·57 |
| Greek ... | 4 | 5,024 | 4 | 5,024 | — | — | — | — | 0·40 | 0·38 |
| Norwegian ... | 3 | 111 | 5 | 2,697 | 2 | 2,586 | — | — | 0·00 | 0·20 |
| Russian ... | 2 | 1,664 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1,664 | 0·13 | 0·00 |
| Spanish ... | 1 | 1,834 | 2 | 3,038 | 1 | 1,204 | — | — | 0·15 | 0·23 |
| Total ... | 595 | 1,246,130 | 666 | 1,331,719 | 105 | 220,675 | 34 | 135,086 | 100·00 | 100·00 |

The United Kingdom claimed 70·03 per cent. of the whole, and has made an advance of 1·38 per cent. since 1911; Germany during the same period, however, has improved her position by 8·91 per cent.

The decline in the return of Belgian vessels is due to the omission of Freetown from the ports of call on the mail route from Belgium to the Congo.

The subjoined table gives a statement of the total shipping inwards and outwards for the years 1908-1912:—

| Year. | Inward. | | Outward. | |
|------------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Number. | Tons. | Number. | Tons. |
| 1908... .. | 951 | 1,021,803 | 959 | 1,024,249 |
| 1909... .. | 1,116 | 1,096,686 | 1,133 | 1,094,446 |
| 1910... .. | 892 | 996,403 | 943 | 997,887 |
| 1911... .. | 858 | 1,248,455 | 879 | 1,244,984 |
| 1912... .. | 1,063 | 1,336,120 | 1,077 | 1,340,350 |

Agriculture.

The Agricultural Department is now in the second year of its existence. Its chief object is to introduce some form of rotation of crops and to alter the present wasteful method of farming, which consists in cutting and burning fresh bush each year to make the farm. Such farms are only cropped one year, and then the land is allowed to revert to bush. The scarcity of legumes amongst the native crops makes it difficult to form a good rotation, as all the other crops are distinctly exhaustive to the soil. Trial has accordingly been made of various legumes found here and in other tropical countries.

Rice.—Thirty-six varieties of Indian rice and two of Sierra Leone rice were sown in trial plots; but, as they were unavoidably planted at rather too late a date, the results were not so good as otherwise might have been the case. The Sierra Leone varieties proved larger in the grain than the Indian rice, and the Indian rice which is imported into the Colony appears to be inferior to the native-grown product in respect of its nutritive value.

Ginger.—Five different methods of planting ginger were tried, the best results both in quality and quantity being obtained from the deep hoed plot.

The practice of the natives in planting it on laterite gravel is unsatisfactory, as only a knotty fibrous ginger is produced by that method.

Leguminous Crops.—The only leguminous crop of importance in this country is the ground-nut, which forms the staple food of the tribes in the north of the Protectorate. The pigeon pea, however, grows also very well in Sierra Leone.

Cotton.—Trial was made of two varieties of cotton (a) West Indian (Sea Island) and (b) Cambodia from Southern India.

The Sea Island cotton grew well and withstood the heavy showers of rain satisfactorily. The crop suffered, however, from attacks of the cotton stainer bug.

The native varieties of cotton in Sierra Leone are of a poor quality and of no commercial value.

Cocoa.—Experiments were made with this product, but with only moderate success. Native cocoa plantations are being cultivated in the Northern Sherbro District by the Gallinas tribe, with very fair success. In spite of the long drought in the dry season, the natural humidity of the atmosphere enables the plants to thrive. Considerable quantities of the beans were sold during the year at 3*d.* and 4*d.* a pound, which is encouraging for a first crop; and it is hoped that with care and with some supervision and advice these native cocoa crops may eventually become a distinctly valuable asset to the country.

Imperial Institute.

Two native drugs, namely, *Anet* leaves (believed to be derived from *Tetracera obtusata*) and *Tatuookroo* leaves (believed to be derived from a species of *Cnestis*) were submitted to detailed chemical examination. In the case of *Anet* leaves no active principle could be detected. Extracts of the leaves were made and submitted to an expert for physiological trials, but the only definite results observed were certain symptoms probably due to the presence of a small amount of saponin. It thus appeared improbable that *Anet* leaves have any real medicinal value. The *Tatuookroo* leaves were examined in a similar manner and gave negative results.

A sample of rum stated to have been prepared from sugar-cane grown at Kangahun had a fairly normal taste and a rather sharp fruity odour. It contained only 39.9 grams of alcohol per 100 c.c., a very low proportion compared with the rum imported into the United Kingdom, which generally contains from 58 to 62 grams of alcohol per 100 c.c.

Information was also supplied by the Institute during the year to enquirers in the United Kingdom regarding a number of products from Sierra Leone, including annatto, copal, and African pepper; whilst species of insects attacking cocoa plants in the Colony were identified and suggestions made for their destruction.

Veterinary Branch.

Only a few horses are to be found in Sierra Leone, and they come from over the French border. Most of those examined were found to be suffering from filariasis or trypanosomiasis.

The herds of cattle in the Protectorate suffer from in-breeding and from scarcity of cows. This is partly due to the strict prohibition by the French authorities of the exportation of cows and heifers across the border.

The natives display great ignorance on the general management of live-stock, and especially in the breeding and feeding of cattle.

Numbers of sheep and goats are to be found throughout the Protectorate, and in general they appear to thrive well.

Forestry.

The Forestry Ordinance came into force during the year. It provides for the constitution of reserves and restricted areas in the Colony and Protectorate, and for the regulation of the collection of forest produce and the cutting of timber. The reserves and restricted areas in the Protectorate are to be constituted at the request of the tribal authority. Such constitution, therefore, will not be an act of expropriation, and it is the intention to administer the forests in the interests of the native population.

The 73 square miles of forest situated in the peninsula of the Colony were demarcated and surveyed.

Sixty-one botanical specimens were added to the Forestry Herbarium, duplicates of which were forwarded to Kew for identification. One of them is of great interest as it is probably a new genus of *Euphorbiaceæ* of the tribe *Phyllanthææ*.

Work was carried on in the various nurseries and plantations; seeds of a large number of exotic timber trees were sown; and various kinds of rubber, kola, and gum copal trees were raised with success. The produce of the plantations was seriously damaged by the attacks of animals such as deer and monkeys.

During the year under review the Crown Lands Ordinance was put into force, but the only revenue derived from the natural forest consisted of the fees paid for five timber-cutting licences. 5,200 Para (*Hevea brasiliensis*) seedlings from the nurseries were sold to the Christineville Rubber Estate for £41.

Game.

The following were reported as shot by holders of licences during 1912:—

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Elephant | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Hippopotamus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Buffalo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Water Buck | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Harnessed Antelope | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Red Flanked Duiker | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Kobus Kob | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| Bush Buck | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Bustard | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Common Duiker | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Bush Pig | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

III.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-one Ordinances were passed in 1912, the most important of which were:—

The Destructive Pests Ordinance, which enables the Agricultural Department to check the spread of insect pests, and in particular to place the importation of cocoa trees under restrictions.

The Forestry Ordinance, which adopts measures for the protection of forest lands in the Colony and Protectorate.

The Trade Spirits (Regulation of Receptacles) Ordinance, which regulates the receptacles in which trade spirits may be imported.

The Distillation of Spirits Prohibition Ordinance, which renders the distillation of spirits illegal within the Colony and Protectorate.

The Special Commission Court Ordinance, which provides for a more appropriate mode of trial of persons charged with offences committed in connection with unlawful societies; the law for dealing with such offenders having been further strengthened by the Human Leopard and Alligator Societies Amendment Ordinance, 1912.

The Supreme Court Amendment Ordinance, 1912, which constitutes an intermediate Court of Appeal in civil and criminal matters, standing between the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Sierra Leone and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Colony Schools.

Education is carried on in the Colony by means of:—

- (a) Elementary Mission Schools;
- (b) Industrial or Trades Schools;
- (c) Secondary Schools (Missionary and Proprietary);
- (d) The Diocesan Technical School;
- (e) Fourah Bay College, affiliated to the University of Durham;
- (f) Government Mohammedan Elementary Schools.

The Elementary Schools derive their revenue from Government grants, school fees, society grants, and voluntary contributions.

The number of Elementary Schools in the Colony proper is 103, of which 92 are assisted by the Government.

The distribution of the Mission Schools of the Colony among the several denominations, together with their enrolment and average attendance, is as follows:—

| Denomination. | Number of Schools. | Number enrolled. | Average Attendance |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Church of England | 42 | 3,397 | 2,200 |
| Wesleyan | 28 | 2,203 | 1,346 |
| United Methodist Church | 12 | 750 | 435 |
| Countess of Huntingdon's Connection | 10 | 429 | 232 |
| Roman Catholic | 7 | 928 | 620 |
| African Methodist Episcopal | 2 | 308 | 177 |
| United Brethren in Christ | 1 | 204 | 90 |
| Seventh Day Adventist | 1 | 101 | 80 |
| Total | 103 | 8,320 | 5,180 |

Compared with the previous year, these figures show a decrease of 229 in the roll number and of 280 in the average attendance; but this decrease is explained by more thorough inspection, the increased attendance in the Mohammedan Schools, and the development of Proprietary Secondary Schools.

The total income of the 92 assisted schools, exclusive of Government grants, was £4,254, of which the school fees amounted to £1,058. The Government contributed in grants the sum of £3,576. In the result, Government aid largely exceeded the sums contributed by the societies, churches, and subscribers.

The total expenditure was £7,793, as compared with £5,304 in the previous year.

Reading, writing, arithmetic, and hand and eye work are compulsory subjects in the assisted schools. Of the other subjects, sanitation and hygiene and geography are the most popular and show the best results. In the case of female pupils domestic science is still confined to sewing, but a development may be expected in the near future.

The infant schools are now all staffed by female teachers, as a result of persistent effort in the last three years; and a healthy scheme of study, hand-work and recreation has been inaugurated in the majority of the schools.

Marked improvement has been shown in the status and salaries of teachers. Head teachers draw from £40 to £100 per annum, whereas formerly the majority were paid at the rate of £40 per annum; the salaries of assistant teachers are not so high. The salaries of female teachers used to vary from £5 to £36 per annum, whereas now they range from £12 to £80 per annum.

The Mobé Industrial School, which belongs to the Roman Catholic Mission, has an enrolment and average attendance of 61; the school is a residential one and gives instruction in trades such as carpentry, masonry, gardening, smith's work, tailoring, baking and cooking, in addition to English, practical arithmetic, and drawing. The boys belong to the Sherbro and Mendi tribes of the Northern Sherbro district. The school exercises a valuable influence in the neighbourhood and imparts a form of education which without doubt is of great practical benefit to the community.

There are 14 Secondary Schools in the Colony, eight missionary and the remainder proprietary. 1,390 pupils were on the rolls of these institutions; and of these 830 attended the missionary institutions. From these schools come the professional classes, teachers, and clerks. Unfortunately a strong conservatism compels the retention of a system of instruction whose average product is certainly inferior to the average boy or girl in the Higher Grade Elementary Schools in England.

There are five Mohammedan Schools or "Madrassas" for the education of Mohammedan boys and girls; the roll number was 795 and the average attendance 522, as compared with 778 and 456 respectively in 1911. Over 250 are drawn from the peoples of the Protectorate, and the Mandingoes and Timinis continue to lead in numerical superiority.

A satisfactory feature of the year under review is the contribution of a sum of nearly £200 by the Mohammedan community towards the upkeep of these schools; hitherto their revenue had been derived entirely from public funds.

The curriculum is the same as in other assisted schools, with the exception of Arabic, which is taught daily in the hours preceding the morning session.

Technical Education.

The Diocesan Technical School continued to give instruction in the sciences relating to the building trade, architecture and surveying, including trigonometrical methods of mensuration.

The highest number of pupils on the roll during the year was 17; the nature of the training is of a valuable and useful kind, and encouraging results were achieved.

The total upkeep of the school involves an expenditure of about £500 per annum, which is met partly by a Government grant and partly by private subscriptions and pupils' fees.

University Education.

Fourah Bay College is the only university college in West Africa. The attendance during the year, as compared with 1911, was stationary, 25 students being on the roll. Nine students matriculated in 1912, amongst whom was the two-hundredth since the affiliation of this college to Durham University in 1876.

The academic results fell below those of 1911 by about 33 per cent.

The financial position of the college has steadily improved; and, although it is not yet self-supporting, yet with the help of the income from the Pan-Anglican endowment (capital £3,000) it is hoped that it will soon become so. This institution deserves credit for its pioneer work in being the first to supply facilities for university education in West Africa. It has been the nursery of a considerable number of clergy, lawyers, doctors, and school teachers; and by a judicious adaptation to the practical needs of the country its beneficent influence may be still further enhanced.

Education in Protectorate Schools.

There were 93 pupils on the roll of the school at Bo, "for the sons and nominees of chiefs," at the end of the year, as compared with 110 in 1911.

The school fees amounted to £948, while the total cost of maintaining the school was £3,443, the balance of £2,495 being met from general revenue. These returns show that, although the pupils declined in number by 17, yet the establishment of the institution became more costly by £611.

The work of the school was continued satisfactorily, and encouraging reports were received from some of the District Commissioners of the intelligence displayed by ex-pupils and of their excellent behaviour on their return to their respective chiefdoms.

The Protectorate schools conducted by the various missionary organisations were inspected by some of the Bo school tutorial

staff; and the sum of £313 was distributed in grants-in-aid during the year. These schools include three institutions whose type is distinctly vocational, and are similar to the industrial school at Mobé.

The committee of the Mission Schools has adopted a proposal to encourage the institution of boarding schools, with a view to facilitate a more systematic educational training and a closer supervision over the lives and conduct of their pupils.

The curricula in these schools are at present still of a very elementary character, but in the existing boarding schools the practical or industrial teaching is of a good standard.

1,200 pupils were recorded on the registers of the schools inspected, but of these only about 800 were present on the days of inspection; and even this return has to be somewhat discounted, as it was clear that great efforts had been made to present a good appearance. These figures must only be taken as approximately correct, as registration in Protectorate schools has not yet attained a sufficient degree of accuracy to be entirely depended upon. Over 170 of the pupils were the children of settlers from Freetown.

In the day schools the teachers were found in general to be inefficient, but in the boarding schools a far higher level of instruction was attained.

As a result of the inspections which took place in 1912 a sum of £446 has since been awarded as grants-in-aid.

Several Mohammedan schools are also to be found throughout the Protectorate, but the education given is chiefly of a religious nature. There are signs, however, that some of these schools are being influenced by the development of Mohammedan education in the Colony.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylums.

In 1912 the number of patients treated at the various Government hospitals and dispensaries amounted to 2,716 in-patients and 83,082 out-patients, making a total of 85,798; returns which indicate a slight increase of 125 over those of 1911.

In the Colonial Hospital, Freetown, 1,689 in-patients and 26,742 out-patients were treated. The number of operations performed was 316, of which four cases were brought over from 1911; and of this total, 294 were successful, two patients were not relieved, nine died, while 15 cases still remained on hand on the last day of the year.

There were 142 patients under treatment at the lunatic asylum at Kissy; while 160 males and 77 females, including four males and one female admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, were treated in the Kissy institutions during the year.

Twelve cases of leprosy were under treatment; six of the patients died and three absconded, leaving three in the leper ward on the 31st December, 1912.

European Nursing Home.

There were 55 admissions, as compared with 54 during the previous year. The classification of the patients is as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Officials | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Mercantile | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| Shipping | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 |

These included 16 cases of malaria.

There were 10 patients invalided; and there was one death from dysentery. The invalidings were from the following causes:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Nervous debility | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Blackwater fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Dysentery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Rectal abscess | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Varicose veins | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Appendicitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Neuritis (alcoholic) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Congestion of liver | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

Savings Bank.

The Savings Bank continued to maintain its popularity.

The deposits numbered 10,133, and amounted to £61,383, showing an increase of 975 in number and a decrease of £1,747 in value as compared with the previous year.

The withdrawals totalled 7,637 and amounted to £58,901, an increase of 34 and £380 respectively in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1911.

The average value of each deposit was £6 1s. 1d., and of each withdrawal £7 14s. 3d. as against £6 17s. 10d. and £8 0s. 6d. in the previous year.

At the end of the year, there were 6,474 depositors on the books, and the amount standing to their credit, inclusive of interest, was £104,583 10s. 3d.

The average value of each account was £16 3s., as against £16 12s. 7d. in 1911.

The revenue derived from transferred accounts was £9 11s. 3d., as against £17 in 1911. As no investment was made during the year, the total amount of Savings Bank investments still stands at £100,162.

The dividends received on investments amounted to £3,482, thus showing an increase of £20 over the returns for 1911; but the profits of the Savings Bank fell from £750 in 1911 to £630 in 1912.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

The Police Force is only employed within the Colony, police work in the Protectorate being performed by the Court Messengers under the administration of the District Commissioners.

At the end of the year under review the authorised strength of the force consisted of a total of all ranks of 264, including two European officers, the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner of Police. Discipline was well maintained, and the health of the force was remarkably good.

The Detective Branch consists of a detective sergeant and six constables, and did very useful work both in the prevention and in the detection of crime.

The harbour police is under the charge of a sergeant drawn from the shore police, and two uniformed constables are attached to assist him. They patrol all the bays in the vicinity of the harbour and wharfs by night to protect floating property. They are also charged with enforcing quarantine regulations and with the prevention of breaches of the Foreign Enlistment Ordinance.

The Weights and Measures Ordinance has continued to be strictly enforced, and during the year it was put into force also in the Sherbro District. The number of surprise visits made to the various trading establishments was 473.

The work of the Police School was successfully carried on, and the men attend three times a week from 1 to 3 p.m. A capitation grant of 2s. 6d. a head is given to the sergeant in charge of the school for each man who passes out.

The finger-print system continued to be carefully worked, 325 impressions being taken and classified in 1912, which brings the total of registered prints up to 2,030.

1,885 cases were reported to the police, 1,621 persons were arrested, 1,290 were convicted, and 331 discharged.

Increases are shown in offences of embezzlement, false pretences, and larceny from dwelling houses; while decreases occurred in the returns of larceny, assaulting the police, and breaches of the Public Health Ordinance. There has been no rise in the records of serious crime, and no case of murder occurred during the year; while the cases of wounding numbered 8 only as compared with 12 in the preceding year.

There were nine outbreaks of fire during the year and 10 houses were destroyed, the total rateable value of the property burnt amounting to £53.

There is a volunteer fire brigade, consisting of 36 men and a native superintendent, which is under the control of the Municipality. The men receive 6d. per drill, and these take place about twice a week; they also receive a small sum for each fire they attend. There are no steam or manual engines, and the firemen depend entirely on the water-main hydrants, of which there are nearly 300 in various parts of the town. In serious fires, assistance is always rendered by the military, who bring a manual engine and other necessary appliances.

Prisons.

The total number of prisoners received into Freetown Prison in 1912 was 964 as compared with 947 in 1911. This increase was due to the closing of the gaol at Waterloo. The daily average for the year was 236 as against 225 in 1911. There does not appear to be any decrease in the number of habitual criminals.

The sales from the Manufacturing Department amounted to £1,324 as compared with £1,202 in the preceding year.

With the exception of the arrests on charges of cannibalism, the records of the district prisons do not call for comment. The prisoners were employed principally on sanitary works and other employments of public utility.

The cost of maintaining the Prisons Department was £8,166, as compared with £6,581 in 1911.

In the new prison, which is rapidly approaching completion, a considerable number of prisoners were employed during the year, principally on the heavier kinds of labour.

This prison is of the English cellular type, and the now discredited system of association cells which existed in the old gaol has been abandoned. It is anticipated that this change will contribute to the more efficient maintenance of discipline and to a consequent decrease in the number of prison offences.

Criminal Statistics.

The returns of the Supreme Court of the Colony show that there were 72 convictions in that Court during the year, including two for homicide, and 54 for larceny.

In the Police Magistrate's Court at Freetown, 1,844 persons were convicted summarily, as compared with 2,108 in 1911.

In the District Police Courts of the Colony, at Waterloo and Bonthe, there were 684 persons convicted summarily, as against 526 in 1911.

In the Circuit Court of the Protectorate there were 52 convictions, as compared with 70 in 1911; and of these 11 were for homicide.

In the Courts of the District Commissioners in the Protectorate there were 1,109 convictions, as compared with 705 in the preceding year. This marked increase is due to the closer administration of the country; and a large number of the convictions were for petty offences.

During the year many arrests were made, principally in the Northern Sherbro District, in connexion with crimes committed by members of the Human Leopard Society, a cannibal organisation; and in December a Special Commission Court opened its sessions for the trial of these cases. The Court was composed of a former Chief Justice of the Gold Coast (Sir William Brandford Griffith), the Solicitor-General, and the Police Magistrate.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The population of the Colony was returned at the last decennial census in 1911 as 75,572 (41,001 males and 34,571 females); and the number of deaths registered in 1912 was 1,343, which gives the proportion of deaths at 17 per 1,000. The total births registered during the year was 1,332, which in comparison with the population gives a birth-rate of 17 per 1,000 also. The population of Freetown according to the 1911 census was 34,090; the births registered numbered 587, and the deaths 754. These figures show a birth-rate of 17 and a death-rate of 22 per 1,000 respectively. The seven chief causes of death were in the order given as follows:—

1. Diseases of the circulatory system.
2. Diseases of the digestive system.
3. Diseases of the respiratory system.
4. Diseases of the urinary system.
5. Debility.
6. Malaria.
7. Blackwater fever.

It must, however, be stated that only about 25 per cent. of the deaths registered are certified to by medical practitioners.

The infantile death returns for the past 10 years are subjoined:—

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| 1903 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 471 deaths. |
| 1904 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 388 " |
| 1905 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 461 " |
| 1906 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 434 " |
| 1907 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 357 " |
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 351 " |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 344 " |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 368 " |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 310 " |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 268 " |

Protectorate Population.

The population of the Protectorate at the census of 1911 was estimated at 1,327,560, of whom 1,323,151 are natives other than those in military barracks, while the remainder, numbering 3,426, are non-natives. This estimate is based on the number of houses on which tax has been paid and on the assumption that so many persons live in one house, the number varying from 5 to 10 according to the district and tribe.

The following statement gives the approximate number of the various tribes in the Protectorate:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|--|
| Mendis | ... | ... | ... | 442,524 | } Autocthonous and semi-autocthonous Pagan Groups. |
| Lokkos | ... | ... | ... | 38,580 | |
| Krims | ... | ... | ... | 21,197 | |
| Gallinas (or Veis) | ... | ... | ... | 6,685 | |
| Sherbros | ... | ... | ... | 107,274 | |
| Bulloms | ... | ... | ... | 27,701 | |

| | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----------|---|
| Foulahs | ... | ... | 11,500 | Northern invading and Mohammeda- nising Groups. |
| Mandingos | ... | ... | 12,735 | |
| Konnos | ... | ... | 61,000 | |
| Korankos | ... | ... | 29,930 | |
| Susus | ... | ... | 36,544 | |
| Yalunkas | ... | ... | 15,600 | |
| Timinis | ... | ... | 347,229 | |
| Limbahs | ... | ... | 110,938 | |
| Gpakas | ... | ... | 5,530 | |
| Gbennas | ... | ... | 11,777 | |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | 36,407 | |
| Total | | | 1,323,151 | |

European Population.

The general health of the European population continued to be fair during 1912. The total number of European residents in the Colony and Protectorate during the year was approximately 803, made up as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Officials | ... | ... | ... | ... | 230 |
| Military | ... | ... | ... | ... | 389 |
| Non-Officials (as far as could be ascer- tained) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 184 |
| Total | | | | | 803 |

The following is a comparative tabulation of the deaths of Europeans due to climatic and non-climatic causes in the Colony and Protectorate for the last 10 years:—

| Year. | Landed from Vessels. | | Colony and Protectorate. | | Military. | | Totals. |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|---------|
| | Climatic. | Non- climatic. | Climatic. | Non- climatic. | Climatic. | Non- climatic. | |
| 1903 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 |
| 1904 | 3 | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 12 |
| 1905 | 3 | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 8 |
| 1906 | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| 1907 | 2 | — | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 13 |
| 1908 | 1 | — | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| 1909 | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 6 |
| 1910 | — | — | 9 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 15 |
| 1911 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 11 |
| 1912 | — | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 11 |

Of the 11 deaths shown in the above table for 1912, four were amongst Government officials, classified as follows:—

- 1 blackwater fever.
- 1 dysentery.
- 1 hæmorrhage into stomach.
- 1 strychnine poisoning.

Five amongst the military, classified as follows:—

- 1 cardiac failure.
- 1 cardiac failure and heatstroke.
- 1 malarial alcoholism.
- 1 cerebral malaria.
- 1 malaria.

and two amongst non-officials, classified as follows:—

- 1 blackwater fever.
- 1 general debility and diarrhoea.

Ninety-eight European officials were placed on the sick list for a total number of 561 days; the average number of days on the sick list for each patient being 5·72, and the daily average on the sick list being 1·53.

General.

There was no case of yellow fever during the year. Three cases, however, of trypanosomiasis were reported from the Protectorate dispensaries. No epidemic of small-pox occurred in Freetown.

Vaccination was carried on as usual both in the Colony and in the Protectorate. 10,298 persons were vaccinated, 8,549 (83 per cent.) with known success.

The returns of malaria show that 2,363 cases were treated, as compared with 2,208 in 1911.

Sanitation.

The administration of sanitary matters and executive action in Freetown continued to be controlled by the Corporation with the Principal Medical Officer as the medical officer of health during the year; but it was decided that certain sanitary matters, viz., the duty of scavenging, the sanitary inspection, as well as the inspection and regulation of new buildings, should be transferred from the charge of the Corporation to that of the Government.

The number of mosquito larvae prosecutions in the Freetown Police Court during the year amounted to 589 as against 1,350 in 1911; and the sum of money collected in fines including costs was £121.

In Freetown the extended gratuitous distribution of quinine, which was instituted last year, was carried on successfully. The Princess Christian Mission Hospital Dispensary and some of the local schools were supplied with the quantities requisitioned for.

The survey preliminary to the re-construction of streets, street-drains, and the regulation of water-courses in Freetown was commenced during the year.

The Brookfields drainage scheme, initiated during the year 1911, was continued during 1912; and a series of observations of the outfall of water was taken at the western outlet, which is the chief one.

The number of destroyed rats brought to the Colonial Hospital, and paid for at the rate of one penny each, amounted to 2,400.

Presentation swords and certificates have, as usual, been awarded to those Chiefs whose zeal in promoting the sanitary condition of their chiefdoms has appeared to merit recognition, and a general survey of the work done in 1912 justifies the claim that the interests of sanitation were appreciably advanced in that year both in the Colony and in the Protectorate.

Climate.

At Freetown, in 1912, the mean shade temperature was $80\cdot7^{\circ}$; the highest point recorded being $99\cdot2^{\circ}$ in March, and the lowest $62\cdot2^{\circ}$ in November.

The rainfall measured 130·07 inches, August being the wettest month, with 34·32 inches, and January the driest, with no rainfall. These returns show a perceptible decline as compared with 1911, in which year the rainfall measured 146·59 inches.

The maximum humidity was 100° , which was recorded in June, July, August, September and October; and the minimum was recorded in April, 46° .

The general direction of the wind was south-westerly; at the beginning and close of the rainy season, but rarely do much damage.

VII

The money order transactions numbered 12,456, and amounted to £151,469. A comparison with the figures of the previous year shows a decrease in number of 276, but an increase in value of £17,832:—

| | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Number. | Amount | Number. | Amount. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| Received from United Kingdom... | 380 | 1,913 | 431 | 1,963 |
| Despatched to United Kingdom ... | 4,001 | 34,628 | 3,879 | 34,167 |
| Received from West African Colonies. | 278 | 2,998 | 449 | 4,159 |
| Despatched to West African Colonies. | 481 | 4,309 | 577 | 5,664 |
| Internal | 7,592 | 89,789 | 7,120 | 105,516 |
| Total | 12,732 | 133,637 | 12,456 | 151,469 |

A marked increase was shown in the postal order transactions. 49,229,609, were issued, and 35,015 during the year. Com- of £7,412, were

er cent.
respect
as
ed

telegraphic rate between England and Sierra Leone is 3s. 2d. a word; and the deferred rate system at half cost is also in operation.

The revenue derived from the railway telegraph department in 1912 was £2,123, as compared with £2,060 in 1911.

There are small telephone services in Freetown connecting certain Government offices with each other and with Hill Station; and the institution of a central telephone exchange serving the whole Colony is now under consideration.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

During the year Mr. G. B. Haddon Smith, C.M.G., who had been Colonial Secretary of the Colony since 1901, was promoted to the Governorship of the Bahamas; and Mr. A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., Secretary for Native Affairs in the British East Africa Protectorate, was appointed to succeed him.

The labours of the Anglo-Liberian Boundary Commission unfortunately proved abortive, but its work has since been resumed.

With the exception of a slight disturbance in the Konnoh section of the Railway District, which arose out of the reluctance of certain towns to pay the House Tax, the attitude of the natives towards the administration and generally has been pacific and satisfactory.

Railways.

The main line of the Sierra Leone Government Railway extends from Freetown (Water Street terminus) to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles. -

There is a branch line from Boia Junction to Yonnibanna, a distance of 36½ miles. An extension of this line northward to Makump was commenced in 1910 and was approaching completion in December last. It has been decided to continue it across the Rokelle river in the direction of Makene, a town in the Karene District about 14 miles beyond that river; and construction has already commenced. When completed, the total length of the branch line from Boia Junction will be about 83 miles, and it will reach the heart of one of the richest palm belts of the Protectorate.

A mountain line, 5½ miles long, runs from Freetown to Hill Station. This Station stands 800 feet above sea level.

There are also short branch lines connecting the terminus with the Government Wharf, Government Quarry (Public Works Department) and the Recreation Ground.

The gauge of all the lines is 2 feet 6 inches.

The total number of stations and flag stations is 52.

Working expenses amounted to £75,490, and the earnings to £141,844, showing a net revenue of £66,354. This result must be regarded as satisfactory, as it indicates a yield of about 5½ per cent. on the capital expenditure. In 1911 the earnings amounted to £107,320, and the net revenue to £37,817.

A sum of £26,902 was spent on "Capital Works," and the allocation of working expenditure was as follows:—

| | £ |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Way and Works | 22,452 |
| Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon ... | 28,856 |
| Traffic | 14,999 |
| General | 9,183 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 75,490 |

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total number of passengers ... | 339,332 | 382,485 |
| Goods; tonnage | 55,540 | 61,918 |
| Train miles | 261,056 | 299,601 |
| | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> |
| Receipts per train mile ... | 8 2·94 | 9 5·63 |

Working expenses per open and train mile:—

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ <i>s. d.</i> | £ <i>s. d.</i> |
| Per open mile ... | 272 0 6·82 | 295 9 2·5 |
| Per train mile ... | 0 5 4·19 | 0 5 2·5 |

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Rolling Stock:— | | |
| Locomotive engines | — | 34 |
| Coaching vehicles | 59 | — |
| Goods vehicles | 215 | — |
| | <hr/> | 274 |
| Breakdown vans | — | 2 |
| Breakdown travelling crane ... | — | 1 |

Roads.

Certain reinforced concrete bridges and a number of concrete culverts were constructed on various Colony roads in the neighbourhood of Freetown. Six miles of new road were constructed, and the main road from Freetown to Hill Station was widened and its surface improved.

Maintenance work was continued on the roads in the Protectorate. The surface of the Blama-Boagibu road was strengthened for a length of about two miles from Blama by putting on a layer of broken syenite. Transport by hand-truck was practicable on the road during the entire rainy season; and this mode of transport is also in vogue over part of the Hangha-Panguma road.

Some of the more important second-class roads were also improved, the chiefs supplying the labour and the Government supplying tools and also a small proportion of the supervision of the work.

Maintenance of the third-class roads continued as usual under the supervision of the District Commissioners, and some of these roads were extended.

A separate Roads Department has now been established with effect from the 1st January, 1913, and the European staff has been increased.

Public Works.

Freetown and neighbourhood.—During the year under review good progress was made in the construction of the new Law Courts and of the new Freetown Prison, while the Government Model School was brought to completion. In the grounds of the latter a manual training school with a store and an office for the headmaster were also built.

The Government printing office was altered and enlarged to accommodate new machinery.

Five additional stone bungalows were built as quarters for certain of the European staff.

The large reservoir at Hill Station was lined with bitumen sheeting protected by a layer of concrete; and a subsidiary dam was constructed to increase the dry weather supply to the Hill Station main.

The Quarantine Station at Cape Sierra Leone was renovated and improved.

Bonthe.—The shore span of the jetty was re-constructed, the old concrete pillars and wooden deck being replaced by steel screw piles and a concrete decking.

Protectorate.—Work was begun at Pujehun on the Government buildings required on the transfer to that town from Bandajuma of the headquarters of the Northern Sherbro District.

At Bo a number of water tanks were erected for the European quarters, while at Daru certain improvements were effected in the quarters and other buildings of the West African Frontier Force.

Commercial and General Outlook.

The year under review proved one of satisfactory progress and prosperity in the various departments of the administration and in the condition of the people generally. As to the latter, a partial reservation should perhaps be made in respect of the Northern Sherbro District, in a portion of which the native tribal administration was somewhat disorganised owing to the unrest arising from the action taken by the Government with a view to repress the activities of the Human Leopard Society. That unrest is, however, only of a local and, it is hoped, of a temporary character.

The newly formed Agricultural and Forestry Departments have now settled down firmly to the furtherance of their several interests; and the advent of European firms engaged in the exploitation of farm and forest produce is a growing feature of the Protectorate.

Many up-country trading stations are conducting a flourishing business; education is making an appreciable advance, while missionary enterprise has so far extended already that the ecclesiastical authorities have determined on the institution of a Protectorate archidiaconate.

Although the financial prosperity of Sierra Leone remains as ever inseparably bound up with the scale of prices which her products can command in the European markets, both retrospect

on the past and a judicious estimate of existing conditions enable one to look forward to the future with reasonable satisfaction and confidence.

A. C. HOLLIS,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Freetown, Sierra Leone,
5th July, 1913.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the importation of spirits into Sierra Leone during the five years ended 31st December, 1912.

| Year. | Quantity in gallons. * | Declared value. | Revenue derived from duties. | Duty chargeable. | Explanation. | Imports in gallons at 100° Tralles. |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1908 | 305,233 | £ 43,244 | £ 70,553 | From 1st January, 1906, 4s. the Imperial gallon, and from 14th August, 1908, 5s. the Imperial gallon or part thereof not exceeding 50 degrees by Tralles' Alcoholometer, together with a further sum of one penny for each unit per centum of pure alcohol above 50 per centum. | Value of spirit imports amounted to 5·31 per cent. of whole inward trade, including specie. | — |
| 1909 | 303,537 | 46,054 | 83,416 | As above | Value of spirit imports amounted to 4·73 per cent. of whole inward trade, including specie. | — |
| 1910 | 413,791 | 59,281 | 111,930 | As above | Value of spirit imports amounted to 5·09 per cent. of whole inward trade, including specie. | — |
| 1911 | 457,911 | 76,144 | 120,736 | As above | Value of spirit imports amounted to 6·01 per cent. of whole inward trade, including specie. | — |
| 1912 | 626,061 | 89,590 | 160,543 | As above till 4th March, 1912. From that date 5s. 6d. the Imperial gallon not exceeding 50 degrees by Tralles' Alcoholometer, and for every degree or part of a degree in excess of such strength an additional duty of 2½d. per Imperial gallon. For every degree below such strength a reduction of 1½d. per Imperial gallon. Minimum duty 4s. 6d. per Imperial gallon. | Value of spirit imports amounted to 6·29 per cent. of whole inward trade, including specie. | 288,022 |

* The quantity actually taken into consumption is shown for each year.

SIERRA LEONE



Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 727 | Fiji | 1911 |
| 728 | Bechuanaland Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 729 | Basutoland | " |
| 730 | Colonial Survey Committee | " |
| 731 | Malta | " |
| 732 | Nyasaland | " |
| 733 | British Honduras | 1911 |
| 734 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands... .. | 1910 |
| 735 | Southern Nigeria | 1911 |
| 736 | Somaliland | 1911-1912 |
| 737 | Imperial Institute | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria | " |
| 739 | Jamaica | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland | " |
| 741 | Bahamas | " |
| 742 | Grenada | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements... .. | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1911-1912 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 72 | Fiji | Hurricane, 1910. |
| 73 | Jamaica | Cayman Islands. |
| 74 | Ceylon | Mineral Surveys, 1906-7 and 1907-8. |
| 75 | West Indies | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies | Preservation of Ancient Monuments. |

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1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 760.

SEYCHELLES.

REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 721.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
August, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| FINANCIAL | 4 |
| TRADE | 7 |
| MANUFACTURES, FISHERIES, AND AGRICULTURE | 11 |
| LEGISLATION | 14 |
| EDUCATION | 15 |
| GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | 15 |
| JUDICIAL STATISTICS | 17 |
| VITAL STATISTICS | 18 |
| MAIL AND POSTAL SERVICE | 19 |
| GENERAL OBSERVATIONS | 19 |
| MAP. | |

No. 760.

SEYCHELLES.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 721.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Seychelles,
27th June, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of the Colony for the year 1912, together with a report thereon.

I have, &c.,

C. R. M. O'BRIEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Governor.

The Right Honourable

The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1912.

FINANCE.

1. The revenue of the Colony in 1912 amounted to Rs. 475,304, being Rs. 70,052 less than the revenue collected in 1911.

2. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 580,605, being Rs. 68,337 more than the expenditure in 1911.

3. Expenditure exceeded revenue by Rs. 105,301. The deficit on the year's transactions was met out of the surplus funds.

4. Details of revenue 1911-12:

| Heads of Receipts. | | | | 1911. | 1912. |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Customs | ... | ... | ... | 252,833 | 224,261 |
| 2. Harbour dues | ... | ... | ... | 10,317 | 10,199 |
| 3. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue | ... | ... | ... | 71,109 | 65,158 |
| 4. Taxes | ... | ... | ... | 48,617 | 50,224 |
| 5. Fees of Court or Office | ... | ... | ... | 58,306 | 26,967 |
| 6. Post Office | ... | ... | ... | 17,471 | 19,430 |
| 7. Crown Lands | ... | ... | ... | 65,823 | 60,883 |
| 8. Interest | ... | ... | ... | 12,970 | 13,136 |
| 9. Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | 7,905 | 5,042 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | <u>Rs. 545,356</u> | <u>Rs. 475,304</u> |

5. The principal decreases and increases, as compared with 1911, are accounted for as follows:—Customs, decrease of Rs. 28,572, due to a falling off in imports; Harbour Dues, decrease due to the number of ships piloted in 1912 being less than in 1911; Licences, &c., no distiller's licence was issued and no excise duty on rum was received as the distillery at Pointe La Rue was closed during the year; Taxes, slight increase due to more "prises d'eau" having been paid for in 1912, and to certain arrears of 1911 having been adjusted during the year; Fees of Court or Office, decrease due to (1) fewer deeds registered, (2) fewer civil cases, (3) amount of fees estimated to be derived from bankruptcy accounts not having been collected in 1912; Post Office, a slight advance due to increased sales through issue of certain values of King George stamps; Crown Lands, decrease due to less quantity of guano removed from the islands in 1912; Miscellaneous, decrease due to the fact that remittances by merchants and others are now made through the Bank of Mauritius, instead of through the Government as before.

6. Details of expenditure:—

The following table gives the details of the expenditure in 1911 and 1912:—

| Heads of Services. | 1911, | 1912. |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Charges on account of Public Debt ... | 14,816 | 14,816 |
| 2. Pensions | 13,557 | 14,157 |
| 3. Governor and Legislature | 26,175 | 25,156 |
| 4. Treasury, Customs and Revenue Department | 23,818 | 21,036 |
| 5. Audit Department | 6,167 | 5,863 |
| 6. Port and Marine Department | 20,124 | 26,844 |
| 7. Legal Department | 35,611 | 45,275 |
| 8. Police Department | 38,909 | 42,391 |
| 9. Prison Department | 11,715 | 12,681 |
| 10. Medical Department and Quarantine | 47,393 | 52,503 |
| 11. Ecclesiastical Department | 9,750 | 9,375 |
| 12. Education Department | 37,054 | 43,530 |
| 13. Printing Department | 3,776 | 4,927 |
| 14. Post Office Department | 17,333 | 17,530 |
| 15. Transport | 4,928 | 3,545 |
| 16. Agriculture and Crown Lands | 19,278 | 23,127 |
| 17. Local Board, Central District | 23,978 | 23,687 |
| 18. Local Board, South Mahé | 5,226 | 5,492 |
| 19. Local Board, Praslin | 2,854 | 2,944 |
| 20. Local Board, La Digue | 1,653 | 2,161 |
| 21. Interest and Exchange | 3,424 | 3,071 |
| 22. Miscellaneous | 17,297 | 15,422 |
| 23. Telegraph and Steamer Subsidies | 57,750 | 54,250 |
| 24. Public Works Department | 14,689 | 13,800 |
| 25. Public Works Recurrent | 18,980 | 20,399 |
| 26. Public Works Extraordinary | 36,003 | 76,610 |
| Total ... | Rs. 512,267 | Rs. 580,605 |

7. The principal increases, compared with 1911, are:—Port and Marine, due to cost of conversion of cutter “Wave” into a motor boat; increased supply of paraffin and motor oil; extensive repairs to “Alexandra” during the year; and cost of establishment of new light station at Capucin Point, South Mahé. Legal Department, due to extra expenditure incurred in filling appointments of Chief Justice and Crown Prosecutor whilst the holders of these offices were on leave of absence. Police, increase in number of non-commissioned officers; cost of a new signal gun; and special expenditure relating to the recovery of the missing lugger “La Haine” from Dar-es-Salaam. Prisons, increase in number of prisoners. Medical, increase in number of patients in Hospital and Maternity Home; increased quarantine expenses, due to more frequent calls of the British India and D.O.A.L. steamers from infected ports. Education, examination fees of the St. Louis College were paid by the Government; excess under result grants affiliated schools, and increased cost of English scholarships. Printing, more printing undertaken during the year. Agriculture, due to part cost of Curator’s mission to Ceylon and India in 1911, charged in 1912.

Public Works Recurrent, due to repairs necessitated by floods at the beginning of the year and to amounts provided under certain subheads having proved insufficient. Public Works Extraordinary, due to cost of purchase of:—

| | Rs. |
|--|--------|
| (a) Land for extension of Mont Fleuri Cemetery ... | 10,112 |
| (b) Building for extension of Maternity Home ... | 4,562 |
| (c) Laying out the ground of new Government House | 2,498 |
| (d) New furniture for new Government House ... | 657 |
| (e) Motor engine for cutter "Wave" ... | 3,750 |
| (f) The building of the new Government House ... | 14,595 |

8. The principal decreases are as under:—

Governor's Office: savings on salary consequent on the transfer of holder of office of Clerk to Governor. Treasury and Customs: re-arrangement of Customs Department. Miscellaneous: in 1911 the sum of Rs. 6,332 was spent on Coronation festivities. Telegraph and steamer subsidies: mail subsidy for December 1912 was paid in January 1913.

9. The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years:—

| Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|-------------|----------|--------------|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1908 | 473,836 | 465,753 |
| 1909 | 511,316 | 519,158 |
| 1910 | 543,650 | 491,589 |
| 1911 | 545,356 | 512,167 |
| 1912 | 475,304 | 580,605 |

10. There was a serious falling off in revenue in 1912 compared with the last three years, and the expenditure in 1912 was the highest for the past five years, due to the causes already shown.

11. The Colony has suffered during the year from the effects of the bankruptcies in 1911; the credit of the local merchants with Europe was restricted, and consequently resulted in smaller importations and diminution in trade. This, added to the continued falling off in the vanilla crop, accounted for the great shortage of money in circulation during the past year.

12. The heavy expenditure in 1912 is accounted for by the number of important works undertaken under Public Works Extraordinary. The new Government House in course of construction is expected to be ready for occupation in September 1913, and is estimated to cost between Rs. 70,000 and Rs. 75,000.

13. No additional taxation was introduced during the year.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

14. The balance in favour of assets on the 31st December amounted to Rs. 283,023, of which sum Rs. 99,033 was invested through the Crown Agents in Government securities. Rs. 149,100 was invested locally under Ordinance No. 4 of 1904, and Rs. 10,000 was invested in a loan on the Turtle pond at Curieuse Island.

PUBLIC DEBT.

15. The Public Debt consists of a loan of £20,000, negotiated in 1899 and repayable in thirty annual instalments of capital and interest of Rs. 14,816.25, of which twelve have been paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 208,124 remaining due at the close of the year.

LOCAL BOARDS.

16. There are four Local Boards in the Colony, viz. :—

Local Board, Central District and surroundings.

Local Board, South Mahé.

Local Board, Praslin Island.

Local Board, La Digue Island.

17. The revenue and expenditure of these boards are incorporated in the return of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony. A sum is yearly allotted to each Board for its expenditure, and all rates collected are credited to General Revenue.

TRADE.**IMPORTS.**

18. The total gross value of imports for the year amounted to Rs. 1,176,511, being Rs. 175,320 less in value than the imports for 1911.

19. The following statement shows the distribution of imports according to countries of origin :—

| | | | | Rs. |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|
| From United Kingdom | ... | ... | ... | 348,052 |
| „ British possessions | ... | ... | ... | 637,669 |
| „ Foreign countries | ... | ... | ... | 190,790 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 1,176,511 |

The British possessions shown above comprise :—

| | | | | Rs. |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|
| Aden | ... | ... | ... | 39,547 |
| India | ... | ... | ... | 459,095 |
| Mauritius | ... | ... | ... | 119,586 |
| Zanzibar | ... | ... | ... | 12,884 |
| Various | ... | ... | ... | 6,555 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 637,669 |

20. Imports from foreign countries are as follows :—

| | | | | Rs. |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|
| France | ... | ... | ... | 170,145 |
| Madagascar | ... | ... | ... | 10,338 |
| Germany | ... | ... | ... | 7,096 |
| Holland | ... | ... | ... | 1,117 |
| Other Countries | ... | ... | ... | 2,092 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 190,790 |

21. Items exceeding Rs. 9,000 in value are shown below:—

| | Rs. |
|--|---------|
| Articles of clothing (United Kingdom) | 119,272 |
| „ (India) | 55,363 |
| „ (France) | 53,453 |
| Coals (United Kingdom) | 49,878 |
| Foodstuffs (United Kingdom) | 40,210 |
| „ (Aden) | 38,656 |
| „ (India) | 369,355 |
| „ (Mauritius) | 62,085 |
| „ (France) | 17,035 |
| Manufactured goods (United Kingdom) | 100,024 |
| „ (India) | 27,423 |
| „ (France) | 17,590 |
| Raw materials (United Kingdom) | 12,128 |
| „ (Zanzibar) | 11,776 |
| Spirits and liquor (United Kingdom) | 11,107 |
| „ (Mauritius) | 9,725 |
| „ (France) | 71,650 |
| Coin and bullion (Mauritius) | 37,000 |

The greatest proportion of the imports is obtained from India, closely followed by the United Kingdom, France and Mauritius being next in order of importance.

22. The following return shows the quantity of spirits imported, and the revenue derived, during the past five years:—

IMPORTS OF SPIRITS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS.

| | 1908. | | | 1909. | | | 1910. | | | 1911. | | | 1912. | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| | Quantity. | Rate of duty. | Revenue collected. | Quantity. | Rate of duty. | Revenue collected. | Quantity. | Rate of duty. | Revenue collected. | Quantity. | Rate of duty. | Revenue collected. | Quantity. | Rate of duty. | Revenue collected. |
| Gin ... | Litres. 806 | Per litre. Rs. 1,214 | 865 | Litres. 578 | Per litre. Rs. 1,187 | 791 | Litres. 1,394 | Per litre. Rs. 2,070 | 996 | Litres. 996 | Per litre. Rs. 1,495 | 1,495 | Litres. 996 | Per litre. Rs. 1,495 | 1,495 |
| Rum... | 58,125 | " | 87,189 | 51,971 | " | 77,984 | 53,030 | " | 79,544 | 52,900 | " | 79,351 | 46,139 | " | 69,211 |
| Whisky | 3,656 | " | 5,469 | 4,053 | " | 6,079 | 3,240 | " | 4,860 | 6,258 | " | 9,402 | 4,398 | " | 6,598 |
| Brandy | 5,278 | " | 7,919 | 5,613 | " | 8,420 | 6,533 | " | 9,801 | 7,719 | " | 11,559 | 5,591 | " | 8,386 |
| Sweetened spirits | 776 | " | 1,146 | 528 | " | 792 | 693 | " | 1,040 | 50 | " | 75 | 545 | " | 818 |
| | doz. | | | doz. | | | doz. | | | doz. | | | doz. | | |
| Wines | bottles 13,244 | (various) | 15,646 | bottles 14,085 | (various) | 16,544 | 14,833 | (various) | 17,637 | 12,490 | (various) | 14,388 | 11,161 | (various) | 13,150 |
| | litres | per litre | | litres | per litre | | litres | per litre | | litres | per litre | | litres | per litre | |
| Absinthe | 1,798 | R. 1.50 | 2,697 | 1,866 | R. 1.50 | 2,799 | 2,003 | R. 1.50 | 3,005 | 1,837 | R. 1.50 | 2,756 | 1,543 | R. 1.50 | 2,314 |
| | — | — | 121,280 | — | — | 113,486 | — | — | 117,077 | — | — | 119,553 | — | — | 101,976 |

EXPORTS.

23. The value of exports in 1912 is as follows:—

| | | | Rs. |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|
| To the United Kingdom | ... | ... | 168,075 |
| „ British possessions | ... | ... | 58,362 |
| „ Foreign countries | ... | ... | 1,530,610 |
| Total | ... | ... | <u>Rs. 1,757,048</u> |

showing a decrease in value of Rs.146,752 compared with 1911.

The above totals include re-exported articles to the value of Rs. 13,311.

24. The principal British possessions to which produce was exported are:—British East Africa, Aden, Hong Kong, India, Mauritius, and Zanzibar, of which Mauritius alone represents Rs. 48,056.

25. The largest proportion of our exports is sent to foreign countries, France leading with Rs. 781,269, followed by Germany Rs. 355,844.

26. The principal exports, compared with 1911, are:—

| | | | 1911. Rs. | 1912. Rs. |
|--|-----|-----|--------------|--------------|
| Calipee | ... | ... | 1,892 | 28,547 |
| Cinnamon bark | ... | ... | 68,361 | 83,385 |
| Coco de mer | ... | ... | 3,788 | 2,900 |
| Coconuts | ... | ... | 9,504 | 8,914 |
| Coprah | ... | ... | 771,694 | 801,196 |
| Essences (clove, cinnamon, lemon grass) | ... | ... | 3,080 | 7,700 |
| Fish (salted) | ... | ... | 2,369 | 6,949 |
| Guano | ... | ... | 657,149 | 465,414 |
| Coconut oil | ... | ... | 16,726 | 32,331 |
| Whale oil | ... | ... | nil | 48,000 |
| Tortoise shell | ... | ... | 41,596 | 34,025 |
| Soap | ... | ... | 23,809. | 43,800 |
| Vanilla | ... | ... | 223,198 | 151,331 |

27. The subjoined table gives the total value of imports and exports for the last five years:—

| Year. | | Imports. Rs. | Exports. Rs. |
|-------|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1908 | ... | 1,150,741 | 1,657,175 |
| 1909 | ... | 1,019,876 | 1,569,950 |
| 1910 | ... | 1,476,933 | 2,242,729 |
| 1911 | ... | 1,351,833 | 1,903,800 |
| 1912 | ... | 1,176,511 | 1,757,048 |

28. The exports of our staple articles, coprah and vanilla, during the last five years are:—

| Year. | | Coprah. Rs. | Vanilla. Rs. |
|-------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1908 | ... .. | 392,556 | 264,485 |
| 1909 | ... .. | 533,714 | 200,345 |
| 1910 | ... .. | 862,857 | 450,239 |
| 1911 | ... .. | 771,694 | 223,198 |
| 1912 | ... .. | 801,196 | 151,331 |

29. The gratifying feature of the above return is the large increase in value, during the last three years, of the coprah exported. The vanilla crop last year was very small: hence the poor export.

30. It is interesting to note that rubber to the value of Rs. 2,265 was exported to the United Kingdom in 1912.

MANUFACTURES, FISHERIES, AND AGRICULTURE.

MANUFACTURES.

31. There is only one engineering firm in the Colony, viz., that of Messrs. Pare, Newsam & Pare. This firm is prepared to carry out repairs to disabled steamers, to build smaller craft, and to instal motor engines. The only machinery for which there is any demand in the Colony is for the preparation of coprah, coconut oil, soap, vanilla, and essential oils. There is at present no distillery.

FISHERIES.

32. The following table gives the export in 1912 of shell and fish:—

| | | | | | Rs. |
|----------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Tortoise shell | ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 34,025 |
| Turtle bones | ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 142 |
| Turtle oil... | ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 273 |
| Whale oil... | ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 48,000 |
| Shark oil ... | ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| Shark fins | ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 615 |
| Salt fish ... | ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 6,949 |
| Calipee ... | ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 28,547 |
| Trepang ... | ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 817 |

33. There is a falling off of Rs. 5,832 in the export of tortoise shell and increases in the following:—salt fish, Rs. 4,080; calipee, Rs. 26,655; and whale oil, Rs. 48,000. The last item does not appear in the list for 1911.

34. Whaling is not established as an industry in these waters, which have so far been only intermittently visited by whaling vessels. There are, however, at present several enquiries, and it is possible there will be an increase. The whole question regarding the fisheries is under consideration at present.

AGRICULTURE.

35. The continued improvement in the management of coconut plantations has resulted in the increase of nuts being maintained.

The crop gathered in 1912 was 24,873,124 nuts, as against 23,195,227 in 1911. The extraction of coconut oil locally has diminished and the greater amount of the product is turned into coprah. The price has risen from Rs. 20 per 1,000 in 1905 to Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 in the year under review. The crop of vanilla fell to 8 tons, the lowest on record since 1895; the declared value was Rs. 19 per kilo, a higher price than has ruled for several years. In consequence of the more plentiful rainfall of the past year vanilla planting is greatly on the increase and it is satisfactory to note that many planters are giving more close attention to the manuring and culture of the new vines. The output this year is not expected to be large in Mahé, but there is a better promise in the islands of Praslin and La Digue, and all people appear sanguine that the 1913-14 crop will be more propitious provided the weather conditions are maintained until the blossoming season in September next.

36. Rubber to the value of Rs. 2,265 was exported during the year. The number of seedlings planted during the year was 50,000, and it is estimated that there are 184,000 trees of Para rubber growing in the Colony, with an acreage of 1,082. The number of estates on which tapping of trees has been started is four and there should before long be an appreciable increase as the trees arrive at maturity. The Curator expresses himself as well satisfied with the increase of growth and girth of trees planted on suitable soil.

37. The export of cinnamon bark has increased from 963 tons in 1911 to 1,098 in 1912, the declared value being Rs. 83,385.

38. Eighteen tons of mangrove bark were exported from Aldabra in 1912; declared value Rs. 8,593.

39. The extraction of essential oils continues and reaches a total of 2,227 litres, of the declared value of Rs. 7,700.

40. Citrate of lime is made on the island of Silhouette only; 700 kilos were exported during the year, of the value of Rs. 420.

41. Various experiments with plants have been made at the Botanical Station, of which details are given in the Curator's annual report.

42. Cola trees which were introduced from Ceylon in 1903 have fruited abundantly in 1912. Three specimens which were probably introduced from Kew at a remote date were discovered in the jungle of Government House in 1908, and one of these trees produced 2,000 nuts in the year 1912.

43. Guano to the value of Rs. 465,414 was exported from the islands included in the Colony of Seychelles.

44. The frequent applications of planters and others for the advice of the Curator and the interest shown in the Agricultural Society are healthy indications of progress.

CROWN LANDS.

45. There have been no new grants of Crown Lands during the year. The total acreage leased amounts to approximately 56,000, and the revenue derived therefrom, including royalty on guano and sale of produce, was Rs. 60,883. The fall in revenue from this source, Rs. 4,940, is mainly accounted for owing to the full

amount of guano exported in 1912 not being brought to account until early in the current year, and the loss of a ship through wreck, which delayed the export at the end of the year.

SHIPPING.

46. The total tonnage of merchant vessels arriving and departing was 174,936, as compared with 206,690 in 1911. Particulars as to nationality and class of vessel will be seen from the appended comparative statement of shipping entered at Seychelles for the last five years:—

Shipping entered at Seychelles for the last five years.

| | 1908. | | | 1909. | | | 1910. | | | 1911. | | | 1912. | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|---------|
| | Steamers. | Sailing Vessels. | Totals. | Steamers. | Sailing Vessels. | Totals. | Steamers. | Sailing Vessels. | Totals. | Steamers. | Sailing Vessels. | Totals. | Steamers. | Sailing Vessels. | Totals. |
| British ... | 12 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 33 | 7 | 40 | 32 | 3 | 35 | 24 | 5 | 29 |
| Norwegian ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | 3 | 3 | — | 3 | 3 | — | 4 | 4 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Russian ... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| French ... | 25 | — | 25 | 24 | 1 | 25 | 26 | — | 26 | 24 | — | 24 | 25 | — | 25 |
| German ... | 23 | — | 23 | 22 | — | 22 | 20 | — | 20 | 32 | — | 32 | 25 | — | 25 |
| Portuguese ... | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| American ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Italian ... | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Dutch ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Siamese ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Swedish ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Total ... | 64 | 7 | 71 | 64 | 12 | 76 | 82 | 11 | 93 | 89 | 7 | 96 | 77 | 7 | 84 |

47. It will be seen that during the year the number of British vessels fell from 35 to 29 and the total number of steamers of all nationalities was 12 less than in 1911 while the sailing vessels remained the same. Only one ship of war (H.M.S. "Forte") called at Mahé during the year.

48. The Government steam launch "Alexandra" has performed 46 voyages among the outlying islands of Praslin, La Digue, and Round Island, and also to South Mahé during the year. She has also been used for towing purposes and to take the Governor and officers on duty to the neighbouring islands. Owing to a breakdown of her machinery she was laid up during January and February. She was further laid by during the south-east monsoon and thoroughly overhauled and repaired. This vessel is reported to be unfitted for further towing work on account of the danger of breaking her tail shaft, and the question of the provision of a suitable vessel will shortly have to be considered.

49. The cutter "Wave," as stated in last year's report, has been fitted with a motor engine. She has made monthly visits to the Denis Island and Mamelles lighthouses, and also replaced the

"Alexandra" during the south-east monsoon for the carrying of mails and passengers to the neighbouring islands. She made 44 voyages during the year.

50. The motor boat "Pearl" is used for harbour work and for communication with the quarantine station and also by the Governor on his visits of inspection. She made 452 trips during the year.

51. A new motor boat, to be called the "Shamrock," is in the hands of Messrs. Pare, Newsam & Pare and due for delivery early in 1913. She is to be a strong sea-going boat capable of being used in rough weather and fitted with a Thornycroft engine of 15 h.-p. and also with a sail. She is mainly intended for the use of the Medical Officer and Justice of the Peace at Praslin, to enable him to visit the islands under his charge in all weathers. The present means of communication by sailing or rowing boats is unsatisfactory. It is hoped that the heavy cost of maintenance may be met in part by the conveyance of passengers and the hiring out of the vessel on occasions.

52. There are a number of whale boats at Mahé, Praslin, and La Digue used for administrative, police, and quarantine services.

53. The lighthouses are in good order. The only addition to the number of lights enumerated in the report for 1911 is the one at Capucin Point at the extreme south of the island of Mahé, which has been erected during the year. It is placed on a masonry pillar four feet high erected on the top of the glacia about 330 feet above the sea-level. It is a fixed light that can be seen from a distance of 12 miles at sea. The cost of the lamp and its erection was Rs. 849. It fulfils a very useful purpose and is highly spoken of by master mariners.

LEGISLATION.

54. Nine Ordinances were passed during the year, of which the following are the most important:—

No. 1.—"An Ordinance to provide for the repatriation of seamen." Provision is made for the repatriation of seamen who are natives of Seychelles, on their being discharged at any port outside the Colony, at the expense of the shipping company.

No. 3.—"The disinfection of plants (Amendment) Ordinance." Empowers the agricultural authority, with the approval of the Governor, to dispose in any manner thought fit of all plants imported into Seychelles which cannot be sufficiently disinfected to ensure the destruction of all vegetable and insect pests.

No. 4.—"An Ordinance relating to the making of summary orders for the maintenance of wives and children." The court is empowered to make orders respecting judicial separation, on certain conditions, to ensure the custody of the children, and the support of such children and wife.

No. 5.—"The Cinematograph Ordinance." Regulates the holding of cinematograph exhibitions.

No. 6.—“The Medical (Amendment) Ordinance, 1912.”

Amends the law relating to the practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

No. 9.—“The Assessors Ordinance, 1912.” Permits assessors, on their fulfilling certain requirements, to separate during the trial for capital offences.

EDUCATION.

55. In addition to the King's College, with its preparatory branch in the Victoria School and the Government Free School, there are 24 grant-in-aid schools, of which four are managed by the Anglican Church and the remainder by the Roman Catholic Church.

The St. Louis College and St. Joseph's Convent schools each have a paying section and there is also a private school in Mahé.

56. The total number of children attending school in the Colony is 2,663, as compared with 2,870 in 1911. The average attendance is 1,099. The percentage of passes in the grant-in-aid schools is 77 per cent., being an advance of 6 per cent. on the former year.

57. Twenty-two boys and two girls passed the Cambridge local examination, four of whom obtained honours. Two boys passed the matriculation examination of the University of London.

58. There are four Government scholars (laureates) under instruction in the United Kingdom, of whom three have been granted scholarships of the annual value of £80 for five years and one of £120 for the same period. Another laureate was selected in 1912 and left for Europe early in this year. Of the above, one has recently been called to the Bar after taking the B.L. degree of London University, the second is studying medicine at Guys Hospital, and the third is studying for the B.L. degree at the Edinburgh University, the fourth is reading for the B.Sc. degree at the University of London. The last has started well in medicine at Edinburgh University.

59. Ten pupils of St. Joseph's Convent school for girls hold exhibitions entitling them to board and tuition in the school at the expense of Government under the scheme mentioned in the Blue Book Report for 1911. Similarly there are 13 boys who are exhibitioners with free tuition and a maintenance allowance at the King's College and ten who receive free tuition at the Government expense.

60. The total amount expended on education in the Colony in 1912 was Rs. 43,530.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

Victoria Hospital.

61. The total number of in-patients treated in the hospital during the year was 533, being 45 less than in the preceding year. There were 22 deaths, giving a percentage of 4.15. Pro-

vision has been made in the Estimates of the current year to increase the accommodation by one more paying ward.

Dispensaries.

62. 3,046 persons received treatment at the six public dispensaries, of whom 2,419 attended at the Victoria Dispensary.

BIRTH AND DEATH-RATE.

63. The birth-rate was 30·88 per 1,000, a decrease of 1·06 from the previous year.

64. The death-rate was 14·76 per 1,000, being 1·03 less than in 1911. The total number of deaths was 347, of whom 118 were children under five years.

PRINCIPAL DISEASES.

65. There was no outbreak of infectious or contagious disease during the year, the health of the population being good. Beriberi, which formerly caused considerable trouble among the labourers in the outlying islands, appears to have practically disappeared.

66. Vaccination is carefully carried out. 688 persons were vaccinated, of whom 676 were successful the first time and nine on the second occasion.

LEPER ASYLUM.

67. Nine cases of leprosy were under treatment during the year and there was one death. The Nastin treatment has been continued, but such good results have not been obtained as in the previous year, with the exception of one young patient whose improvement has been marked.

PAUPER CAMP.

68. There were 25 inmates maintained at the Government expense at the close of the year. The quarters and the camp are clean and suitable and carefully supervised.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

69. 29 persons, of whom 12 were females, have been under treatment during the year. There were 4 deaths and 6 discharges leaving 19 (9 males and 10 females) on the 31st December.

MATERNITY HOME.

10. This institution has been a very great success. 156 patients have been admitted and 135 babies were born in the home during the year. The accommodation has been so severely taxed that a neighbouring house was purchased at the close of 1912 and has since been converted into quarters for the matron and nursing staff, thus permitting of more wards for patients in the main building. The institution appears to be thoroughly appreciated by people of all classes. Two pupils trained in the home have obtained certificates as midwives and are now doing good work in out-districts.

SAVINGS BANK.

71. The balance remaining to the credit of depositors on the 31st December, 1912, was Rs. 68,904, being Rs. 7,919 less than

at the close of the previous year. The number of accounts open at the end of the year was 390, being 43 more than in 1911. The sum of Rs. 1,343 was paid in interest to depositors. The revenue derived from the investments on behalf of the Savings Bank for the year was Rs. 2,729.

JUDICIAL.

72. The number of cases dealt with on the criminal side by the Supreme Court was 271. Two capital offences were tried during the year. In the one case, the murder of a lady, two prisoners were committed for trial on the capital charge, but after a long trial they were acquitted. The other case was not completed at the close of the year, but the accused has since been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

73. In the Police Magistrate Court 817 cases and 1,116 persons were charged, as against 905 cases and 1,247 persons in 1911, showing a decrease of 88 cases and 131 persons charged. The greater number of these cases related to petty assaults and drunkenness. The cases dealt with by the Justices of the Peace for South Mahé and Praslin were 565 and were mostly of a petty nature. Twelve cases were dealt with by the Visiting Magistrate in the outlying islands.

74. The total value of property reported as lost was Rs. 4,551 of which Rs. 1,622 was recovered. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 15,023 compared with Rs. 12,429 in 1911.

75. The expenditure on the Legal Department during the year was Rs. 45,275.

POLICE FORCE.

76. The strength of the Force is 1 inspector, 1 sergeant-major, 3 sergeants, 10 corporals, and 61 constables, including 5 boatmen or harbour police. In addition to the above one corporal and 8 constables are paid by the Governments of the Gold Coast and Uganda, for services of men employed in connection with the political prisoners.

77. The number of police stations is 16. The cost of the police vote in 1912 amounted to Rs. 42,391.

PRISONS.

78. 564 men and 150 women were committed to prison during 1912, as compared with 426 men and 148 women in the previous year. The daily average was 52 men and 6 women. Of the above total, 392 men and 121 women were imprisoned in default of payment of fines.

79. The number of admissions to hospital was ten men and two women, the daily average on the sick list being one. There was no case of corporal punishment. Trades are taught to persons sentenced to imprisonment exceeding six months, viz., printing, book-binding, carpentry, mason and tinsmith's work, and the working of mattresses, mats and baskets.

80. The total cost of the department was Rs. 12,682, and the earnings of prisoners amounted to Rs. 622.

VITAL STATISTICS.

81. The population on the 31st December, 1912, is calculated to be 23,507 souls, of whom 11,983 were males and 11,524 females, showing an increase over the former year of 402 persons. The population is 150 to the square mile.

82. The number of births during the year was 726 (352 males and 374 females) as compared with 738 in 1911, showing a decrease of 12 births in the year. 258, or one-third of the births, were illegitimate; of this number 104 were acknowledged by their father. The birth rate was 30·88 per thousand. There were 59 still births registered during the year.

83. The number of deaths recorded during the year was 347 (165 males and 182 females). Of the above 69 were children under one year of age, thus showing a decrease of 18 in number when compared with 1911. The death rate per 1,000 was 14·76.

84. One hundred marriages were celebrated during the year as compared with one hundred and forty in 1911.

CLIMATE.

85. The rainfall for the year reached 105·10 inches, a greater quantity than has fallen for several years; it was distributed through 183 days. The heaviest fall was on the 1st February, when 8·12 inches were registered.

86. The mean temperature was 77·7°. The range was from 72·1 on 10th September to 87·9 on 7th April.

87. The south east trades commenced on 2nd of May and ended on the 24th of October. The highest velocity of wind was registered on the 23rd June, when it reached 19·7.

88. The following is the meteorological return for the year:—

| Month. | Temperature. | | Rainfall. | | Date. | No. of days on which rain fell. |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------|------------------|----------|-------|---------------------------------|
| | Minimum. | Maximum. | Total. | Maximum. | | |
| January ... | 76·2 | 82·8 | 29·69 | 5·68 | 31st | 23 |
| February ... | 77·7 | 84·3 | 18·70 | 8·12 | 1st | 13 |
| March ... | 79·4 | 85· | 3·19 | 0·69 | 22nd | 10 |
| April ... | 79·2 | 85·6 | 5·06 | 0·90 | 18th | 18 |
| May ... | 78·9 | 85·9 | 9·18 | 2·18 | 26th | 19 |
| June ... | 77·5 | 82·9 | 7·13 | 3·34 | 4th | 14 |
| July ... | 75·8 | 80·5 | 4·05 | 1·36 | 16th | 21 |
| August ... | 76· | 80·6 | 0·76 | 0·19 | 29th | 13 |
| September ... | 76·7 | 82·2 | 5·08 | 2·60 | 1st | 11 |
| October ... | 76·5 | 82·9 | 4·37 | 1·72 | 23rd | 13 |
| November ... | 76·4 | 83·1 | 4·28 | 3·33 | 18th | 8 |
| December ... | 75·7 | 82·9 | 13·61 | 4·84 | 20th | 20 |
| Mean temperature for year. | 77·7 | 83·3 | 105·10 Total. | — | — | 183 Total. |

MAIL AND POSTAL SERVICE.

89. There is a monthly service by the Messageries Maritimes Steamship Company homewards and outwards. This service has now been arranged to run four-weekly. The transit from here to Marseilles or vice versa takes normally 17 days. A subsidy of Rs. 1,750 for one call each way per mensem has been paid by the Colony. During the past year, owing to the wreck of one of these steamers and the strike at Marseilles, there has been some irregularity in the arrival and departure of the mails. Mails are also brought and taken by the British India and D.O.A.L. steamers which call at Mahé on their voyages between Bombay and Zanzibar, but neither of these lines run in connection with homeward steamers at the above ports.

POST OFFICE.

90. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 19,430, as compared with Rs. 17,471 in 1911; and the local expenditure was Rs. 13,241, as against Rs. 12,215 in 1911. The above does not include sale of revenue stamps, Rs. 3,624, or the mail subsidy paid, Rs. 46,297. This latter sum would bring the total cost of the mail service to Rs. 59,539.

91. The Money Order service shows a very marked decrease of Rs. 142,794 in issues, and Rs. 4,092 in receipts, due in a great measure to the institution of a branch of the Bank of Mauritius. Postal Order business shows a slight increase.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

92. The Eastern and South African Telegraph Company has a station at Victoria, Mahé. The cost per word to the United Kingdom is Rs. 1.90 by ordinary rate and 95 cents by deferred rate. Government cables are sent at half rates. The rate to Mauritius is 75 cents per word. The Government subsidy of Rs. 15,000 per annum under agreement 23rd November, 1893, expires on the 23rd November, 1913.

93. There is no inter-island telegraph service and there are no telephones, with the exception of a private line connecting the Medical Superintendent's quarters and the Lunatic Asylum at Anse Royale.

MILITARY FORCES.

94. There is no armament and no armed force in the Colony.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

95. Mr. W. E. Davidson, C.M.G., who had been Governor of this Colony since 30th May, 1904, was promoted to the Government of Newfoundland and left to take up his new appointment on the 17th December, 1912, amid many manifestations of regret on the part of the inhabitants of Seychelles.

PUBLIC WORKS.

96. The principal work of the year has been the building of the new Government House which, at the time of writing this report, is approaching completion. The work done in 1912 consisted practically of the completion of the major portion of the building work, leaving the interior, carpentering, joinery, and plastering to be done in the current year. The building has undergone many modifications from the original design, which have postponed its completion. It is an edifice far in advance of any undertaken in this Colony, and reflects credit on the architects and builder, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, Public Works Department. The total cost, including excavations for foundations, to the end of 1912 was Rs. 49,713.

97. Other major works of the department have been: the construction of the new dangerous-goods warehouse, cost Rs. 3,513, and the rebuilding and adding an upper storey to the bungalow for Europeans on quarantine island, cost Rs. 4,595; completion of the new lighthouse on the island of Mamelles, Rs. 994; erection of new police station at Anse Boudin, Praslin, Rs. 2,000 (by contract); installation of a motor engine in the cutter "Wave" (by Messrs. Pare, Newsam & Pare), cost Rs. 3,750; completion of the new road from Anse aux Pins to Anse Boileau, Rs. 11,834.

GENERAL.

98. The main industries of the island are agricultural, the cultivation and care of vanilla, coconut and rubber plantations. Labour is plentiful. The rates of wages are:—Agricultural labourers, Rs. 10 to Rs. 15, domestic servants, Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, carpenters, Rs. 20 to Rs. 40, masons, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35, and blacksmiths, Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 per mensem. A considerable proportion of the people are employed in fishing, as fish forms the staple article of diet of the islanders. The cost of living has considerably increased since the preparation and export of coprah have been developed. Previous to this most of the coconuts were turned into coconut oil and the residue, called poonac, was used as fodder for cattle, pig and poultry; as this is no longer available other foodstuffs have to be purchased, resulting in a far higher price being asked for market produce. The freedom from endemic disease, the equable climate, and the ease with which life may be sustained should make a happy and contented people.

C. R. M. O'BRIEN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Governor.

Victoria,
Mahé, Seychelles,
26th June, 1913.

Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1913.

LAGO

MARIANNE

NCE

tructed in 1913-14

Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 728 | Bechuanaland Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 729 | Basutoland | " |
| 730 | Colonial Survey Committee | " |
| 731 | Malta | " |
| 732 | Nyasaland | " |
| 733 | British Honduras | 1911 |
| 734 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands... .. | 1910 |
| 735 | Southern Nigeria | 1911 |
| 736 | Somaliland | 1911-1912 |
| 737 | Imperial Institute | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria | " |
| 739 | Jamaica | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland | " |
| 741 | Bahamas | " |
| 742 | Grenada | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone | 1912 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 73 | Jamaica | Cayman Islands. |
| 74 | Ceylon | Mineral Surveys, 1906-7 and 1907-8. |
| 75 | West Indies... .. | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies... .. | Preservation of Ancient Monuments. |

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1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 761.

SOMALILAND.

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

(For Report for 1911-12, *see* No. 736.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
August, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| I. FINANCIAL | 4 |
| II. TRADE AND SHIPPING | 6 |
| III. LEGISLATION | 11 |
| IV. EDUCATION | 11 |
| V. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | 12 |
| VI. POLICE AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS | 12 |
| VII. VITAL STATISTICS | 14 |
| VIII. TELEGRAPHS | 15 |
| IX. GENERAL... .. | 16 |

No. 761.

SOMALILAND.

(For Report for 1911-12, *see* No. 736.)

THE ACTING COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Commissioner's Office, Berbera,
18th July, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report on the Somaliland Protectorate for the year ended on the 31st March, 1913.

I have, &c.,
G. F. ARCHER.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

REPORT ON THE SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1912-1913.

I.—FINANCIAL.

GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue collected during the year under review amounted to £29,913, being £2,656 less than the revenue for the previous year, but showing a surplus of £178 over the estimate.

The figures for the last five years are appended for comparison :—

| | | | | | £ |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1908-1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30,326 |
| 1909-1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31,384 |
| 1910-1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30,862 |
| 1911-1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32,572 |
| 1912-1913 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29,913 |

Customs receipts are responsible for some four-fifths of the Protectorate revenue.

Compared with the returns for 1911-1912 the figures for 1912-1913 show increases under the following heads of revenue :—

Fees of Court or Office, £24; Post Office, £325; Unclaimed Deposits, £724.

Decreases occurred under the following heads :—

Customs, £3,078; Port and Harbour Dues, £32; Licences and Internal Revenue, £462; Telegraphs, £98; Miscellaneous Receipts, £61.

Under Customs, imports of cotton piece goods, sugar, flour, grain (gram), preserved provisions, rum, tobacco, and enamelled ware increased; but imports of rice, jowari, dates, and ready-made cotton apparel decreased. The exports of sheep, goats, and bullocks, ghi (clarified butter), gums, and fibres show increases; but decreases occurred in the exports of skins and hides, ostrich feathers, manure (guano), and pearls. An explanation of the nature and extent of these differences is given later under Head II., Trade and Shipping.

The decrease in harbour dues is attributable to the decrease in the import of rice. The revenue collected under Licences and Internal Revenue for 1911-1912 included the balance of a fine transferred from Deposits where formerly it had been held, which accounts for the decrease under this head for the present year. Under Telegraphs also the decrease is due to the revenue for 1911-1912 having been swelled by a number of collections made in respect of the previous year.

For the increase under Post Office a larger sale of stamps owing to new issues is chiefly responsible. Under Unclaimed Deposits several deposits of more than five years' standing were written off to revenue during the year under review.

The total expenditure for the year 1912-1913 was £60,872, being £13,974 less than the amount expended in 1911-1912.

With regard to the increases in expenditure two items only require special comment. Camel Constabulary, £8,401, was the cost incurred in connection with the new camel constabulary. Of this £4,400 represents charges of a non-recurrent nature. The increase under Special Military—Abnormal—£11,904, represents the cost of a detachment of a Native Infantry Regiment lent by the Government of India as a temporary addition to the garrison of Berbera. These troops were, however, dispensed with in April, 1913.

The principal decreases were effected under the following heads of expenditure:—

Pensions, £619. This is attributable chiefly to the inclusion of two commuted pensions in the figures of the previous year.

Coastal Administration, £699, is due to the substitution of ponies by camels for the Berbera Mounted Police, and a consequent reduction in the cost of rations.

Medical (Special Expenditure), £923. The epidemic of small-pox having been stamped out during the early part of the year, but little expenditure was incurred under this head.

Miscellaneous, £26,710. The expenditure for 1911-1912 included the payment of £26,603, which represents compensation paid to the Somaliland Fibre and Development Company and the various expenses incurred in this connection.

Military (Special Expenditure), £4,716. The time-expired Indian contingent was disbanded and a new one recruited during the year 1911-1912, and there was thus no expenditure under this head in the year under review.

The following table shows the total expenditure for the last five years:—

| — | | 1908-09. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|-------------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Expenditure | ... | 134,534 | 192,838 | 99,223 | 74,845 | 60,872 |

The total assets on 1st April, 1913, were £20,757, as against £22,662 on 1st April, 1912. The liabilities amounted to £7,672, showing an excess of assets over liabilities of £13,085. Against this a sum of £7,797 will be required during the year 1913-1914 to meet services deferred from 1912-1913. The balance of £5,288 will be appropriated in the estimates for 1914-1915 to assist in the reduction of the Grant-in-Aid for that year.

Currency.—The currency of Somaliland Protectorate is based on the Indian rupee. A few Government of India notes are in circulation, and the British sovereign is also accepted at the coast at the rate of Rs. 15 to the sovereign.

There are no banks doing business in the Protectorate, but a private firm—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers—accepts deposits from private individuals, cashing cheques drawn against them.

MUNICIPAL.

Under the Somaliland Townships Ordinance, 1911, the town of Berbera has been declared a township, and a Municipal Council has been appointed. The municipal revenue is obtained from nuisance fines and sweeping and hut tax, which is paid by every one who has a house or hut in the town of Berbera.

Revenue during 1912-1913 amounted to Rs. 7,378, showing an increase of Rs. 2,320 on last year. There was a decrease of Rs. 33 in expenditure.

A comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for the five years is shown below :—

| — | 1908-09. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Revenue ... | 6 078 | 4,656 | 5,150 | 5,058 | 7,378 |
| Expenditure ... | 6,430 | 7,773 | 6,983 | 6,784 | 6,751 |

There is no municipality at Zeyla.

The receipts of the Local Conservancy Fund for the year under report amounted to Rs. 200, and the expenditure to Rs. 95.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

The annual value of the trade (excluding specie) of the British Somaliland Protectorate for the last five years is as shown below :—

| Years. | Imports. | Exports. | Total. |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1908-09 | 4,049,147 | 3,240,964 | 7,290,111 |
| 1909-10 | 4,254,731 | 3,093,785 | 7,348,516 |
| 1910-11 | 3,686,925 | 3,466,504 | 7,153,429 |
| 1911-12 | 3,844,953 | 3,420,537 | 7,265,490 |
| 1912-13 | 3,650,459 | 3,201,046 | 6,851,505 |

IMPORTS.

The value of imports for the year 1912-1913, including specie (Rs. 92,477), was Rs. 3,742,936.

The value of imports and specie imported into each of the Protectorate ports during the year was :—

| | Imports. | Rs. | Rs. |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Berbera | ... | 1,470,495 | |
| Bulhar | ... | 917,731 | |
| Zeyla | ... | 1,262,233 | |
| | | | 3,650,459 |

Specie.

| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----------|
| Berbera | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,000 | |
| Bulhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,000 | |
| Zeyla | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55,477 | |
| | | | | | | 92,477 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 3,742,936 |

The principal decreases occurred under the following items:—

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Grain— | | | | | Rs. |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | ... | 315,386 |
| Jowari | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71,964 |
| Apparel | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52,468 |
| Dates | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,761 |

A scarcity of cereals in India adversely influenced the consignments of rice and jowari, and the local merchants hesitated to supplement unsold stock until satisfied of the improvement in the political situation in the interior.

Under "Apparel," an increased demand for the more durable textiles has resulted in a proportional diminution in the import of fabrics of a less substantial nature.

To the disadvantage of a scanty date crop at Bussarah was added the difficulty of obtaining freight owing to many country craft being chartered at exorbitant rates to engage in the unusually successful pearl fisheries around Bahrein, Howeit, Katar, and Aman.

Government ammunition, riding camels, and accoutrements for the constabulary, the military contractor's stores, and sugar to replenish last year's exhausted stock, constituted the major portion of the increase, as shown below:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Animals, living— | | | | | Rs. |
| Camels | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36,427 |
| Cotton piece goods— | | | | | |
| Other cotton piece goods | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55,433 |
| Grain— | | | | | |
| Flour | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,860 |
| Leather manufactures— | | | | | |
| Saddlery | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,130 |
| Arms and ammunition | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,598 |
| Sugar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61,465 |

EXPORTS.

In 1912-1913, the value of exports amounted to Rs. 3,441,716, as detailed below:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| | | | | | Rs. |
| Somaliland produce | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,131,739 |
| Imported and re-exported | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69,307 |
| Specie | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240,670 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,441,716 |

The value of exports and specie exported from each of the Protectorate ports during the year was:—

| <i>Exports.</i> | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|
| Berbera | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 942,604 | |
| Bulhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 868,994 | |
| Zeyla | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,389,448 | |
| | | | | | | | 3,201,046 |
| <i>Specie.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Berbera | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125,606 | |
| Bulhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28,050 | |
| Zeyla | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 87,014 | |
| | | | | | | | 240,670 |
| Total | | | | | | | 3,441,716 |

A diminished caravan and country craft traffic, combined with a dullness in the European leather market and a less profitable pearl fishing season, has resulted in a falling off in the case of the following items:—

| | Rs. |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Feathers (ostrich) | 14,881 |
| Manure | 28,141 |
| Pearls | 17,132 |
| Sheep and goat skins | 360,404 |

A favourable breeding season, the high prices offered for hides, and the necessity of labouring as a means of subsistence are responsible for an excess of live stock, ghee, hides, fibre, and gums over last year's shipments to the extent shown below:—

| <i>Animals, living:—</i> | | | | | | Rs. |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Sheep and goats | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49,300 |
| Ghee (clarified butter) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 84,429 |
| Hides | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57,259 |
| Fibre | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,862 |
| Gums | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34,173 |

SHIPPING.

The shipping returns for the British Somaliland Protectorate show a decrease of 410 vessels and 23,837 tonnage.

| | | | 1911-12. | | 1912-13. | |
|---------|-----|-----|----------|--------|----------|--------|
| | | | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Entered | ... | ... | 1,706 | 71,157 | 1,493 | 58,716 |
| Cleared | ... | ... | 1,702 | 70,694 | 1,505 | 59,298 |

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels entered and cleared during the year 1912-1913 were as under:—

| | Steamers. | | Sailing Vessels. | | Total. | |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| Berbera— | | | | | | |
| Entered | 118 | 25,955 | 398 | 6,056 | 516 | 32,011 |
| Cleared | 118 | 25,955 | 407 | 6,523 | 525 | 32,478 |
| Total | 236 | 51,910 | 805 | 12,579 | 1,041 | 64,489 |
| Bulbar— | | | | | | |
| Entered | 102 | 11,978 | 288 | 3,674 | 390 | 15,652 |
| Cleared | 102 | 11,978 | 282 | 3,656 | 384 | 15,634 |
| Total | 204 | 23,956 | 570 | 7,330 | 774 | 31,286 |
| Zeyla— | | | | | | |
| Entered | 55 | 6,404 | 532 | 4,649 | 587 | 11,053 |
| Cleared | 55 | 6,404 | 541 | 4,782 | 596 | 11,186 |
| Total | 110 | 12,808 | 1,073 | 9,431 | 1,183 | 22,239 |
| Grand Total | 550 | 88,674 | 2,448 | 29,340 | 2,998 | 118,014 |

More frequent calls of the local coastal steamers indicate an increase of 76 vessels, whereas the actual number of rice steamers which entered the Protectorate ports was only six, compared with ten last year, and the tonnage 17,374 less. Most of the country craft were engaged in carrying freight from Aden to the Arabian ports, and consequently their number and tonnage decreased by 486 and 6,463, respectively.

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared during 1912-1913 in the British Somaliland Protectorate is thus made up:—

| | Entered. | | Cleared. | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| British | 1,228 | 54,591 | 1,238 | 54,856 |
| Italian | 13 | 193 | 13 | 196 |
| French | 2 | 117 | 2 | 117 |
| Turkish | 11 | 272 | 11 | 272 |
| Arab | 239 | 3,543 | 241 | 3,857 |
| Total | 1,493 | 58,716 | 1,505 | 59,298 |

The total harbour dues collected at the port of Berbera during the year 1912-1913 are shown under the headings:—

| | Amount. |
|---|--------------|
| | Rs. |
| Port dues or tonnage dues | 1,202 |
| Licences and monthly fees for passenger boats | 195 |
| Licences and monthly fees for cargo boats | |
| (Berbera and Bulhar) | 641 |
| Total | 2,038 |
| Total for 1911-1912 | 2,688 |
| Net decrease | 650 |

The total amount derived from registration fees at Protectorate ports during the year 1912-1913 was:—

| | | | | | Amount. Rs. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Berbera and Bulhar— | | | | | |
| Registration fees | ... | ... | ... | ... | 164 |
| Miscellaneous fees | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| Zeyla— | | | | | |
| Registration fees | ... | ... | ... | ... | 124 |
| Miscellaneous fees | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | <u>380</u> |

Fees charged under the Merchant Shipping Regulations during the year 1912-1913:—

| | | | | | Amount. Rs. |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Berbera, bills of health | ... | ... | ... | ... | 863 |
| Other miscellaneous fees | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | <u>874</u> |

Fees charged for water supply during the year 1912-1913:—

| | | | | | Amount. Rs. |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Berbera, water supply | ... | ... | ... | ... | 138 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | <u>138</u> |

Fees collected on firearms stamping and registration for the year 1912-1913:—

| | | | | | Amount. Rs. |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Stamping fees:— | | | | | |
| Berbera | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |
| Bulhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Zeyla | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | <u>61</u> |

Fees charged at the date market during the year 1912-1913:—

| | | | | | Amount. Rs. |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|
| Berbera | ... | ... | ... | ... | 365 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | <u>365</u> |

The value of the inland trade registered at Berbera and Bulhar for the year 1912-1913 was:—

| | | | | | Value. Rs. |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Berbera | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,191,505 |
| Bulhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,197,859 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,389,364 |

Statement of Customs collection in the British Somaliland Protectorate during the year 1912-1913, compared with the year 1911-1912:—

| — | Import. | Export. | Zariba. | Miscel- laneous. | Total. | Refund. | Balance. |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1911-12. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Berbera ... | 119,313 | 88,716 | 13,152 | 5,319* | 226,500 | 3 | 226,497 |
| Bulhar ... | 67,582 | 63,024 | 16,107 | 519† | 147,232 | — | 147,232 |
| Zeyla ... | 38,200 | 19,912 | — | 702‡ | 58,814 | 11 | 58,803 |
| Total... | 225,095 | 171,652 | 29,259 | 6,540 | 432,546 | 14 | 432,532 |
| 1912-13. | | | | | | | |
| Berbera ... | 96,405 | 63,303 | 13,554 | 5,303§ | 178,565 | 31 | 178,534 |
| Bulhar ... | 64,201 | 57,110 | 15,226 | 609\|\| | 137,146 | — | 137,146 |
| Zeyla ... | 45,270 | 24,298 | — | 736¶ | 70,304 | — | 70,304 |
| Total... | 205,876 | 144,711 | 28,780 | 6,648 | 386,015 | 31 | 385,984 |
| Increase... | — | — | — | 108 | — | 17 | — |
| Decrease | 19,219 | 26,941 | 479 | — | 46,531 | — | 46,548 |

* Port dues Rs. 2,590, registration of vessels Rs. 99, and other receipts Rs. 2,640.

† Port dues Rs. 108, and other receipts Rs. 411.

‡ Registration of vessels Rs. 136, and other receipts Rs. 566.

§ Port dues Rs. 1,851, registration of vessels Rs. 208, and other receipts Rs. 3,244.

|| Port dues Rs. 187, and other receipts Rs. 422.

¶ Registration of vessels Rs. 171, and other receipts Rs. 565.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Seven ordinances were enacted during the year 1912-1913.

IV.—EDUCATION.

There are three Government schools in the Protectorate, at Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

The pupils are children of the local Indian and Arab traders, and a few Somalis. Only Arabic is taught.

The average attendance at the various schools is as follows:—

Berbera, 86.

Bulhar, 39.

Zeyla, 29

The cost of upkeep during the year was Rs. 1,527.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(a) *Hospitals*.—A general hospital is situated at each of the three principal coast towns, namely, at Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

At Berbera there is accommodation for 42 beds, at Bulhar for four beds, and at Zeyla for six beds.

Camp hospitals, constructed of matting huts erected on wooden frameworks, have been in use at each of the towns for meeting an epidemic of small-pox. These huts have been added to as requirements have demanded. They answer their purpose very well, and withstand the wind far better than the tents used formerly.

The number of admissions to the hospitals was 592.

The number of deaths in hospital was 12.

The above figures are exclusive of 787 cases, with 236 deaths, from small-pox, treated at the small-pox camps.

(b) *Dispensaries*.—There is a dispensary attached to each of the hospitals. The attendance during the year totalled 47,658.

(c) *Laboratories*.—A small room is available at the hospital at Berbera for the purpose of blood examinations, urine testing, &c. No culture equipment exists, but microscope sections can be cut and mounted, and simple chemical analysis conducted.

VI.—POLICE AND JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows the strength and distribution of police, mounted and foot, on 31st March, 1913:—

Foot Police.

| Station. | | | | Native Officers. | Non-commissioned Officers and Men. |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|--|
| Berbera and Bulhar | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 98 |
| Zeyla | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 53 |

Mounted Police.

| Station. | | | | Native Officer. | Colour Sergeant. | Non-commissioned Officers and Men. |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Berbera and Bulhar | ... | ... | ... | — | 1 | 25 |
| Zeyla | ... | ... | ... | 1 | — | 10 |

There were 927 summary convictions in the subordinate court and no conviction in the higher court during 1912-1913.

A comparative statement of cases reported to the Berbera and Bulhar courts during the year is appended:—

| Years. | Cases reported. | Convictions or Committals. |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1908-1909 | 1,165 | 939 |
| 1909-1910 | 879 | 686 |
| 1910-1911 | 732 | 699 |
| 1911-1912 | 411 | 848 |
| 1912-1913 | 578 | 927 |

Of these 578 cases, 361 appear under the head of "Other Offences," which include breaches of local rules and other minor offences, leaving 217 cases under the heading "Crime."

A comparative statement of serious crimes is appended:—

| Crime. | Convictions, 1911-1912. | Convictions, 1912-1913. |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Homicide | 1 | 0 |
| Robbery and theft | 133 | 191 |
| Grievous hurt | 4 | 4 |
| Sedition | 1 | 0 |
| Breaches of Firearms Regulations | 4 | 10 |
| Criminal breach of trust | 1 | 5 |
| Malicious injury to property... .. | 1 | 0 |
| Rape | 1 | 1 |
| Counterfeiting Government coins | 0 | 1 |
| Personating a public servant | 0 | 2 |
| Cheating | 0 | 5 |
| Riot | 0 | 13 |

The convictions in the Protectorate court and district courts for the last five years are as follows:—

| Years. | Protectorate Court. | District Courts. |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1908-1909 | 2 | 939 |
| 1909-1910 | 1 | 685 |
| 1910-1911 | 2 | 697 |
| 1911-1912 | 2 | 846 |
| 1912-1913 | 0 | 927 |

The Protectorate court returns show cases tried before His Majesty's Commissioner, and the district court figures represent cases tried in the district and subordinate courts of Berbera and Bulhar.

During the year 685 prisoners were convicted by the Berbera and Bulhar courts. Besides these there were 85 political prisoners.

The following table shows the number of escapes in Berbera and Bulhar during the past three years:—

| Years. | Escapes. | Recaptures. |
|------------------|----------|-------------|
| 1910-1911 | 8 | 1 |
| 1911-1912 | 10 | 2 |
| 1912-1913 | 8 | 4 |

The average of convicted prisoners in Berbera and Bulhar gaols was 142, as against 179 in 1911-1912.

Two deaths took place amongst the prisoners during the year.

The cost of maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 16,357.

It has not been possible to render the labour of the prisoners remunerative.

Criminal statistics for the Zeyla district show a marked decrease on the preceding year, when 124 cases were tried. For the year under review, 65 cases came before the court, mostly for trivial offences.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

RETURN OF THE STATISTICS OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR.

| | Europeans and Whites. | Somalis. | Indians. | Arabs. | Mixed. | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|-------------|
| Number of Inhabitants, 1911 | 26 | 305,500 | 741 | 1,857 | 789 | Approximate |
| Births 1912 | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Deaths " | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Immigrants... .. " | 37 | 2,783 | 340 | — | — | |
| Emigrants " | 16 | 2,583 | — | — | — | |
| Inhabitants... .. " | 38 | — | 1,081 | — | — | |
| Increase " | 12 | 200 | 340 | — | — | |

A census of the European and Asiatic population of the towns was taken during 1911 for the first time. No reliable information is forthcoming as to the increase or decrease of the native population in the interior.

The country, owing to its arid nature, is capable of supporting only a sparse nomadic population.

SANITATION.

The water supply of Berbera is brought through a 6-inch pipe from springs at Dubar, eight miles distant.

The Quarantine Station at Berbera is equipped with a "Clayton Disinfecter."

CLIMATE.

The climate is chiefly remarkable for its very dry character. In the interior it is healthy, generally speaking, throughout the year, but the same can scarcely be said of the coast belt. Here, during the "Kharif," *i.e.*, the months of June, July, August, and not infrequently half September, the atmospheric conditions are very trying for Europeans, and the effect on the nervous system is most pronounced. Terrific gales of dust-laden wind are

then prevalent and the heat is intense, with the thermometer registering 105° - 110° F. in the shade at midday and seldom falling below 100° at night. Most of the sickness, however, occurs during the months immediately preceding and immediately following the "Kharif."

During the months of November, December, January, and February, the climatic conditions on the coast greatly improve.

VIII.—TELEGRAPHS.

The "wireless" service between Berbera and Aden has been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year without breakdown.

The apparatus and machinery are standing the strain of the tropical temperature and atmosphere remarkably well; depreciation being at a very low rate. Electrical plant and instruments are, however, subjected to very considerable strain here, owing to the general high temperature and the quantity of fine sand which penetrates and collects almost everywhere during the Kharif season. It has, therefore, been decided to duplicate, at both Berbera and Aden, all apparatus in which the liability to serious breakdown exists.

In May the Berbera radio-apparatus and machinery were transferred to a new stone building erected as a radio-station. Great advantages have been derived from the transfer, which was effected without any prolonged interruption in the service.

Arrangements have been made to install rotary disc high-frequency dischargers capable of producing a musical signal of a note equivalent to 600 vibrations per second. This is expected to overcome very considerably the difficulty experienced when communicating during the times when atmospheric or static electric charge effects prevail.

At the Aden station a twentyfour hours service is maintained, while at Berbera, in addition to the day service, the station opens at 8 p.m., to establish communication with any ship within night range.

All ships fitted with wireless apparatus and passing to and from Europe and the East establish communication with both Aden and Berbera, and maintain "touch" for varying periods from twenty-four hours upwards. The number of communications established with each station during the year 1912-1913 was 897.

During the year under review there has been a slight falling off in the number of messages received, namely, 3,215, as against 3,287 of the previous year. The service is considerably used by warships, captains of liners, and shipping agents, besides the travelling public.

Arrangements have been made to install a small wireless station at Bulhar to replace the land line to Berbera, which has been a continual source of trouble throughout the year and has proved unsuitable.

The station when completed should have no difficulty in communicating with the wireless station at Berbera under the worst atmospheric conditions.

It is expected that a considerable saving in upkeep and a more efficient service will be the result of the change.

It is not intended that the Bulhar wireless station should communicate with ships, and therefore a short and a little used wave-length has been selected.

However, the station will, during working hours, be prepared to receive distress signals and to communicate with any ship requiring assistance.

IX.—GENERAL.

Statement showing the number of game animals of each species killed under licence in this Protectorate during the year 1912:—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Greater Kudu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Pelzeln's Gazelle | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Dik-Dik | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Wart Hog | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Soemering's Gazelle | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Waller's Gazelle | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Greater Bustard | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Beira | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 730 | Colonial Survey Committee | 1911-1912 |
| 731 | Malta | " |
| 732 | Nyasaland | " |
| 733 | British Honduras | 1911 |
| 734 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands... .. | 1910 |
| 735 | Southern Nigeria | 1911 |
| 736 | Somaliland | 1911-1912 |
| 737 | Imperial Institute | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria | " |
| 739 | Jamaica | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland | " |
| 741 | Bahamas | " |
| 742 | Grenada | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements | 1911 |
| 751 | East African Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate... .. | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles | " |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 72 | Fiji | Hurricane, 1910. |
| 73 | Jamaica | Cayman Islands. |
| 74 | Ceylon | Mineral Survey, 1906-7 and 1907-8. |
| 75 | West Indies... .. | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies... .. | Preservation of Ancient Monuments. |

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1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 762.

HONG KONG.

REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, see No. 723.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
August, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| I. FINANCES | 4 |
| II. TRADE AND SHIPPING, INDUSTRIES, FISHERIES, AGRICULTURE AND LAND | 7 |
| III. LEGISLATION | 18 |
| IV. EDUCATION | 18 |
| V. PUBLIC WORKS | 20 |
| VI. GOVERNMENT AND AIDED INSTITUTIONS | 23 |
| VII. INSTITUTIONS NOT SUPPORTED BY GOVERNMENT... .. | 24 |
| VIII. CRIMINAL AND POLICE | 25 |
| IX. VITAL STATISTICS | 26 |
| X. POSTAL SERVICE | 29 |
| XI. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS | 29 |

SKETCH MAP.

No. 762.

HONG KONG.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 723.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Hong Kong,
7th July, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith six copies of the Acting Colonial Secretary's Report on the Blue Book for 1912.

I have, &c.,

F. H. MAY,
Governor, &c.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.
&c., &c.. &c.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1912.

I.—FINANCES.

The revenue for the year amounted to \$8,180,694, being \$503,206 more than the estimate and \$683,463 more than the revenue for the previous year.

Compared with the returns for 1911 there were increases under every head with the exception of Land Sales and Interest, the decrease under the latter head being accounted for by a bank overdraft during the second half of 1912.

The expenditure amounted to a total of \$7,202,543, inclusive of a sum of \$1,051,841 spent on Public Works Extraordinary. It was less than the estimate by \$650,135, the decrease being due principally to exchange—the average rate having been 2s. as compared with an estimate of 1s. 9d.—by the delay in receipt of accounts due by the Post Office in respect of transit charges and mail subsidy, and by the saving of a sum of \$96,140 on the vote for Public Works Extraordinary.

The detailed figures for 1911 and 1912 are set out in the following statements:—

HEADS OF REVENUE.

| | \$ |
|---|-----------------------|
| Light Dues | 87,454.95 |
| Light Dues, Special Assessment ... | 98,448.45 |
| Licences and Internal Revenue not otherwise specified | 5,371,419.75 |
| Fees of Court or Office, Payments for specific purposes, and Reimbursements-in-Aid | 785,534.51 |
| Post Office | 401,054.32 |
| Kowloon-Canton Railway | 251,971.53 |
| Rent of Government Property, Land and Houses | 873,732.50 |
| Interest | — |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 147,293.49 |
| Total | 8,016,909.50 |
| Land Sales (Premia on New Leases) | 163,784.58 |
| Total | \$8,180,694.08 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | \$ |
|--|------------|
| Governor | 77,566.72 |
| Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature | 67,552.91 |
| Registrar General's Department ... | 45,520.75 |
| Audit Department | 26,727.35 |
| Treasury | 59,183.11 |
| Harbour Master's Department ... | 207,361.15 |

| | \$ |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Observatory | 22,595.08 |
| Miscellaneous Services | 214,275.04 |
| Judicial and Legal Departments ... | 241,508.52 |
| Police and Prison Departments ... | 749,571.07 |
| Medical Departments | 213,602.02 |
| Sanitary Department | 324,195.86 |
| Botanical and Forestry Department.. | 39,865.27 |
| Education | 243,369.39 |
| Military Expenditure | 1,421,352.47 |
| Public Works Department | 314,590.96 |
| Do. Recurrent | 447,636.44 |
| Do. Extraordinary | 1,051,840.43 |
| Post Office | 296,867.12 |
| Kowloon-Canton Railway | 207,350.78 |
| Charge on account of Public Debt ... | 647,172.56 |
| Pensions | 258,439.16 |
| Charitable Services | 24,399.09 |
| Total | \$7,202,543.25 |

The surplus on the year's working was \$978,151, and the balance of assets and liabilities showed on the 31st December a sum of \$2,805,129 in the Colony's favour.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the five years 1908-1912:—

| | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | \$ | \$ |
| 1908 | 6,104,207 | 6,573,341 |
| 1909 | 6,822,967 | 6,542,839 |
| 1910 | 6,960,861 | 6,907,113 |
| 1911 | 7,497,231 | 7,077,177 |
| 1912 | 8,180,694 | 7,202,553 |

The capital expenditure on the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway during 1912 was \$1,262,922, a large portion of this sum having been used for the acquisition of a site for a terminal station. The total expenditure on this account amounted at the end of the year to a sum of \$13,284,425.

The amount of the consolidated loan stands at £1,485,732, and in addition the advances by the Crown Agents for railway construction amounted at the end of the year to £199,318. Against these items there is at credit of the Sinking Fund a sum of £141,393 and there is a balance of £330,000 unpaid in respect of the loan to the late Viceroy of Wuchang.

No new taxation was imposed during the year and no change of any importance was made in existing taxation.

The rateable value of the whole Colony amounted to \$12,312,306, being an increase of \$1,150,916, or equal to 10.31 per cent. over the value of the previous year. In the City of Victoria alone the figures rose from \$9,006,555 to \$10,072,535, an increase of \$1,065,980 or 11.83 per cent. The results in the other districts of the Colony were as follows:—

Increases :—

The Hill District, \$10,925 or 3·91 per cent.

Shau-ki-wan, Sai-wan-ho, and Quarry Bay, \$17,161 or 4·91 per cent.

Hong Kong Villages, \$13,015 or 11·08 per cent.

Kowloon Point, \$30,430 or 6·11 per cent.

Yau-ma-ti, \$4,285 or 1·67 per cent.

Mong Kok Tsui, \$20,020 or 14·94 per cent.

Decreases :—

Hung Hom and Hok Un, \$6,385 or 2·11 per cent.

New Kowloon, \$1,969 or 1·62 per cent.

Kowloon Villages, \$2,545 or 2·59 per cent.

For the period 1903-1912 the assessment of the whole Colony has risen from \$8,788,063 to \$12,312,306 an increase in value of 40·10 per cent.

The circulation on the 31st December of notes of the three banks having authorised issues was as follows :—

| | | | |
|--|--------|----|--------------|
| Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank | ... | \$ | 19,784,469 |
| Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China | ... .. |  | 5,329,419 |
| Mercantile Bank of India | ... .. |  | 496,323 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$25,610,211 |

The currency of the Colony consists, in addition to the notes of these banks, of British, Hong Kong, and Mexican dollars and of subsidiary coin. The inconvenient size of the silver dollar, approximating to that of a five shilling piece, has led to a considerable demand among the European population for one dollar notes, and a large number of notes of this denomination, issued by the Portuguese Banco Nacional Ultramarino and payable at Macao, are in circulation. The Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank were authorised during the year under review to increase their issue of one dollar notes from \$226,000 to \$350,000. Silver subsidiary coin minted by the Chinese Government at Canton is in common use generally at a slightly higher rate of discount than that prevailing for Hong Kong subsidiary coin.

There are also in the Colony a certain number of notes issued by the Republican Government at Canton. These notes are payable only in subsidiary coin and as they are practically unsecured the discount upon them has reached as high a rate as thirty per centum.

The circulation of foreign copper coin is prohibited by Ordinance No. 11 of 1912, and there is now none such to be found.

The rate of discount on Hong Kong subsidiary coin varied during 1912 between the following limits :—

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------|-----------|
| 50 cent pieces | 1 per cent. | to 4 | per cent. |
| 20 | 3½ | 8 | “ |
| 10 | 4½ | 8½ | “ |
| 5 | par | 5 | “ |
| Copper coin | 8 | 12 | “ |

The total issue of these coins, less those demonetized, amounts to some \$37,432,370 nominal value, and they were, up to the year 1905, readily absorbed at par, large quantities being taken by the neighbouring provinces of China. During 1912 twenty and ten cent pieces of the face value of \$40,000 and \$1,000,000 respectively were shipped to England for purposes of demonetization. The discount which has prevailed since 1905 may be attributed to the immense quantity of similar coin which has latterly been minted at Canton. In 1905 the Hong Kong Government ceased to issue any subsidiary coin and in 1906 it began a policy of demonetizing all its subsidiary coin received as revenue. This policy has been continuously followed since except during a brief period of 1911. Coin to the face value of about \$7,000,000 has thus been redeemed. The total issue by the Hong Kong Government was of the face value of about \$44,000,000. It is calculated that about half of that amount has dropped out of circulation.

II.—TRADE AND SHIPPING, INDUSTRIES, FISHERIES, AGRICULTURE, AND LAND.

(a.)—SHIPPING AND TRADE.

The total of the shipping entering and clearing at ports in the Colony during the year 1912 amounted to 488,649 vessels, of 36,735,149 tons, which, compared with the figures for 1911, shows a decrease of 54,546 vessels with an increase of 555,997 tons.

The decrease in numbers of vessels is entirely in local trade.

Of the above, 46,603 vessels, of 24,269,270 tons, were engaged in foreign trade, as against 44,978, of 23,063,108 tons, in 1911, and were distributed as follows:—

| | 1911. Numbers. | 1912. Numbers. | 1911. Tonnage. | 1912. Tonnage. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| British ocean-going ships ... | 10·5 | 8·4 | 35·0 | 32·4 |
| Foreign ocean-going ships ... | 10·6 | 9·2 | 35·0 | 35·3 |
| British river steamers ... | 16·0 | 15·0 | 17·3 | 17·3 |
| Foreign river steamers ... | 3·3 | 3·8 | 3·0 | 3·5 |
| Steam-launches (under 60 tons) | 7·7 | 8·6 | 0·6 | 0·6 |
| Trading junks ... | 51·9 | 55·0 | 9·1 | 10·9 |
| Total ... | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

The movements of fishing junks are not included in the above figures.

Of ships of European construction, 4,154 ocean steamers, 1 sailing ship, 4,351 river steamers, and 1,976 steam-launches (not exceeding 60 tons) entered during the year, giving a daily average entry of 28·7 ships, as compared with 26·9 in 1911, and 26·7 in 1910.

The average tonnage of individual ocean vessels entering the port has increased from 2,495·1 tons to 2,575·7 tons. That of British ships has increased from 2,633·5 tons to 2,713·4 tons, while that of foreign ships has increased from 2,365·7 tons to 2,457 tons.

During the past 20 years, the average tonnage of ocean vessels has increased from 1,155·9 tons to 1,969·2 tons.

The average tonnage of river steamers entered during the year has increased from 584·9 tons to 585·1 tons. That of British river steamers has increased from 599 tons to 602·5 tons, and that of foreign river steamers has decreased from 518 tons to 515·1 tons.

A comparison between the years 1911 and 1912 is given in the following table:—

| Class of Vessels. | 1911. | | 1912. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|--|---------|------------|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. |
| British ocean-going. | 3,907 | 7,589,995 | 3,956 | 7,779,970 | 49 | 189,975 | — | — |
| Foreign ocean-going. | 4,180 | 7,917,640 | 4,367 | 8,592,320 | 187 | 674,680 | — | — |
| British river steamers. | 6,871 | 4,116,736 | 6,968 | 4,197,744 | 97 | 81,008 | — | — |
| Foreign river steamers. | 1,423 | 736,057 | 1,738 | 891,849 | 315 | 158,202 | — | — |
| Steamships under 60 tons (foreign trade) | 3,263 | 130,092 | 3,981 | 150,612 | 718 | 20,520 | — | — |
| Junks (foreign trade). | 25,334 | 2,572,588 | 25,593 | 2,654,275 | 259 | 81,687 | — | — |
| Total (foreign trade). | 44,978 | 23,063,108 | 46,603 | 24,269,270 | 1,625 | 1,206,162 | — | — |
| Steam-launches plying in waters of the Colony. | 461,984 | 10,981,090 | 411,990 | 10,609,404 | — | — | 49,994 | 372,686 |
| Junks (local trade). | *36,608 | *2,131,054 | †30,056 | †1,856,475 | — | — | 6,552 | 277,579 |
| Grand Total. | 543,570 | 36,179,152 | 488,649 | 36,735,149 | 1,625 | 1,206,162 | 56,546 | 650,165 |
| | | | Net ... | ... | — | 555,997 | 54,921 | — |

* Including 13,980 conservancy and dust boats of 818,292 tons.

† " 9,922 " " " 624,090 "

This table shows an increase in British ocean shipping of 49 ships, of 189,975 tons, or of 1·25 per cent. in numbers and of 2·49 per cent. in tonnage. This is due to improved trade, high freights, and a greater demand for tonnage. The advent of the British India Steamship Company's vessels to the Colony is also a factor.

British river steamers have increased by 97 ships, of 81,008 tons, or 1·41 per cent. in numbers and 1·97 per cent. in tonnage. This is explained by the increased number of trips made by the Steamships "*Wing On*" and "*Wing Hon*," the former having made 320 more trips than she did in 1911, and the latter 212. River steamers generally have run more frequently.

Foreign ocean vessels show an increase of 187 ships, of 674,680 tons, or 4·47 per cent. in numbers and 8·5 per cent. in

tonnage. This result is due to increases in Japanese, Austrian, Chinese, Portuguese, and Russian steamers. Against this there are considerable decreases in German, Norwegian, Danish, French and Dutch steamers.

Foreign river steamers show an increase of 315 ships, of 158,292 tons, or 2·21 per cent. in numbers and 21·5 per cent. in tonnage. This is accounted for by the greater number of trips made during the year by French and Chinese steamers.

In steamships not exceeding 60 tons employed in foreign trade, an increase of 718 ships, of 20,520 tons, or 22 per cent. in numbers and 15·7 per cent. in tonnage, is shown. This appears to be due to the greater number of launches running with passengers and cargo to places in Chinese territory, more especially to the eastward. Some of the launches on this run were heretofore employed in towing lighters, &c., in the harbour, but are no longer able to obtain such employment.

In junks in foreign trade an increase is reported of 259 vessels, of 81,687 tons, or 1 per cent. in numbers and 3·2 per cent. in tonnage. This is accounted for by the increased control over these vessels, effected by the new system of licensing inaugurated early in 1912 having resulted in more accurate reports of their movements.

In local trade large reductions are reported.

Steam-launches in local trade show a decrease of 49,994 ships, of 372,586 tons, or 10·8 per cent. in numbers and 3·4 per cent. in tonnage. This is explained by the fact that almost all towing in the harbour, which formerly was done by small licensed launches, hired for the purpose by the European and Japanese firms concerned, is now done by the unlicensed private launches belonging to those firms.

Junks in local trade show a falling off of 6,552 vessels, of 277,579 tons, or 18·1 per cent. in numbers and 13 per cent. in tonnage. For this large decrease it is difficult to account, but more than half of it is certainly due to the Sanitary Department employing steam barges for a large part of the scavenging work. The remainder of the decrease is probably due to the new system of licensing not having been properly understood by the boat population for some time after its inception, with the result that full figures were not at first forthcoming.

It is interesting to note that the entries of ocean steamers during the last quarter of the year show an excess, over the average of the three previous quarters, of 122 ships of 175,332 tons. This is accounted for by the unprecedented demand for tonnage during the closing months of the year, and consequent rise in freights.

The actual number of ocean vessels of European construction entering during 1912 was 724, of which 336 were British and 388 were foreign. In 1911 there were 720: 348 British and 372 foreign.

These 724 ships measured 1,862,287 tons. They entered 4,155 times, and gave a collective tonnage of 8,186,136 tons. Thus, compared with 1911, 4 more ships, with a tonnage greater by 65,789 tons, entered 106 more times, and gave a collective tonnage greater by 430,103 tons.

Thus :—

| Flag. | Steamers. | | No. of Times entered. | | Total Tonnage. | |
|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1911. | 1912. | 1911. | 1912. |
| British— | | | | | | |
| Steamers | 344 | 335 | 1,952 | 1,977 | 3,781,622 | 3,892,354 |
| Sailing | 4 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 16,534 | 2,890 |
| German | 111 | 98 | 657 | 637 | 1,133,786 | 1,129,054 |
| Japanese | 106 | 123 | 509 | 592 | 1,354,362 | 1,572,194 |
| Norwegian | 36 | 26 | 210 | 168 | 221,039 | 173,145 |
| Austrian | 6 | 10 | 24 | 46 | 96,380 | 153,624 |
| Chinese | 20 | 30 | 102 | 236 | 241,362 | 275,310 |
| Danish | 8 | 6 | 20 | 11 | 45,928 | 28,927 |
| Dutch | 16 | 18 | 130 | 112 | 235,881 | 246,352 |
| French | 27 | 26 | 152 | 142 | 242,469 | 229,532 |
| Italian | 2 | 4 | 12 | 13 | 31,188 | 31,403 |
| Portuguese | 4 | 5 | 79 | 101 | 32,842 | 49,494 |
| Russian | 11 | 18 | 20 | 35 | 53,080 | 103,998 |
| Swedish | 6 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 25,778 | 37,262 |
| U.S.A.— | | | | | | |
| Steamers | 18 | 18 | 71 | 70 | 243,619 | 260,597 |
| Sailing | 1 | — | 1 | — | 163 | — |
| Total | 720 | 724 | 4,049 | 4,155 | 7,756,033 | 8,186,136 |

TRADE.

In the absence of a Customs Department, the details of the trade of the Colony which it is possible to give are meagre, and of little value, being derived from reports of ship masters, which are given in round numbers, and the several items of cargo are only too frequently returned under the heading "general." In a few cases, however, as opium and sugar, exact figures can be obtained; while in certain other items, from their nature, or for other reasons, approximately accurate returns are rendered. The following remarks are therefore confined to these few articles of trade.

Imports.—Under this heading, which includes all cargo brought by ocean vessels or river steamers (not in junks or steam-launches) and landed or transhipped in the Colony, 4,151,805 tons of cargo were reported during the year. This, compared with that reported during 1911 (3,995,793 tons), shows an increase of 156,012 tons, or 3·9 per cent.

Of this total, there appear increases in the import of coal, cotton, flour, sugar, and timber, while decreases are reported in kerosene oil, opium, and rice.

Coal.—An increase of 10,212 tons or 1 per cent. is reported, 1,056,502 tons having been imported during the year. It is probably due to transshipments of coal to Canton, where there is an increasing demand for it.

Of the above total quantity, 73 per cent. was Japanese, Hongay and Fushun coming next with about 8 per cent. each, other

descriptions of coal being imported in but small quantities. None arrived from either Australia or Labuan, and but one cargo from England, except that imported by the Admiralty from Cardiff.

Cotton, including cotton yarn and cotton piece goods, show an increase of 20,552 tons or 51·4 per cent., which seems to be a genuine increase, and not due solely to a larger proportion of the imports being reported as cotton instead of general cargo. The reason for this phenomenal increase is not far to seek. The trade in China, after a total cessation during the last three months of 1911 and the first three months of 1912, on account of the Revolution in that country, recommenced, and gradually assumed large proportions. These soon still further increased, partly owing to the assumption, by a large percentage of the population, of European dress, which opened up a new trade (now rapidly declining), and partly to the disappearance of the old stocks in the hands of the native merchants, and the necessity for their replenishment. The high rate of exchange was also a factor in increasing the trade, although the unprecedented demand caused enhanced prices in spite of it. It is of interest to note that this large increase in imports does not include the large and increasing quantity of native-grown cotton spun in the Colony, and re-exported as yarn.

Flour.—Here an increase of 16,620 tons, or 20 per cent., was reported. This is explained by the prices being moderate on account of the high rate of exchange. The wheat crop in North China, also, has been poor for the past two seasons, thereby creating a demand for foreign flour, while the Chinese are quickly learning new uses for this commodity, which in many parts is taking the place of rice. Among these is a very fine description of vermicelli, now manufactured at Amoy and Chefoo, which is in great demand, and 20 per cent. of the flour imported at Amoy (through Hong Kong) is used for this purpose; considerable quantities are consumed at Amoy and Chefoo and large shipments are made to Hong Kong, Canton, the Philippine Islands, Singapore, and other ports out of China. This increased use of flour is evident in the Colony, being noticeable even among the boat population of the harbour, where it is a common thing to see cakes and “flapjacks” being cooked and eaten, instead of the formerly universal rice.

Kerosene Oil.—Very large reductions are reported in both bulk and case oil imported during the year—of 42 per cent. in the former and 32 per cent. in the latter. Several causes militated to this end. The large stocks in hand at the commencement of the Revolution in China; the virtual total cessation of trade until well on in the year 1912; and the high freight rates, which have increased by more than 100 per cent. in twelve months.

The trade is now restored to its usual proportions, if not still increasing. Out of 105,425 tons imported during 1912, 15,859 tons, or 15 per cent., arrived during the month of December, which seems to point to an increased demand in view of the high freight rates now prevailing.

Liquid Fuel shows an increase of 2,724 tons imported, or 15·4 per cent. This is due to the greater number of vessels now using this form of fuel instead of coal.

Opium.—The imports of raw opium show a decrease of 8,925 chests or 42 per cent. and the exports a decrease of 6,796 $\frac{1}{4}$ chests or 34 per cent. This decrease is the natural outcome of the Opium Agreement of May, 1911, but has been intensified by the uncertainties and variations of provincial policies in China with regard to opium generally and by the absolute exclusion of Persian opium from the China market. The figures for the last five years are shown in the following table:—

| | 1912. | 1911. | 1910. | 1909. | 1908. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. |
| Stock in hand, 1st January ... | 7,587 | 7,123 | 4,509 | 5,808 | 4,707 |
| Imported during the year ... | 12,361 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 21,286 | 31,743 | 35,734 | 41,821 |
| Total | 19,948 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 28,409 | 36,252 | 41,542 | 46,528 |
| Boiled by opium farmer .. | 1,113 | 761 | 782 | 1,044 | 864 |
| Spurious opium destroyed ... | 2 | — | 14 | 51 | 247 |
| Exported during the year ... | 13,264 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 20,061 | 28,333 | 35,934 | 39,609 |
| Total | 14,379 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 20,822 | 29,129 | 37,033 | 40,720 |
| Stock remaining 31st December | 5,560 | 7,587 | 7,123 | 4,509 | 5,808 |

The legitimate importation of morphia and cocaine has ceased except for such quantities as are required for medicinal purposes in the Colony. The trade in compounds of opium is now confined to exportation to Java for the use of the Dutch Government monopoly.

Rice.—Here is reported a decrease of 21,072 tons, or 3·6 per cent. The rice crops in the two Kwang Provinces have been good, thus the demand for foreign rice has not been so great as usual. The Siamese, Annamese and Cochin China crops were very poor and prices high. Siamese rice used to sell here at \$4·50 per picul. This year as much as \$7·00 has been asked, and paid. The increased and increasing use of flour among the native population, noticed in the remarks under that heading, no doubt affects the rice market to a certain extent. The import of Japanese rice has apparently entirely ceased.

Timber.—An increase of 13,169 tons or 22 per cent. is here reported. Although it is unlikely that this is all a genuine increase, it is certain that the timber trade has received a considerable impetus recently, by reason of the increased demand for foreign woods for the building and furniture trades in Canton and the interior. The principal descriptions of timber imported are teak and ebony from Siam, and hardwoods, such as billion and yacal, from Borneo. The demand for European styles of furniture among the Chinese is responsible for large increases in the import of teak. Ebony is used for the manufacture of the Canton "blackwood" now so popular among foreigners. Billion, a very hard, heavy wood, white ant proof, is being increasingly used for beams, rafters and joists, in the building trade. Billion is also used almost exclusively for the manufacture of those universal necessities of life in China—chopsticks. Yacal has become very popular for boat and ship building, being easily

worked, free from knots, very durable, and can be obtained to almost any size. It is used for the frames of the better class of boats, steam-launches, &c., built in the Colony, while the sheathing and planking is generally made of teak. Native boats and junks are usually built of native wood—China pine—the import of which is not included in these figures.

Emigration and Immigration.

122,657 emigrants left Hong Kong for various places during the year 1912 (135,565 in 1911). Of these 88,749 were carried in British ships and 33,908 in foreign ships. These figures show a decrease of 12,908 (or 9·5 per cent.) under 1911, due undoubtedly to the fact that most of the poorest classes, instead of emigrating to foreign countries, joined the revolutionaries in China during the year.

Statement of Number of Emigrants to Straits Settlements 1908 to 1912 compared with Total Chinese Emigration 1908 to 1912.

| | No. of Emigrants to Straits Settlements. | Total No. of Emigrants. |
|-------------|--|----------------------------|
| 1908 | 49,639 | 71,081 |
| 1909 | 48,016 | 77,430 |
| 1910 | 76,705 | 111,058 |
| 1911 | 100,906 | 135,565 |
| 1912 | 84,024 | 122,657 |

163,248 returning emigrants are reported to have been brought to Hong Kong from the several places to which they had emigrated, either from this Colony or from coast ports, as against 149,894 in 1911. Of these 125,499 arrived in British ships, and 37,749 in foreign ships.

(b.)—INDUSTRIES.

(i.)—Under European Management.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—This industry has improved during the year under review.

1912.

| — | Vessels. | Gross Tons. | I.H.P. |
|---|----------|----------------|--------|
| Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd. | 8 | 2,121 | 1,065 |
| Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. | 6 | 922 | 1,275 |
| W. S. Bailey & Co. | 15 | 491 | 486 |
| Macdonald & Co. | 3 | 197 | 218 |
| Ulderup and Schluter | 6 | 87 | 120 |
| Tung Hing Lung | 2 | 50 | 180 |
| Kwong Fook Cheong | 3 | 665 | 585 |
| Kwong Hip Loong | 1 | 27 | 76 |
| Kwong Tak Cheong | 3 | 548 | 846 |
| Kwong Tak Hing | 1 | 91 | 110 |
| Kwong Hip Lung Co., Ltd. | 6 | 250 | 575 |
| Cheung Kee | 1 | 34 | 79 |
| Kwong Sze Sang | 5 | 206 | 1,301 |
| Kwong Lee | 1 | 76 | 102 |
| Total | 61 | 5,765 | 7,018 |

1911.

| — | Vessels. | Gross Tons. | I.H.P. |
|---|----------|-------------|--------|
| Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd. | 9 | 2,281 | 3,650 |
| Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. | 13 | 552 | 703 |
| W. S. Bailey & Co. | 8 | 206 | 413 |
| Macdonald & Co. | 5 | 50 | 173 |
| Ulderup and Schluter | 30 | 408 | 860 |
| Tung Hing Lung | 1 | 55 | 250 |
| Kwong Tak Hing | 1 | 210 | 192 |
| W. C. Jack & Co. | 2 | 45 | 48 |
| Kwong Hip Lung & Co., Ltd. | 3 | 76 | 76 |
| Total | 73 | 3,883 | 6,609 |

Sugar Refineries.—The year 1912 has on the whole been an unfavourable one for the local refined sugar industry. China has not yet recovered from the effects of the Revolution, and until confidence is fully restored merchants are apparently content to adopt a hand-to-mouth buying policy. Apart from this the European beet crop has been a record one, latest estimates promising an excess of about 2½ million tons over that of 1911; and, with beet and cane combined, a surplus in the world's production of about 1½ million tons over that of any previous season. The result has been a very considerable decline in the world's prices, with a consequent unsettling reaction in Far Eastern markets.

Cotton Spinning.—Since the termination of the Revolution in China there has been considerable improvement in the yarn trade, and the year closed with the industry in a healthy condition in China. The local mill has worked full time throughout the year and has benefited by the better conditions.

Rope Manufacturing.—The most distinguishing feature of the year has been the extraordinary rise in the price of hemp in the Philippines, ranging from 60 per cent. to 80 per cent. from the beginning to the end of the year. The full effect of this upon the rope industry has yet to be shown, and if the price is maintained it is feared that consumption of the finished article is likely to be curtailed in favour of rope made from an inferior fibre or from steel.

Cement.—There has been an increased demand in the Far East throughout the year. An embargo was placed in July on the export of limestone from the Kwang Tung Province by the authorities at Canton which seriously interfered with the output of the local Green Island Cement Company, and forced the Company to have recourse to Haiphong for supplies, and at the end of the year the matter remained still unsettled. Owing to the coal strikes and labour troubles in England and Europe, and higher outward freights, supplies from home have been much restricted, and prices in some markets became enhanced, but every year the numerous factories in this part of the world are increasing the consumer's independence of Europe.

(ii).—*Under Chinese Management.*

Rattan and Fibre Furnitures.—Business was not so good, owing to the damp season, which injuriously affected the hemp string (linen fibre) and sea grass. The export, retail, and manufacturing businesses all showed a slight falling off.

Native Tobacco.—It is to be feared this is a dying industry. The native product is being ousted by foreign tobacco and cigarettes, and owing to the failure of the 1912 crops in the interior, caused by the troubles consequent on the Revolution, the price of tobacco leaf rose to abnormally high figures, and many of the tobacco factories were conducted at a loss.

Tinned Goods.—The three local factories report a very good year, but the total volume of exports fell off owing to the adverse effect of the Revolution and subsequent troubles in Kwang Tung on the output of the Canton factories which send their manufactures to their Hong Kong branches for export.

Samshu.—The local manufacturers of native spirits report having had another good year. The total local output (including the New Territories) of all kinds of native spirits was 1,154,360 gallons as compared with something less than 1,100,000 gallons in 1911.

Vinegar.—All the large native distilleries produce vinegar as well as samshu. The year's output of the seven largest firms amounted to 834,000 gallons, a slight falling off on the figures for 1911.

Knitted Vests and Socks.—Another factory was completed in the course of the year, and there are now six establishments, all doing a considerable business, to meet the large and increasing local demand for these articles.

Leather and Hides.—The leather manufactured at the local tanneries is of such inferior quality that it is gradually being driven out of the market by the competition of imported products; it cannot compete with leather tanned in the Straits.

The export of raw hides to Penang, where they are tanned and re-exported to Hong Kong in the form of very fair quality leather, increased largely, owing to the extraordinary demand throughout China for foreign style women's boots and shoes and for military equipment.

Ginger and Preserves.—Very small profits were made by the ginger manufacturers during the year, owing to the rise in the price of raw ginger by \$2 a picul. Two shops failed and had to close during the year.

Soy.—This trade still remains dull; exports to Singapore and the south have again fallen off.

Paper.—The trade has not been quite so good, a large stock remaining unsold at the end of the year.

Vermilion.—The output has remained about the same, but the demand has still further slackened, and prices dropped by \$10 to \$15 a picul.

Lard.—A considerable amount of lard is manufactured in the Colony for export, chiefly to the Philippines, where regulations requiring the purity of animal products to be certified are in

1911.

| — | Vessels. | Gross Tons. | I.H.P. |
|---|----------|-------------|--------|
| Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd. | 9 | 2,281 | 3,650 |
| Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. | 13 | 552 | 703 |
| W. S. Bailey & Co. | 8 | 206 | 413 |
| Macdonald & Co. | 5 | 50 | 173 |
| Ulderup and Schluter | 30 | 408 | 860 |
| Tung Hing Lung | 1 | 55 | 250 |
| Kwong Tak Hing | 1 | 210 | 192 |
| W. C. Jack & Co. | 2 | 45 | 48 |
| Kwong Hip Lung & Co., Ltd. | 3 | 76 | 76 |
| Total | 73 | 3,883 | 6,609 |

Sugar Refineries.—The year 1912 has on the whole been an unfavourable one for the local refined sugar industry. China has not yet recovered from the effects of the Revolution, and until confidence is fully restored merchants are apparently content to adopt a hand-to-mouth buying policy. Apart from this the European beet crop has been a record one, latest estimates promising an excess of about 2½ million tons over that of 1911; and, with beet and cane combined, a surplus in the world's production of about 1½ million tons over that of any previous season. The result has been a very considerable decline in the world's prices, with a consequent unsettling reaction in Far Eastern markets.

Cotton Spinning.—Since the termination of the Revolution in China there has been considerable improvement in the yarn trade, and the year closed with the industry in a healthy condition in China. The local mill has worked full time throughout the year and has benefited by the better conditions.

Rope Manufacturing.—The most distinguishing feature of the year has been the extraordinary rise in the price of hemp in the Philippines, ranging from 60 per cent. to 80 per cent. from the beginning to the end of the year. The full effect of this upon the rope industry has yet to be shown, and if the price is maintained it is feared that consumption of the finished article is likely to be curtailed in favour of rope made from an inferior fibre or from steel.

Cement.—There has been an increased demand in the Far East throughout the year. An embargo was placed in July on the export of limestone from the Kwang Tung Province by the authorities at Canton which seriously interfered with the output of the local Green Island Cement Company, and forced the Company to have recourse to Haiphong for supplies, and at the end of the year the matter remained still unsettled. Owing to the coal strikes and labour troubles in England and Europe, and higher outward freights, supplies from home have been much restricted, and prices in some markets became enhanced, but every year the numerous factories in this part of the world are increasing the consumer's independence of Europe.

(ii.)—*Under Chinese Management.*

Rattan and Fibre Furnitures.—Business was not so good, owing to the damp season, which injuriously affected the hemp string (linen fibre) and sea grass. The export, retail, and manufacturing businesses all showed a slight falling off.

Native Tobacco.—It is to be feared this is a dying industry. The native product is being ousted by foreign tobacco and cigarettes, and owing to the failure of the 1912 crops in the interior, caused by the troubles consequent on the Revolution, the price of tobacco leaf rose to abnormally high figures, and many of the tobacco factories were conducted at a loss.

Tinned Goods.—The three local factories report a very good year, but the total volume of exports fell off owing to the adverse effect of the Revolution and subsequent troubles in Kwang Tung on the output of the Canton factories which send their manufactures to their Hong Kong branches for export.

Samshu.—The local manufacturers of native spirits report having had another good year. The total local output (including the New Territories) of all kinds of native spirits was 1,154,360 gallons as compared with something less than 1,100,000 gallons in 1911.

Vinegar.—All the large native distilleries produce vinegar as well as samshu. The year's output of the seven largest firms amounted to 834,000 gallons, a slight falling off on the figures for 1911.

Knitted Vests and Socks.—Another factory was completed in the course of the year, and there are now six establishments, all doing a considerable business, to meet the large and increasing local demand for these articles.

Leather and Hides.—The leather manufactured at the local tanneries is of such inferior quality that it is gradually being driven out of the market by the competition of imported products; it cannot compete with leather tanned in the Straits.

The export of raw hides to Penang, where they are tanned and re-exported to Hong Kong in the form of very fair quality leather, increased largely, owing to the extraordinary demand throughout China for foreign style women's boots and shoes and for military equipment.

Ginger and Preserves.—Very small profits were made by the ginger manufacturers during the year, owing to the rise in the price of raw ginger by \$2 a picul. Two shops failed and had to close during the year.

Soy.—This trade still remains dull; exports to Singapore and the south have again fallen off.

Paper.—The trade has not been quite so good, a large stock remaining unsold at the end of the year.

Vermilion.—The output has remained about the same, but the demand has still further slackened, and prices dropped by \$10 to \$15 a picul.

Lard.—A considerable amount of lard is manufactured in the Colony for export, chiefly to the Philippines, where regulations requiring the purity of animal products to be certified are in

force. Most of the local manufacturers have no difficulty in complying with these regulations, and during 1912 no less than 1,119,342 lbs. of lard and 81,342 lbs. of dried meats were exported under these certificates.

(c.)—FISHERIES.

A considerable proportion of the boat population of Hong Kong supports itself by deep-sea fishing, in which pursuit a large number of junks are engaged. The villages of Aberdeen, Stanley, Shaukiwan, and also many in the New Territories, are largely dependent upon this industry for their prosperity. Since the middle of 1911 a steam trawler has been engaged in fishing over various grounds, and has contributed its hauls to the local markets. This trawler ceased its operations in January, 1912, and went north to Shanghai. It was found that she was unable to make it pay, as the water was too shallow for her nets, and attempts to fish on the usual fishing grounds resulted in the noise and vibration of her engines scaring away the fish. Fresh water fish is imported from Canton and the West River. There are oyster beds of considerable value in Deep Bay.

(d.)—FORESTRY, AGRICULTURE AND BOTANY.

The areas, about 200 acres, cleared of pine trees during 1911 on the west side of the island near Aberdeen, were sown with pine tree seeds in pits.

Pine seedlings were raised in a nursery at the south face of the Shatin Tunnel in the New Territories, and 65,000 pits were dug on the adjoining hill to be filled later with the pine seedlings standing in the nursery.

Approximately 175,000 pits were sown with seeds of native plants on the low hills near the Shatin Tunnel; the varieties of trees used were *Rhodomyrtus*, *Melastoma*, *Psidium*, *Rhus*, *Mallotus* and *Lucæna*.

In connection with the scheme for beautifying the island, 200 Azaleas were planted on the spur of a hill between Wongneichong Gap and Deep Water Bay.

Beds of *Hydrangeas* and flowering trees were planted by the roadsides on the upper levels.

The planting of flowering trees and shrubs on Crown land adjoining the Peak tramline, which was begun a few years ago, was continued. Particular attention was given to the area between the Kennedy Road Station and the Lower Terminus.

The avenues of shade and flowering trees in Hong Kong and Kowloon have been maintained, dead trees were replaced, and 1,051 new young trees and shrubs planted near roads and banks in different parts of the Colony.

The trees in plantations above and below Taipo Road were thinned, and upwards of 2,000 trees removed from the sides of the road to make room for the camphor trees, which are used for shade purposes.

In connection with the anti-malarial measures, an area of 3,208,479 square feet was cleared near dwelling houses, police

stations, and public buildings in various parts of the Colony. In addition to this, an area of 1,025,600 square feet was cleared for the military authorities at their expense.

For the purpose of making surveys, an area of 1,962,010 square feet was cleared for the Public Works Department.

The first and second rice crops were fair. Lichees were cheap and plentiful.

Reports were received from the Director of the Imperial Institute upon samples of vegetable products forwarded to him from Hong Kong during the year 1911. The most important of these were afterwards submitted to the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce for perusal. A supply of camphor oil, which had been favourably reported upon, was sent to the Imperial Institute for distribution among various firms.

The Key to the Flora of Hong Kong, the New Territories and Kwang Tung Province has been published by the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, as an additional series of the Kew Bulletin.

(e.)—LAND GRANTS AND GENERAL VALUE OF LAND.

The net amount received from sales of Crown land and pier rights after deducting expenses of sales was \$163,784, being a decrease of \$106,221 on the previous year and \$42,485 more than the average received for the past five years. Of this amount \$8,145 was in respect of sales of land in the New Territories and the remainder from sales of new lots of Crown land and grants of extensions to existing lots and sales of pier rights in the island of Hong Kong and Old Kowloon. The chief item was the sale of Inland Lot 1918, a building site of 59,700 square feet at Morrison Hill, within the City, which realized \$47,500.

In addition to the above, the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., were granted Kowloon Marine Lot No. 91 (the former Police Camber), containing an area of 84,246 square feet, at the price of \$288,778, the Government accepting in exchange a surrender from the Company of a part of their property to that value in lieu of cash. The Government resumed 10 acres 0 rood 10½ poles of land at Kowloon from the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., and the Hong Kong Land Reclamation Company, Ltd., for the purpose of the terminal railway station. The total compensation paid in cash and land by way of exchange amounted to \$1,762,657.40.

The year was chiefly noted for the sale of a considerable number of building lots adjacent to the City, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Kennedy Road, on which blocks of European style residences are being erected by the purchasers.

There has again been a considerable increase both in number and value of private properties which have changed hands. The total purchase moneys paid amounted to \$19,029,986 as against \$15,343,234 for the previous year. The prices given in many instances appear to be much above the value of the property as an investment, whilst in other cases the value of property adjoining has remained more or less stationary. Many old buildings have been pulled down and have been rebuilt with modern terraces and dwelling houses for the accommodation of the better class

Chinese. The rate of interest charged on good mortgage securities is now usually \$7 per cent. per annum whereas three years ago it was rarely less than \$8 per cent.

The granite quarries, of which there are a large number on the coasts both of the island and in New Kowloon, were wholly or partially closed down for a greater part of the year, owing partly to the fact that the export of stone to China had practically stopped since the Revolution and also to contracts in Hong Kong requiring a large amount of stone having been completed. Reductions of one-third of the annual rents were in many cases granted to the lessees and the leases of only two of the quarries which expired on 31st December were re-let.

Sales of land in the New Territories continue even, consisting chiefly of small building sites for native occupation and patches of undeveloped agricultural land. There is a tendency amongst a few Chinese to buy up land in the neighbourhood of the railway and roads with a view to future development.

The Government have leased 88 acres of waste land at Fan-ling to the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club, who have laid out an 18 hole course, a large club house has been built and a bungalow has been erected in the neighbourhood of the links by a private individual. Three private families have erected or rented bungalows at Tai Po and further enquiries are being made for building sites there.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-three Ordinances were passed during 1912, of which 18 were amendments to other Ordinances and 11 were connected with the Revision of the Ordinances of Hong Kong.

The most important Ordinances were Chinese Marriage Preservation (No. 42), Foreign Copper Coin (No. 11), Full Court (No. 27) and Limited Partnerships (No. 18).

IV.—EDUCATION.

There are 63 Government and grant schools, the most important of which is Queen's College. Of these 20 are Upper Grade Schools with a staff competent to give instruction in all subjects of the 7th standard and above. These latter schools have an average attendance of 4,054, and the medium of instruction in all of them, with the exception of four girls' schools, is English. The 43 remaining schools are all lower grade. They comprise one school for British Indians, where English and Urdu are taught, four Government schools and 38 grant vernacular schools. The average attendance at all these lower grade schools is 1,984. The total average attendance at both grades of schools is 6,038.

The revenue derived from school fees was \$66,172.50 (of which \$32,720 was from Queen's College).

Two schools are limited to children of British parentage. Both these schools (one for boys, the other for girls) are under the Government. In 1912 the combined average attendance at them was 99.

The Hong Kong Technical Institute affords an opportunity for higher education to students who have left school. Instruction was given in 1912 in mathematics, machine drawing and building construction; in chemistry, physics and electricity; in commercial English, logic and political economy; in French and German, shorthand and book-keeping. Classes in sanitation (public hygiene) and first aid to the injured are also held, the examinations being conducted under the auspices of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, and of the St. John's Ambulance Association, respectively. Classes for men and women teachers are a feature of the Institute.

The lecturers are recruited from the members of the medical and educational faculties of the Colony, and from the Department of Public Works, and receive fees for their services. The Institute is furnished with a well-equipped chemical laboratory and excellent physical apparatus.

While the Technical Institute has suffered in several directions from the activity of the University, it continues to perform many useful functions of its own. The normal classes for men and women, the shorthand, mathematics and English classes were all well attended, as also "first aid" class.

The University of Hong Kong was opened for teaching in September, 1912. Chancellor, His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L., M.A., LL.D., Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Professor C. A. M. Smith, M.Sc., M.I.M.E., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. Francis William Clark, M.D., Registrar, Mr. W. J. Hinton, B.A.

Faculties of Engineering and Medicine are fully established, and a beginning has been made in the Faculty of Arts. In the Engineering Department courses are being given in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, leading up to the degree of B.Sc. (Eng.). The Medical Faculty prepares students for the degrees of M.B. and B.S. The Arts Faculty gives the degree of B.A., which, like all the other degrees of the University, is modelled on the London Pass Degree.

Five years of residence are required before the M.B. or B.S. can be granted, and four for the B.Sc. (Eng.) and B.A. There are three terms in the Session, which begins on September 15th and ends about May 31st. The fees are \$300 for tuition, and \$240 for board and residence, with a deposit of \$25 caution money. All fees are payable in terminal instalments.

The University has shown abundant proof of vitality. At the end of the year the number of students was 72, 31 of whom were taking Engineering and 21 Medicine. There is a Provisional Arts Course, which gives courses in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Chinese, English, History and Economics. While most of the students have studied in Hong Kong schools a number come from Canton, the coast ports of China, and the Straits Settlements.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Of the important works in progress, the Law Courts were completed and formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 15th January. The building contains three courts, the Court Library, the Judges' Chambers, the Attorney-General's and Crown Solicitor's Offices, the Land Registry Office and the Court Registry Office, besides the necessary cells, lavatories, robing rooms, witnesses' rooms, etc. The Mongkoktsui Breakwater was constructed throughout to a height of nine feet below low water level, whilst in five places it was partly constructed to a height of 12 feet above that level. The reconstruction of the old Western Market had reached roof level and the erection of the ironwork for the roof was well advanced. A contract for the construction of a large masonry dam to impound 1,500 million gallons of water, forming the second section of the Tytam Tuk scheme, was let in October and the necessary preliminary arrangements for the housing of workmen, etc., were well advanced at the close of the year.

The following buildings were completed:—Additional storey and extensions, Yaumati English School; market and slaughter-house, Aberdeen; stables, Yaumati Disinfecting Station; quarters for searchers, Imports and Exports Office; lighthouse and quarters, Kap Sing Island; an extension of the Maternity Hospital; a lean-to shed in Staunton Street for a vegetable market, and the reconstruction of coolie quarters at the City Slaughter-houses to admit of the provision of further accommodation for slaughtering pigs. The following buildings were in course of erection:—Sanitary Offices in Wantsai and Saiyingpun Districts; a new Operating Theatre, etc., at the Civil Hospital; a new Public Works Storeyard; an extension of the City Slaughter-houses and quarters near same for an additional Inspector; a vegetable and fruit market at Yaumati; an extension of the Belilios Public School; and an underground trough closet at the west end of Wellington Street.

A path from Boundary Path to Kennedy Road and another from Chamberlain Road to Plaintation Road were completed. Bonham Road was diverted along the northern side of the area formerly occupied by No. 2 Tank, and a further diversion of this road to admit of an extension of Inland Lot 754 was carried out. The diversion referred to resulted in an improvement of the alignment of the road. A considerable improvement, both in gradient and alignment, was effected in Pokfulam Road at No. 1 Bridge. A diversion and improvement of Wongneichong Road to the north of the village bearing the same name was in progress. A path from Pinewood Battery to Pokfulam Road was constructed. In Kowloon, a new road south of Kowloon Inland Lot 571 was formed and the old embankment extending from Tai Po Road to Tong Mi Village was widened and otherwise improved to render it available for rickshaw traffic. In the New Territories, the remaining section of the Castle Peak-Sha Tau Kok Road, extending from Au Tau to San Tin, was begun as was also a branch road from Au Tau to Kam Tin.

The training of the stream at No. 12 Bridge, Shaukiwan, was continued, practically the entire length from No. 12 Bridge to the Tytam Tuk Road being completed, and a branch stream extending to the same road was also trained. The channelling of Pokfulam Stream was extended to the overflow channel from the Reservoir. Some streams to the westward of the University were trained for considerable distances and various portions of streams in the neighbourhood of May Road and between the Military Hospital and the Bowen Road Filter Beds were also trained. The training of sundry other streams in the Wanchai District and to the westward of Mount Austin Barracks was also undertaken and an important extension of the Wongneichong Nullah in the vicinity of the village bearing the same name was in progress. Provision was made for the discharge of storm water from the site of the University by laying drains in Bonham and Hill Roads. In Kowloon, a further extension of the nullah in Waterloo Road to the north of No. 4 Railway Bridge was nearly completed and a new storm water drain was laid in Mody Road to intercept the storm water which formerly flowed across Kowloon Inland Lot 575. The sewer in Craigmin Road to intercept the drainage from houses on the southern slopes of Mount Gough, etc., was completed and practically all the houses were connected with it. Various extensions of sewers in connection with new building lots were carried out and further extensive drainage works were executed at Shamshuipo on account of reclamation works in progress there. Extensive surface channels were constructed in Kowloon City to assist in improving the sanitary condition of the village. Iron pipes were substituted for earthenware ones in the case of three lengths of sewer in Matheson Street, Leighton Hill Road and in Wongneichong Valley.

The reconstruction and raising of Tai Hang Village was completed; considerable progress was made with the Ap Liu Village Improvement Scheme and the reclamation of the area in front of Kowloon Marine Lots 29 to 31, at Yaumati, was continued. Considerable reclamations at Shamshuipo and to the south of Kowloon Marine Lot 32, at Taikoktsui, were also in progress. The Government plots on the east side of Royal Square, corresponding to those on the west side belonging to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, were fenced in.

The work of providing scavenging lanes was continued, compensation being paid where necessary. The demolition of the riding floors over the entrance to Amoy Lane was carried out, the owner being compensated by Government.

The waters of a stream in the south-western corner of the Sywan Valley were intercepted and led into Shaukiwan in iron pipes for the supply of this important village, and the construction of a service reservoir and filter beds was in progress. A new main was laid at Aberdeen for the supply of water boats. The conduit for conveying Tytam water into the City was enlarged over a considerable length in order to increase its discharging capacity. A main of larger diameter was substituted for the one previously supplying Mount Kellett District.

A large block of land at Kowloon Point was resumed at a cost of \$1,473,880 for a site for the terminal passenger station of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

The total amount expended on Public Works Extraordinary was \$1,051,840 and on works annually recurrent \$447,636.

No typhoon passed in such proximity to Hong Kong as to cause any damage.

Railway.

At the end of 1911 little construction work remained to be done, with the exception of building the terminal station at Kowloon. The site for this has been under discussion during the year and it was finally decided to purchase Kowloon Marine Lots Nos. 3, 9, 74 and 75. It was also necessary to acquire a portion of the land in the occupation of Messrs. Holt and Company to gain access to the proposed new station and this has been arranged by exchange of an equal portion from railway property. Mr. A. B. Hubback, F.R.I.B.A., Government Architect for the Federated Malay States, was, by the courtesy of the High Commissioner, appointed architect, and submitted plans, before the end of the year, which were approved. Work was commenced by raising the Praya Wall at Kowloon Point to such a level as to ensure the safety of the yard against flooding during typhoons. The demolition of the warehouses and other buildings on the site was completed, the head offices of the railway being transferred to a temporary building, which on the completion of the new station will be converted into quarters for the staff. A considerable amount of preliminary work has also been done in the laying out of temporary sidings, the collection of building materials and the transportation of these to the site.

The branch line from Fanling to Sha Tau Kok was completed and opened to traffic on April 1st. Two sidings were laid, one at 1½ and one at 4 miles, and a passing loop at Wo Hang Station.

The year's expenditure chargeable to Construction Account was \$1,242,132, Main Line and \$20,791, Fanling Branch, making a total of \$1,262,923, and shows a saving on the grant of \$520,170, which was largely due to a profit on exchange.

The working expenses compared with gross receipts show a marked decrease on the previous year. Expenditure amounted to \$207,351, or \$6,378 more than was estimated.

The revenue derived from local traffic was \$116,824, Through and Joint Sectional \$118,572, and Fanling Branch \$6,252, the excess of income over expenditure being \$34,298.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Passengers booked by British Section to Stations in China | 122,390 |
| Passengers booked by Chinese Section to Stations on the British Section | 134,583 |
| Passengers travelling on the British Section, Main Line | 300,337 |
| Passengers travelling on the British Section (Fanling Branch) | 42,940 |

VI.—GOVERNMENT AND AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

(a.)—HOSPITALS.

Government hospitals consist of the Civil Hospital, to which is attached an isolated Maternity Hospital, the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, and the Kennedy Town Infectious Diseases Hospital. There is an observation station capable of accommodating 1,500 persons in the event of an outbreak of infectious disease on board a ship arriving in the harbour.

The Civil Hospital contains 150 beds in 19 wards. 2,731 in-patients and 15,177 out-patients were treated during 1912 as against 2,370 and 15,489, respectively, in 1911. 198 cases of malarial fever were admitted, as against 112 in 1911 and 340 in 1910. The Maternity Hospital contains 12 beds for Europeans and 4 for Asiatics. 140 confinements occurred during the year as against 138 in 1911. The Victoria Hospital at the Peak contains 41 beds, and during 1912 234 patients were under treatment there. At Kennedy Town Hospital, which contains 26 beds, 42 cases were treated in 1912, 35 being smallpox.

(b.)—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Asylum is under the direction of the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital. European and Chinese patients are separated, the European portion containing 8 beds in separate wards and the Chinese portion 16 beds. 243 patients of all races were treated during 1912 and there were 26 deaths.

(c.)—THE TUNG WA AND OTHER CHINESE HOSPITALS.

The Tung Wa Hospital, opened in 1872, is mainly supported by the voluntary subscriptions of Chinese, but receives an annual grant of \$8,000 from the Government. Only Chinese are treated in this institution. Various other services not appertaining to a hospital are performed by the institution, such as the free burial of the poor, the repatriation of destitutes, and the organisation of charitable relief in emergencies. Chinese as well as European methods of treatment are employed in accordance with the wishes expressed by the patients or their friends. About half the number are now treated by Western methods. The hospital is managed by a committee of Chinese gentlemen annually elected, their appointment being submitted to the Governor for confirmation. It is under the supervision of a visiting physician, who is a member of the Medical Department, whilst a Chinese house surgeon, trained in Western medicine, is a member of the hospital staff. There are 323 beds in the buildings and 4,279 patients were accommodated during 1912.

The Tung Wa also maintain a branch hospital for smallpox cases (Chinese only) at Kennedy Town. It contains 58 beds, and during 1912 150 cases were treated.

The Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals are managed and controlled by the missionaries resident in Hong Kong, agents of the London Missionary Society, and consist of the Alice Memorial

Hospital, opened in 1887, the Nethersole Hospital, opened in 1893, the Alice Memorial Maternity Hospital, opened in 1904, and the Ho Miu Ling Hospital, opened in 1906. The number of in-patients in 1912 was 1,600 and the expenditure \$14,597. The number of labours in the Maternity Hospital was 351. The Government makes a grant of \$300 per annum to these hospitals.

To avoid the complete seclusion from friends and relatives which removal of Chinese plague patients to the Kennedy Town Infectious Diseases Hospital entailed, four District Plague Hospitals are now maintained by the Chinese in various parts of the Colony. These hospitals are under the management of the Chinese Public Dispensaries Committee and receive a grant of \$2,000 a year from the Government.

The new Kwong Wa Hospital for Chinese in the Kowloon Peninsula was opened on the 9th October, 1911. It occupies a site having an area of 3 acres, and as designed will ultimately provide accommodation for 210 patients. The existing buildings contain 70 beds and 1,271 patients were accommodated during 1912. The collection of subscriptions and the supervision of the building were undertaken by a special committee under the chairmanship of the Registrar-General, but when completed the hospital will form part of the Tung Wa Hospital and be under the same management. The hospital receives a grant of \$8,500 per annum from the Government.

VII.—INSTITUTIONS NOT SUPPORTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Among institutions recognised and encouraged, but not to any considerable extent supported, by Government may be mentioned the Pó Leung Kuk, the Eyre Refuge, the City Hall, and the Chinese Public Dispensaries.

The Pó Leung Kuk is a Chinese Society founded in 1878 for the suppression of kidnapping and traffic in human beings. It was incorporated in 1893 and is presided over by the Registrar-General and not more than nine directors nominated by the Governor. The actual management is entrusted to a committee elected annually by the members of the Society. The Society's buildings have been declared a Refuge under the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance, and almost all women and girls detained by the Registrar-General under that Ordinance are sent to the Pó Leung Kuk. During 1912 the number of persons admitted was 581 and at the close of the year 64 remained under the care of the Society. The inmates are under the immediate charge of a Chinese matron, and instruction is given them by the matron and a Chinese teacher in elementary subjects and in needlework.

The Eyre Diocesan Refuge is an institution, under mission auspices, founded for rescue work among the Chinese. It is now housed in the Belilios Reformatory and receives a small grant from the Government.

The City Hall receives an annual grant of \$1,200 from Government. It contains a theatre, some large rooms which are used for balls, meetings, concerts, etc., a museum in which are some very fair specimens, and a large reference and lending library, to which new volumes are added from time to time, as funds will allow. The building was erected in 1866-9 by subscription.

Small grants are also given to the Italian Convent (\$1,280), the French Convent (both of which take in and tend abandoned or sick infants), the West Point Orphanage, the Seamen's Hospital, and other charitable institutions.

The Chinese Public Dispensaries are institutions maintained in order to provide the Chinese with the services of doctors, whose certificates will be accepted by the Registrar of Deaths, and with the services of interpreters, who can assist the inmates of houses, where a case of infectious disease has occurred. Coolies are engaged and ambulances and dead vans provided in order to remove cases of infectious disease to the Infectious Diseases Hospital and dead bodies to the Mortuary. The Dispensaries receive sick infants and send them to one or other of the Convents and arrange for the burial of dead infants. Free advice and medicine are given and patients are attended at their houses. There are eight Dispensaries in existence, including one for the boat population on a hulk in Causeway Bay. The total cost of maintenance, which is defrayed by voluntary subscription, was \$40,085. The dispensaries are conducted by committees under the chairmanship of the Registrar-General.

VIII.—CRIMINAL AND POLICE.

The total of all cases reported to the police was 12,660, being an increase of 3,371 or 36.29 per cent. as compared with 1911. There was in 1912 an increase in serious offences of 692 or 19.31 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The number of serious offences reported was 665 over the average of the quinquennial period commencing with the year 1908. The number of minor offences reported shows an increase of 2,679 as compared with 1911 and was 1,772 over the average of the quinquennial period.

The total strength of the Police Force in 1912 was—Europeans 164, Indians 462, Chinese 547, making a total of 1,173 (as compared with 1,080 in 1911) exclusive in each case of the five superior officers and staff of clerks and coolies. These figures include police paid for by the railway and other Government departments and by private firms. Of this force 14 Europeans, 101 Indians and 39 Chinese were stationed in the New Territories during the year, under the District Officer.

The District Watchmen Force, numbering 124, to which the Government contributes \$2,000 per annum, was well supported by the Chinese during the year. These watchmen patrol the streets in the Chinese quarter of the City. They are placed on police beats and are supervised by the European police on section patrol.

The total number of persons committed to Victoria Gaol was 6,236 as compared with 4,178 in 1911. Of these, 1,867 were

committed for criminal offences, against 1,191 in 1911. Of committals for non-criminal offences there were 286 less under the prepared Opium Ordinance, and 16 less for infringement of Sanitary By-laws, than in 1911.

The daily average of prisoners confined in the gaol was 701, the average for 1911 being 595, and the highest previous average being 726 in 1904. The percentage of prisoners to population, according to the daily average of the former and the estimated number of the latter, was 0.14, which is the average percentage for the last ten years. Owing, however, to the large floating population which is constantly moving between the Colony and Canton the percentage of crime to population does not convey an accurate idea of the comparative criminality of the residents of the Colony. The gaol has accommodation for 590 prisoners.

The prison discipline was satisfactory, the average of punishments per prisoner being 1.40 as compared with 1.61 in 1911 and 1.33 in 1910.

Long sentence prisoners serving two years and upwards are taught useful trades, including printing, bookbinding, washing, mat-making, tailoring, oakum-picking etc. The profit on the work done was \$60,976 as against \$51,833 in 1911. There was \$4,636 received and credited to Government for non-Government work against \$4,627 in 1911.

IX.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a.)—POPULATION.

The civil population of the Colony, according to the Census taken on May 20th, 1911, was 456,739, of whom 104,287 reside in the New Territories and in New Kowloon; at the Census taken in 1906 it was 301,967 exclusive of the New Territories and of New Kowloon. The estimated total population at the middle of the year under review was 467,777, but this includes the New Territories; and, as the death figures given below do not include those from this area (with the exception of New Kowloon), the population for the purposes of calculating death-rates is estimated at 377,183, of whom 21,163 were non-Chinese.

The distribution of population at the Census was as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|----------------|
| Non-Chinese Civil Community | | | | | 12,075 |
| Chinese Population. | { | City of Victoria (including Peak) | | | 219,386 |
| | | Villages of Hong Kong | | | 16,106 |
| | | Kowloon(including New Kow- loon) | | | 67,602 |
| | | New Territories | | | 80,622 |
| | | Population afloat | | | 60,948 |
| Total Chinese Population | | | | | <u>444,664</u> |
| Total Civil Population | | | | | <u>456,739</u> |

(b.)—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

There has been great activity in regard to building operations during the past year, to meet the urgent demands for house-room created by the immigration of some forty to fifty thousand Chinese who poured into Hong Kong during 1911. These people were of all classes, and came principally from the neighbouring provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fokien, seeking refuge from the political unrest which ultimately led to the overthrow of the dynasty and the establishment of a Republican Government in China.

Pending the erection of sufficient dwellings for the accommodation of so large an increase in our normal population, the existing dwellings became greatly overcrowded, but any very strict enforcement of the overcrowding laws was deemed impossible, while the penalty which had to be paid for this abnormal state of affairs—amounting practically to the conversion of Hong Kong into a huge refugee camp—was a severe outbreak of plague, no less than 1,847 cases being recorded. These cases were generally distributed throughout the City, except in the European business quarter (where only a few cases occurred), and throughout Kowloon, and the most probable determining cause of the epidemic was a considerable augmentation of the rat population consequent on the general overcrowding of the native dwellings. The overcrowding naturally led to a marked increase in the amount of waste food, both in the houses and in the yards and lanes adjacent thereto, and although efforts were made to deal with this excess by improved scavenging, yet it is obvious that where houses are overcrowded with human beings and their belongings, the cleanliness of the premises must fall below the average and refuse of all sorts will lie concealed among the lumber.

The rat population depends almost entirely upon the available food supply, and this large increase in the amount of food refuse would promptly lead to a corresponding increase in the number of susceptible rats by more frequent breeding and larger litters. Plague is endemic among the rats of Hong Kong and the infection is known to be carried forward from season to season by the *Mus decumanus* or drain rat, among which species plague-infected animals are found throughout the year. During the human plague season—February to July—the infection spreads to the house rat (*Mus rattus*) and although cases of human plague do certainly occur when only infected drain rats are being discovered, the infection being acquired in warehouses, basements, workshops, and outhouses generally, into which these rats are driven by the rain storms flooding their underground haunts, yet the maximum incidence of human infection corresponds exactly with the maximum incidence of the *rattus* infection, and the main efforts of the Sanitary Department are therefore directed to the exclusion of rats from human dwellings, and the limitation of the food supply of the rat population. The latter is secured by a daily collection of garbage from all dwellings, and by the efficient scavenging of lanes and alleys, while the former object is aimed at by the concreting of ground surfaces, the protecting of drain openings by

gratings, and the prohibition of ceilings, wainscotings and hollow walls. There is unfortunately, however, a very large number of old houses in the Colony which possess these hollow walls, constructed of soft bricks, which form ideal nesting places for the *Mus rattus* and enable him to enter the dwellings at night to forage for food, and it is in those districts in which such buildings are most numerous that plague has displayed its greatest incidence since the infection was first imported into the Colony in 1894. There is no remedy for such faulty construction, short of actual demolition of the premises, which is too heroic a measure to be practicable on any extended scale.

The general birth-rate for the year was 9·0 per 1,000 among the Chinese community and 16·2 per 1,000 among the non-Chinese community, as compared with 6·3 and 19·2 during 1911.

The general death-rate for the year was 26·33 per 1,000 among the Chinese community, and 14·51 among the non-Chinese community, as compared with 21·13 and 13·38 during 1911.

The higher death-rate among the Chinese as compared with the previous year is due in part to the severe outbreak of plague and in part to the influx of Chinese from the mainland, while the latter cause contributed also to the higher birth-rate.

The number of deaths from malaria (432) shows an increase on the previous year (338), which can be accounted for by the exceptional influx of infected persons from the mainland. The deaths of Chinese from this cause in the City of Victoria numbered 214 out of a population of 225,500; but more than 34 per cent. of these deaths occurred in Health Districts Nos. 2 and 9, where most of the coolies reside who have been engaged on the extensive building operations that have been in progress during the year.

The deaths from plague numbered 1,768, as compared with 253 in 1911 and 23 in 1910. The probable causes of this epidemic have already been discussed herein.

Small-pox deaths numbered 565—all Chinese, with the exception of two British children and one Indian child, all of which were returned as showing no signs of vaccination; only two of the fatal Chinese cases were returned as having been previously vaccinated.

There were 2,317 deaths from respiratory diseases among the Chinese, as compared with 2,487 in 1911. Phthisis claimed 757 Chinese victims, while other forms of tuberculosis represent an additional 379 deaths, making a total of 1,136 or 12·1 per cent. of the total deaths among that community.

Beriberi was responsible for 231 deaths, as compared with 320 during 1911, and 566 in 1910. During the past few years circulars have been distributed to all large employers of coolie labour, calling their attention to the fact that beriberi is produced by the consumption of white rice as the staple article of diet without a sufficiency of other foods, and advising that beans should be supplied with the rice when fresh meat or fresh fish cannot be afforded, and it is possible that the dissemination of this information may have had some influence in reducing the mortality from this disease.

A tabular statement of the principal causes of death is appended.*

* See page 32.

(c.)—CLIMATE.

The mean shade temperature for the year at the Royal Observatory, Kowloon (108 feet above mean sea level), was 71.9° , as compared with 72.1° in 1911, and 72.1° for the ten preceding years. The maximum temperature was 92.5° , on the 10th September, and the minimum 45.3° , on the 28th December. The hottest month was July, with a mean temperature of 83.0° , and the coldest January, with a mean temperature of 57.3° .

The temperature at the high levels of the Peak District is from 3° to 8° less than at the Observatory. At Victoria it is practically the same. The rainfall and humidity are considerably greater at the Peak than at Victoria, the Observatory, or Tai Po (New Territories).

The total rainfall for the year was 63.93 inches, as compared with an average of 84.21 inches during the ten preceding years. The wettest month was August with 15.71 inches, the driest October, when 0.01 inch was recorded. The greatest amount of rain which fell on any one day was 6.12 inches, on the 15th August, while no rain fell on 218 days of the year. The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere for the year was 74 per cent., as compared with an average of 78 per cent. during the ten preceding years. The average daily amount of sunshine was 5.5 hours, being 49 per cent. of the possible duration.

X.—POSTAL SERVICE.

The total revenue from the Postal Service in 1912 was \$401,054.32 and total expenditure \$296,867.12, leaving a credit balance of \$104,187.20. The total amount of payments during the year was \$256,582.88 less than that estimated for, owing to the high rate of exchange, non-receipt of the claims in respect of mails sent *via* Siberia during the years 1910 and 1911, and non-payment of the shares of the Peninsular and Oriental Mail Subsidy for the fourth quarter by the Crown Agents.

Agreements to regulate the exchange of correspondence and parcels with the Portuguese Colony of Macao were signed on 23rd October, 1912.

XI.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Chinese territory adjoining the New Territories was in a disturbed condition during the greater part of the year, owing to the withdrawal of the military posts along the frontier to meet exigencies elsewhere. As a result some serious raids were made by armed bands of robbers into British territory. To guard against these incursions 354 officers and men of the 8th Rajputs and 153 officers and men of the 126th Baluchistan Infantry were, by the courtesy of His Excellency the General Officer Com-

manding, South China, drafted on the 26th of June to various places along the frontier. This force furnished patrols which moved about the country at various hours by night and by day. It was withdrawn on the 30th of November for annual training in camp in the New Territories. These patrols proved most efficient and the thanks of the Colonial Government were conveyed to the officers and men concerned and to the military authorities for the valuable assistance thus rendered.

On the night of the 19th of August an attack was made on the police station at Ch'eung Chau, where one European serjeant and four Indian constables were stationed, by a gang of pirates and robbers about 40 strong who came from Macao in a junk, landed at the back of the island, and at once proceeded to the police station which is situated in the village. The Indian constable on guard in the village was shot down, as were two other Indian constables who emerged from the houses in the village in which they had been permitted to live with their families. The station was ransacked and a sum of \$1,000 was stolen from the safe together with all the arms and accoutrements of the detachment. The money consisted of crown rent and taxes which were being collected at that time of the year. The pirates next looted a pawnshop and then seized a launch at anchor off the village and made good their escape.

In the course of the enquiries into this daring outrage it was discovered that, on the 26th of June, four Chinese passengers had been carried away by pirates, who pirated a ferry launch plying between Tai O, in Lantau, and Hong Kong. The piracy had been reported to the police but no mention had been made of the kidnapping of the four passengers. It was also discovered that on the night of the 30th of June two Chinese had been forcibly carried away from a village in Lantau by robbers who held them to ransom on the island of Wong Kam, near Macao, the jurisdiction over which is in dispute between the Portuguese and Chinese authorities.

As the information of the Hong Kong police pointed to this same island being used as a base by a piratical band, a joint expedition was, at the instance of this Government, organized against the band by the Portuguese and Chinese authorities. Owing to the inevitable delay in arranging the details of such an expedition, the robbers apparently became apprised of the danger which threatened them and the expedition, which took place on 20th of September, proved abortive.

In order to cope with the situation caused by this raid and by the insecurity in the New Territories, an additional launch was bought and armed for the policing of the western waters of the Colony, while steps were taken to strengthen the police doing duty on land in the New Territories by 10 European and 75 Indian police.

A serious boycott of the Low Level Tramway was begun towards the end of November owing to the decision of the company to accept nothing but the legal tender of the Colony in payment of fares. Similar action taken at the same time by the High Level Tramway Company and by the Star Ferry Company passed un-

noticed by the Chinese population. The boycott of the Low Level Tramway was due partly to interested action on the part of small bankers, money-changers, and others who make large profits by the manipulation of exchange between Hong Kong currency and Chinese silver coins, and partly to political agitators who feigned to see in the legal and legitimate action of the tramway company a slur on Chinese dignity. The boycott was not stopped till after the close of the year.

In spite of considerable insecurity of life and property in the Kwangtung Province, trade between it and Hong Kong was good. The West River was well patrolled by the Chinese authorities and this water enjoyed a much larger measure of security than many other parts of the Province.

The policy of the Government in controlling the consumption of morphia and compounds of opium was continued by amending the regulations so as to prohibit their sale except on a medical prescription.

This action has resulted in the stoppage of a trade in "cough lozenges" and similar confections containing morphia, which had a large sale among the Chinese owing to their use as a substitute for opium or as an alleged remedy against the opium habit.

The importation of Persian opium into China was prohibited as from the 1st January, and during the year strict supervision was kept, there having been instituted four prosecutions for attempts to smuggle the article. Numerous prosecutions were also undertaken against illicit opium-smoking divans although there is considerable difficulty in the way of finding them out.

Although the transit trade in morphia and cocaine has been stopped, there was still a certain amount of illegal business done and several seizures of these drugs were made during the year.

There is little evidence of their actual use in Hong Kong, but there appears to be a strong demand for them in the Province of Fukien, in Java, Siam, and other countries to the south of the Colony.

Every effort is being made to accomplish the suppression of this illicit trade.

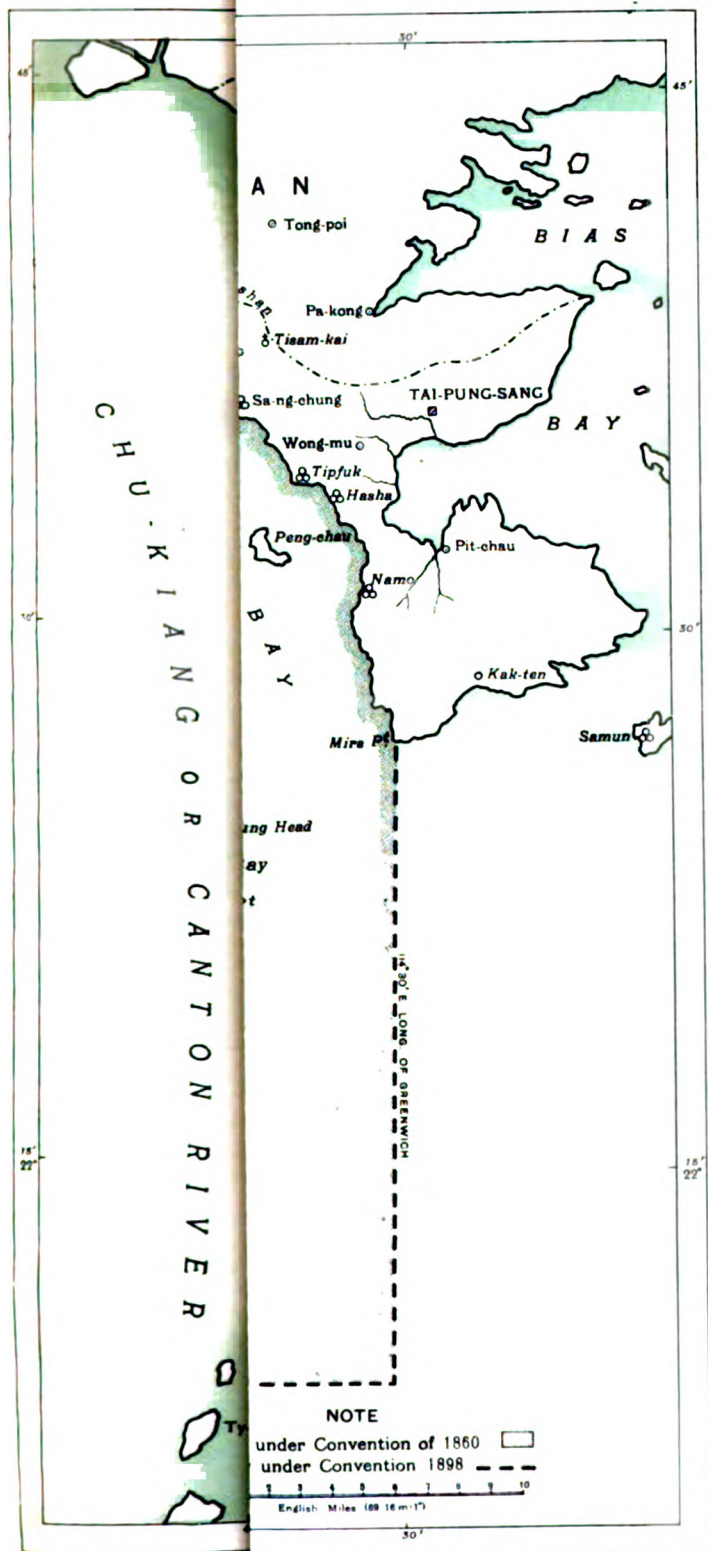
Sir Frederick Lugard left the Colony on the 16th March to take up the government of Northern and Southern Nigeria. Mr. C. Severn administered the government till the arrival of Sir Henry May on the 3rd of July. As the new Governor was proceeding from the landing place to the City Hall, he was fired at by a Chinese, who rushed up to the Governor's chair and discharged a revolver close to Sir Henry May's face. The man was seized by the prompt action of Serjeant Garrod and Indian police constable Kala Singh. The man alleged as his motive a grievance on account of the prohibition of the circulation in Hong Kong of foreign copper coins, and of the repatriation of Chinese from South Africa.

A. M. THOMSON,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

28th June, 1913.

Deaths registered in the Colony of Hong Kong during 1912.

| | Smallpox. | Measles. | Typhoid Fever. | Diphtheria. | Cholera. | Diarrhoea. | Dysentery. | Plague. | Malarial Fever. | Puerperal Fever. | Septic Infections. | Syphilis. | Poisoning. | Injuries. | Alcoholism. | Developmental Diseases. | Old Age. | General Tuberculosis. | Beriberi. | Cancer. | Paralysis and Convulsions. | Heart Diseases. | Pneumonia. | Phthisis. | Enteritis and Gastro-enteritis. | Cirrhosis of Liver. | Peritonitis. | Nephritis. | Other Causes. | Unknown. | All Causes. | |
|--|-----------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------|------------|------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|----------|-------------|-----|
| British and Foreign Community. { Civil ... Army ... Navy ... (Victoria and Peak. Harbour... Kowloon... Shankiwan Aberdeen Stanley ... | 3 | 1 | 8 | 1 | — | 3 | 16 | 27 | 14 | — | 4 | 1 | — | 17 | — | — | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 27 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 33 | 5 | 272 |
| | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 28 | |
| | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 7 | |
| | 299 | 5 | 71 | 13 | — | 201 | 98 | 1,129 | 217 | 10 | 39 | 123 | 7 | 76 | 2 | 852 | 117 | 331 | 127 | 26 | 509 | 110 | 823 | 416 | 67 | 13 | 12 | 49 | 886 | 127 | 6,255 | |
| | 33 | — | 6 | 1 | — | 14 | 13 | 104 | 36 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 25 | — | 2 | 45 | 4 | 34 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 51 | 69 | 8 | — | 1 | 8 | 51 | 84 | 616 | |
| | 217 | 2 | 1 | 6 | — | 30 | 40 | 482 | 80 | — | 16 | 11 | 4 | 80 | — | 18 | 91 | 32 | 54 | 6 | 16 | 46 | 199 | 162 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 302 | 86 | 1,978 | |
| Chinese Community. { Shankiwan Aberdeen Stanley ... | 12 | — | — | — | — | 31 | 6 | 24 | 34 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 6 | — | 2 | 80 | — | 15 | — | 2 | 2 | 17 | 89 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 64 | 19 | 806 |
| | 1 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 7 | 2 | 44 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 62 | 11 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 23 | 1 | — | — | — | 38 | 9 | 209 | |
| | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | 11 | |
| Total, 1912 | 565 | 8 | 87 | 21 | — | 286 | 181 | 1,768 | 432 | 11 | 64 | 140 | 12 | 157 | 2 | 878 | 355 | 885 | 231 | 43 | 558 | 190 | 1,118 | 738 | 97 | 26 | 23 | 83 | 1,398 | 330 | 9,682 | |
| „ 1911 | 198 | 10 | 81 | 15 | 3 | 244 | 177 | 253 | 338 | 6 | 45 | 112 | 10 | 188 | 5 | 824 | 291 | 417 | 320 | 41 | 377 | 193 | 1,322 | 775 | 80 | 25 | 23 | 88 | 1,542 | 295 | 7,748 | |



Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 729 | Basutoland | 1911-1912 |
| 730 | Colonial Survey Committee | " |
| 731 | Malta | " |
| 732 | Nyasaland | " |
| 733 | British Honduras | 1911 |
| 734 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands... .. | 1910 |
| 735 | Southern Nigeria | 1911 |
| 736 | Somaliland | 1911-1912 |
| 737 | Imperial Institute | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria | " |
| 739 | Jamaica | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland | " |
| 741 | Bahamas | " |
| 742 | Grenada | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements | 1911 |
| 751 | East African Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands... .. | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles | " |
| 761 | Somaliland | 1912-1913 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 74 | Ceylon | Mineral Survey, 1906-7, and 1907-8. |
| 75 | West Indies | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies | Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c |

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1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 763.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, see No. 726.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

September, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| FINANCIAL | 4 |
| LEGISLATION | 5 |
| EDUCATION | 5 |
| TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES | 6 |
| POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE | 8 |
| SAVINGS BANK | 8 |
| METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS | 8 |
| CRIMINAL STATISTICS | 9 |
| GENERAL REMARKS | 9 |
| SKETCH MAP. | |

No. 763.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 726.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

King's House,
Jamaica,
22 July, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your information a copy of the Blue Book of the Turks and Caicos Islands for the year 1912, together with a copy of the Commissioner's report thereon.

I have, &c.,

W. H. MANNING,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR 1912.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue for the year 1912 amounted to £8,215, while the expenditure was £8,092, as against £8,318 and £7,695 in 1911 respectively. There was a surplus of £123. The expenditure includes the grants under the Salt Producers Relief Ordinance, of which £1,777 was distributed.

Finances.

| Year. | Revenue. | | | Expenditure. |
|-------------|----------|--|--|--------------|
| | £ | | | £ |
| 1908 | 7,404 | | | 11,430 |
| 1909 | 7,748 | | | 7,454 |
| 1910 | 8,648 | | | 6,827 |
| 1911 | 8,318 | | | 7,695 |
| 1912 | 8,215 | | | 8,092 |

Including £4,000 in 1908 and £800 in 1909 for hurricane relief.

Revenue.

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Import Duties | 3,477 | 3,577 |
| Royalty of Salt | 2,183 | 2,161 |
| Port Dues | 577 | 800 |
| Licences and Internal Revenue... | 234 | 227 |
| Payments for Specific Services... | 128 | 183 |
| Post Office | 935 | 865 |
| Revenue from Government Pro- | | |
| perty | 448 | 194 |
| Interest | 228 | 199 |
| Miscellaneous | 107 | 9 |
| | <u>£8,318</u> | <u>£8,215</u> |

Expenditure.

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | £ | £ |
| Pensions | 391 | 412 |
| Commissioner's Department ... | 1,868 | 1,849 |
| Judicial Department | 211 | 180 |
| Police and Prisons Department... | 571 | 589 |
| Medical Department | 582 | 586 |
| Paupers | 337 | 325 |

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | £ | £ |
| Education | 600 | 600 |
| Registration and Vaccination ... | 33 | 19 |
| Public Market | 21 | 21 |
| Miscellaneous | 533 | 405 |
| Post Office | 191 | 426 |
| Lighthouses | 235 | 260 |
| Public Works | 355 | 640 |
| Salt Industry | 1,767 | 1,777 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | £7,695 | £8,092 |

Assets stand at £9,781 and liabilities at £3,367, leaving a balance of assets of £6,414. £5,363 is invested to meet emergencies, while there is no Public Debt.

LEGISLATION.

The following Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Board:—

- No. 1.—The Appropriation Ordinance, 1913.
- No. 2.—The Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1911.
- No. 3.—The Wild Birds Protection Ordinance.
- No. 4.—The Copyright Ordinance.
- No. 5.—The Fibre Plant Exportation Amendment Ordinance, 1912.

The Wild Bird Protection Ordinance was virtually a continuation of Ordinance No. 11 of 1907, but power was given to remove from, or add to, the schedule names of birds.

The Copyright Ordinance repealed Act 11 Victoria, c. 6, and brought the Imperial Act of 1911 into operation in the Dependency.

Ordinance No. 5 provides that, whenever it appears advisable, sisal plants may, under such conditions and for such periods as the Commissioner may see fit, be exempt from the export duty of 1½d. imposed upon each sisal plant by Ordinance No. 2 of 1908.

EDUCATION.

The average number on the registers of the eight Government schools in the Dependency and the average attendances, together with the cost of maintenance of each school, were as follows:—

| School. | On Register. | Average Attendance. | Cost of Maintenance |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Grand Turk | 248 | 209 | £154 |
| Salt Cay | 58 | 48 | 56 |
| Cockburn Harbour .. | 159 | 136 | 93 |
| Lorimers | 87 | 55 | 40 |
| Kew | 80 | 54 | 40 |
| Blue Hills | 91 | 62 | 40 |
| Bottle Creek | 117 | 95 | 52 |
| Conch Bar | 58 | 47 | 20 |
| - Total | 898 | 706 | 495 |

By the inclusion of Conch Bar in the Government schools the number on the registers and the average attendance increased by 37 and 42. The private schools showed an attendance of 78 as compared with 73 in 1911. The total expenditure in 1912 was £628 as against £649 in the previous year, while there is a balance of £21 due the Treasury for advances to the Education Fund.

The primary education of the Dependency is under the management of a Board appointed annually, the Government making a yearly grant of £600. No fees are charged at the Government schools; attendance of children over six and under thirteen being enforced in the three settlements of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour under the provisions of the Education Ordinance, 1901. A school rate of ten shillings for the half-year is payable in respect of every child of school age at the three settlements, but this rate is not collected where a child has been in regular attendance or where satisfactory excuse is offered for his absence. The Bible is a daily class book in every aided school, but no child is excluded on account of his religious denomination.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The imports and exports during the year were valued at £27,662 and £25,947 as against £24,722 and £23,703 in 1911, respectively. The exports of fibre rose from £1,225 in 1911 to £4,718, chiefly owing to larger shipments in consequence of better prices, but the shipments of salt and sponges fell from £19,503 and £1,530 to £18,703 and £1,451 respectively. The raking of salt was up to the average, but great difficulties were experienced in chartering vessels.

The value of the imports and exports during the past five years has been :—

| | | | | Imports. | Exports. |
|------|-----|-----|-----|----------|----------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | 24,426 | 24,768 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | 25,262 | 18,936 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | 27,916 | 24,461 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | 24,722 | 23,703 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | 27,662 | 25,947 |

During the year the trade was with the following countries:—

| | | | | Imports. | Exports. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom... | ... | ... | ... | 6,111 | 80 |
| British Colonies ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,837 | 4,497 |
| Foreign Countries | ... | ... | ... | 16,714 | 21,370 |
| | | | | <u>£27,662</u> | <u>£25,947</u> |

Articles of Export.

| | | | | £ | £ |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | 1911. | 1912. |
| Salt: Coarse | ... | ... | ... | 15,257 | 14,918 |
| Salt: Fishery | ... | ... | ... | 4,246 | 3,685 |
| Sisal | ... | ... | ... | 1,225 | 4,718 |
| Sponges | ... | ... | ... | 1,530 | 1,451 |
| Conchs | ... | ... | ... | 743 | 553 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | 702 | 622 |
| | | | | <u>£23,703</u> | <u>£25,947</u> |

Shipping.

The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared during the period 1908 to 1912 was:—

| Year. | | | | | | Tonnage. |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 410,195 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 433,340 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 385,762 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 388,112 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 378,773 |

Comparative statement of shipping cleared for years 1911 and 1912.

| Nationality. | | | | Sailing. | | Steam. | | Total. | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| British | ... | ... | ... | 95 | 10,998 | 5 | 11,469 | 100 | 22,467 |
| Foreign | ... | ... | ... | 89 | 11,076 | 98 | 153,950 | 187 | 165,026 |
| Totals, 1912 | ... | ... | ... | 184 | 22,074 | 103 | 165,419 | 287 | 187,493 |
| Totals, 1911 | ... | ... | ... | 227 | 18,695 | 97 | 154,841 | 324 | 173,536 |

| School. | On Register. | Average Attendance. | Cost of Maintenance |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | £ |
| Grand Turk | 248 | 209 | 154 |
| Salt Cay | 58 | 48 | 56 |
| Cockburn Harbour .. | 159 | 136 | 93 |
| Lorimers | 87 | 55 | 40 |
| Kew | 80 | 54 | 40 |
| Blue Hills | 91 | 62 | 40 |
| Bottle Creek | 117 | 95 | 52 |
| Conch Bar | 58 | 47 | 20 |
| - Total | 898 | 706 | 495 |

By the inclusion of Conch Bar in the Government schools the number on the registers and the average attendance increased by 37 and 42. The private schools showed an attendance of 78 as compared with 73 in 1911. The total expenditure in 1912 was £628 as against £649 in the previous year, while there is a balance of £21 due the Treasury for advances to the Education Fund.

The primary education of the Dependency is under the management of a Board appointed annually, the Government making a yearly grant of £600. No fees are charged at the Government schools; attendance of children over six and under thirteen being enforced in the three settlements of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour under the provisions of the Education Ordinance, 1901. A school rate of ten shillings for the half-year is payable in respect of every child of school age at the three settlements, but this rate is not collected where a child has been in regular attendance or where satisfactory excuse is offered for his absence. The Bible is a daily class book in every aided school, but no child is excluded on account of his religious denomination.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The imports and exports during the year were valued at £27,662 and £25,947 as against £24,722 and £23,703 in 1911, respectively. The exports of fibre rose from £1,225 in 1911 to £4,718, chiefly owing to larger shipments in consequence of better prices, but the shipments of salt and sponges fell from £19,503 and £1,530 to £18,703 and £1,451 respectively. The raking of salt was up to the average, but great difficulties were experienced in chartering vessels.

The value of the imports and exports during the past five years has been :—

| | | | | Imports. | Exports. |
|------|-----|-----|-----|----------|----------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | 24,426 | 24,768 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | 25,262 | 18,936 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | 27,916 | 24,461 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | 24,722 | 23,703 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | 27,662 | 25,947 |

During the year the trade was with the following countries :—

| | | | | Imports. | Exports. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom... | ... | ... | ... | 6,111 | 80 |
| British Colonies ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,837 | 4,497 |
| Foreign Countries | ... | ... | ... | 16,714 | 21,370 |
| | | | | <u>£27,662</u> | <u>£25,947</u> |

Articles of Export.

| | | | | 1911. | 1912. |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| Salt : Coarse | ... | ... | ... | 15,257 | 14,918 |
| Salt : Fishery | ... | ... | ... | 4,246 | 3,685 |
| Sisal | ... | ... | ... | 1,225 | 4,718 |
| Sponges | ... | ... | ... | 1,530 | 1,451 |
| Conchs | ... | ... | ... | 743 | 553 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | 702 | 622 |
| | | | | <u>£23,703</u> | <u>£25,947</u> |

Shipping.

The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared during the period 1908 to 1912 was :—

| Year. | Tonnage. | | | | | |
|-------|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 410,195 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 433,340 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 385,762 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 388,112 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 378,773 |

Comparative statement of shipping cleared for years 1911 and 1912.

| Nationality. | | | | Sailing. | | Steam. | | Total. | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | | | | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| British | ... | ... | ... | 95 | 10,998 | 5 | 11,469 | 100 | 22,467 |
| Foreign | ... | ... | ... | 89 | 11,076 | 98 | 153,950 | 187 | 165,026 |
| Totals, 1912 | ... | ... | ... | 184 | 22,074 | 103 | 165,419 | 287 | 187,493 |
| Totals, 1911 | ... | ... | ... | 227 | 18,695 | 97 | 154,841 | 324 | 173,536 |

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE.

There is no direct communication between England and these islands now that the Imperial Direct Line has ceased running to Jamaica from Avonmouth. Letters are sent and received by the steamers of the Clyde Line which sail from New York for ports in San Domingo about every ten days, while parcels post and freight from England are brought by the subsidized steamer of Messrs. Pickford and Black, which leaves Halifax for Jamaica every four weeks.

The cable of the Direct West India Cable Company connects Grand Turk with Halifax, Bermuda, and Jamaica. The company supplies a news bulletin daily, in respect of which an annual grant of £120 is made. The rate to England is 3s. a word, to Halifax 2s., to Bermuda 1s. 6d., to Jamaica 1s., and to New York 2s. 3d.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Savings Bank was established in 1890, the principal Ordinance being No. 4 of 1889. The following statistics are interesting as showing that the institution is self-supporting, and that its benefits are appreciated by the population (5,615) of these islands:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| Number of depositors | ... | ... | ... | ... | 349 |
| | | | | | £ |
| Amount of deposits in 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,603 |
| Amount of withdrawals in 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,257 |
| Amount to credit of depositors | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,070 |
| Amount of invested funds | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,143 |
| Rate of interest | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 per cent. |
| | | | | | £ |
| Revenue | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58* |
| Expenditure | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 |

In 1902—ten years ago—the number of depositors was 201, and the amount to their credit £1,418, so that the work of the bank has greatly increased.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The following is the rainfall:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| | | | | | | | Inches. |
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41·37 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39·97 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·73 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22·91 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27·98 |
| Average rainfall for the period 1908-1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31·76 |

* To this amount should be added £35 brought to account in January for interest on investments in Jamaica.

The wettest month was November, when 6·59 inches were measured, of which 4·50 inches fell on the sixth of that month, while the driest month was June, with 27 parts.

The coolest and warmest months were December and September, with mean temperatures of 76·1 and 83·5 respectively.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Mean temperature for the year | ... | ... | ... | 80·2 |
| Mean pressure | ... | ... | ... | 30·029 |
| Lowest temperature (9th February) | ... | ... | ... | 63·5 |
| Highest temperature (29th July) | ... | ... | ... | 92 |

The prevailing winds of the year were :—

| | Days. |
|------|-------|
| N. | 11 |
| S.E. | 97 |
| W. | 7 |
| N.E. | 43 |
| S. | 26 |
| N.W. | 2 |
| E. | 175 |
| S.W. | 4 |
| Calm | 1 |

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The police force consists of 1 inspector, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 2 lance-corporals, 3 constables, 2 revenue constables, and 10 district constables, or 21 in all.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Offences reported to the police | ... | ... | 173 |
| Persons brought before the magistrates | ... | ... | 173 |

Summary convictions :—

| | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----|
| Offences against property with violence to the person | ... | ... | — |
| Other offences against property | ... | ... | 23 |
| Other offences against the person | ... | ... | 20 |
| Other offences | ... | ... | 91 |

Convictions in the Superior Courts :—

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Other offences against property | ... | ... | 4 |
| Other offences | ... | ... | 4 |

Number of persons acquitted :—

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| In the Superior Courts | ... | ... | 3 |
| In the Inferior Courts... | ... | ... | 39 |

GENERAL REMARKS.

The production of salt from sea water by solar evaporation is, in the three chief settlements of the Dependency, the main industry. The special climatic conditions, comparative absence of rain during periods of strong dry winds, and the convenient proximity of the

islands to the markets, are the principal contributing factors. For the salt raker the year 1912, as 1911, was an almost perfect one, large crops being gathered, which, in spite of strong demand, left on hand at the end of December an average annual crop, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining freights at moderate rates, and this notwithstanding the exports of salt were not below the average quantity annually shipped. The West Indian proverb, "If it's not one thing, 'tis another," was verified, and it seems that, in the salt industry, one difficulty is removed only to give place to another. In the matter of freight, the Dependency, in common with other countries, was suffering from the successful participation of sailing ships in the profits secured in the present boom in the shipping trade. Several years ago, salt was carried exclusively in sailing vessels, but now steamers are frequently chartered, and it seems probable that, after the temporary improvement in the position of sailing ships, steamers will eventually take the place of the rapidly disappearing picturesque "wind jammer." During several months of the year quarantine, in consequence of bubonic plague in Porto Rico, was also an obstacle to obtaining ready charters.

The price of coarse salt was maintained at six cents a bushel throughout the year as a result of an informal mutual understanding between local producers and certain dealers, by whom the trade is apparently controlled, that the coarse salt raked in these islands for the markets in the United States should pass through their hands. Though an improvement upon that obtained several years ago, the price leaves but a narrow margin of profit even for those producing salt under favourable circumstances.

After several years of depression the fishery salt trade with British North America showed signs of improvement, 252,132 bushels of the value of £3,684 being exported.

As more than nine-tenths of the coarse salt is exported to, and as about four-fifths of the total trade of the Dependency are with, the United States, it is imperative to watch closely the conditions of the salt industry in that country. In June, 1911, of the 32 million barrels (280 lbs. to the barrel) consumed annually in the United States only 3·2 per cent. of the approximate value of £75,000, as against 36·5 per cent. in 1880, was imported, chiefly from the West Indies and the Mediterranean, so that these islands have to face fierce competition in an extremely limited and apparently dwindling market. In recent years the increasing production of salt in Michigan and other central States has driven the producers of the State of New York to compete more actively in the markets of the eastern coast where imported salt finds its only market. The Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill, which reduced the duty by 20 cents on a short ton, afforded the foreign producer but little substantial relief. Sanguine expectations are entertained that, if salt is placed on the free list, Turks Islands salt will benefit both in price and demand, but past experience goes to show that, while the demand may be rendered steady, the price, in consequence of the keen competition of the Mediterranean salt, will not be increased to any appreciable extent. It will be more reasonable to look for the improvement of the industry in the concentration and

7

combination of local interests, which will facilitate economy in cartage, boatage, and the working of the ponds.

In addition to a grant of £1,000 under Section 11 affording sensible assistance to the individual owners in cleaning and raking operations, the Salt Producers Relief Ordinance, 1910, by a grant of £800 under Section 10 for the improvement of the common property enabled the Salt Pond Boards of the three settlements to carry out useful and important works. At Grank Turk the dams, walls, drains and embankments were repaired or extended in all the salinas, while the shipping places were cleared and the roads placed in good order. At Salt Cay, where the ponds are more concentrated, the improvements strike the eye more quickly. The common reservoir in that island has been dredged and cleaned, whereby the capacity has been largely increased and the flow of water accelerated. But the extension and raising of the embankment of over a mile in length to the east of the reservoir to prevent the wash from the adjoining lands in case of heavy rains, and to protect the ponds, will prove the most lasting and beneficial work ever undertaken at Salt Cay. Similar work has been carried out at Cockburn Harbour, and it is confidently hoped that the expenditure under the Ordinance will assure the future protection of both the private and common ponds and the production of a fine grade of salt.

Despite the fact that no work at all was carried on during the year at West Caicos, the Colonial Fibre Planting and Trading Company being in liquidation, the export of sisal fibre showed an increase in value from £1,225 to £4,718 for 767 bales (about 153 tons) and the prices obtained were better than those for several years.

Although the grants under the Salt Producers Ordinance, 1910, amounting to £800, or more than one-fifth of the expenditure, had to be met, the revenue was sufficient, with economy and without seriously impairing administrative efficiency, to show a small surplus, and it is satisfactory, so soon after the disastrous hurricane of 1908, to be able to point to a balance of assets of £6,413, equal to four-fifths of the annual revenue, of which amount £5,363 is invested to meet future emergencies.

F. H. WATKINS,

Commissioner of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Grand Turk, 13th June, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 734 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands... | 1910 |
| 735 | Southern Nigeria ... | 1911 |
| 736 | Somaliland ... | 1911-1912 |
| 737 | Imperial Institute ... | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria ... | " |
| 739 | Jamaica ... | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland ... | " |
| 741 | Bahamas ... | " |
| 742 | Grenada ... | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda ... | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius ... | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago ... | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana ... | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent ... | " |
| 748 | Barbados ... | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands ... | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements... | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate ... | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia ... | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands... | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar ... | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena ... | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei ... | " |
| 758 | Ceylon ... | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone ... | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles ... | " |
| 761 | Somaliland ... | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong... | 1912 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 74 | Ceylon ... | Mineral Surveys, 1906-7 and 1907-8. |
| 75 | West Indies ... | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent ... | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei ... | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland ... | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute ... | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies ... | Preservation of Ancient Monuments. |

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 764.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, see No. 720.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
September, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| I.—FINANCIAL | 4 |
| II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES | 7 |
| III.—LEGISLATION | 12 |
| IV.—EDUCATION | 12 |
| V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | 14 |
| VI.—JUDICIAL | 14 |
| VII.—VITAL STATISTICS | 14 |
| VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE, &c. | 17 |
| IX.—NAVAL AND MILITARY | 19 |
| X.—PUBLIC WORKS... .. | 19 |
| REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF STOCK | 20 |
| MAP. | |

No. 764.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 720.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Stanley,
7 July, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the report on the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1912, which has been prepared in the Colonial Secretary's Office.

I have, &c.,

W. L. ALLARDYCE,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street, S.W.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS FOR THE YEAR 1912.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(A.) GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. The following comparative statements show the heads of revenue and expenditure, with the amounts received and expended under each head for the years ended 31st December, 1911, and 31st December, 1912:—

Comparative Statement of Revenue.

| Heads. | 1911. | 1912. |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ |
| Customs, &c. | 5,788 | 3,580 |
| Port and Tonnage Dues | 551 | 515 |
| Internal Revenue | 4,437 | 4,549 |
| Fees of Court, &c. | 2,472 | 1,323 |
| Interest | 5,794 | 5,931 |
| Post Office | 1,500 | 3,368 |
| Rents | 3,324 | 2,633 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 336 | 525 |
| Total Ordinary Revenue | £24,206 | £22,154 |
| Land Sales | 11,132 | 11,074 |
| Stock Ordinance | 806 | 806 |
| Total General Revenue | £36,145 | £34,036 |

The ordinary revenue for the year ended 31st December, 1912, amounted to £22,154, being £2,052 less than in 1911.

2. Comparative Statement of Expenditure.

| Heads. | 1911. | 1912. |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|
| | £ | £ |
| Pensions | 710 | 803 |
| The Governor | 1,640 | 1,898 |
| Colonial Secretary | 871 | 1,081 |
| Treasury and Customs | 802 | 1,262 |
| Audit | 23 | 24 |
| Port and Marine | 38 | 85 |
| Legal | 262 | 475 |
| Police | 508 | 495 |
| Prisons | 140 | 141 |
| Medical | 1,050 | 1,460 |
| Education | 992 | 989 |
| Ecclesiastical | 219 | 167 |
| Transport | 475 | 832 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,194 | 1,286 |
| Post Office | 3,775 | 4,139 |

| Heads. | 1911. £ | 1912. £ |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Colonial Engineer | 1,844 | 2,491 |
| Savings Bank | 1,653 | 1,692 |
| Currency Note Fund | 45 | 42 |
| Drawbacks and Refunds | 41 | 85 |
| Public Works (Recurrent) | 1,358 | 1,416 |
| Total Ordinary Expenditure | £17,650 | £20,871 |
| Public Works (Extraordinary) | 4,810 | 11,655 |
| Stock Ordinance | 847 | 981 |
| Total General Expenditure... | £23,407 | £33,508 |

The ordinary expenditure for the year ended 31st December, 1912, amounted to £20,871, which was less than the ordinary revenue by £1,283, and £3,221 more than the ordinary expenditure for 1911.

3. *Total Revenue and Expenditure for Five Years 1908 to 1912.*

| Years. | Revenue. | | | Expenditure. | | |
|--------|-----------------|----------|----------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| | Heads. | Total. | | Heads. | Total. | |
| 1908 | Ordinary ... | £ 17,775 | £ 23,874 | Ordinary ... | £ 15,695 | £ 20,369 |
| | Land Sales ... | 5,292 | | Extraordinary ... | 4,082 | |
| | Stock Ordinance | 807 | | Stock Ordinance | 602 | |
| 1909 | Ordinary ... | 17,609 | 27,409 | Ordinary ... | 16,386 | 19,913 |
| | Land Sales ... | 8,993 | | Extraordinary ... | 2,824 | |
| | Stock Ordinance | 807 | | Stock Ordinance | 703 | |
| 1910 | Ordinary ... | 18,535 | 26,580 | Ordinary ... | 16,034 | 18,200 |
| | Land Sales ... | 7,238 | | Extraordinary ... | 1,371 | |
| | Stock Ordinance | 807 | | Stock Ordinance | 795 | |
| 1911 | Ordinary ... | 24,207 | 36,146 | Ordinary ... | 17,650 | 23,407 |
| | Land Sales ... | 11,132 | | Extraordinary ... | 4,810 | |
| | Stock Ordinance | 807 | | Stock Ordinance | 947 | |
| 1912 | Ordinary ... | 22,155 | 34,037 | Ordinary ... | 20,872 | 33,508 |
| | Land Sales ... | 11,075 | | Extraordinary ... | 11,655 | |
| | Stock Ordinance | 807 | | Stock Ordinance | 981 | |
| | Total | 148,046 | | Total | 115,397 | |

The average ordinary revenue during the last five years exceeded the average ordinary expenditure by £2,716, representing a total surplus during that period of £13,579.

4. The receipts in respect of Import Duties on wine, malt, spirits, and tobacco amounted to £2,427, or £2,100 less than in 1911, or £1,354 less than the average for the last five years.

| Article. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | Average. |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Wine | 90 | 95 | 111 | 170 | 109 | 115 |
| Malt | 489 | 227 | 478 | 250 | 108 | 310 |
| Spirits | 1,847 | 1,746 | 1,868 | 1,856 | 1,507 | 1,765 |
| Tobacco | 1,788 | 1,349 | 1,863 | 2,251 | 703 | 1,591 |
| Totals | 4,214 | 3,417 | 4,320 | 4,527 | 2,427 | 3,781 |

5. There were no important changes in taxation during the year under review.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. At the closing of the accounts on the 31st December, 1912, the assets and liabilities of the Colony were as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| | | | | | £ |
| Assets | ... | ... | ... | ... | 177,138 |
| Liabilities | ... | ... | ... | ... | 85,429 |
| Excess of assets... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £91,709 |

The following statement shows the surplus of assets at the closing of accounts for the last five years:—

| Account. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Surplus revenue | 1,728 | 127 | 1,256 | 3,003 | — |
| Land sales fund | 59,091 | 68,085 | 75,323 | 86,455 | 97,530 |
| Live stock fund | 1,748 | 1,852 | 1,863 | 1,723 | 1,548 |
| Totals | 62,567 | 70,064 | 78,442 | 91,181 | 99,078 |
| Deficiency in Ordinary Revenue, 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | £7,370 |

7. The following statement shows the amount invested by the various funds in the purchase of stocks at the closing of the accounts for the last five years (cost price):—

| Fund. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Land sales | 58,997 | 98,493 | 75,323 | 85,315 | 96,837 |
| Savings bank | 55,919 | 60,516 | 66,516 | 66,516 | 69,016 |
| Intestate estates | 1,444 | 395 | 409 | 422 | — |
| Currency note | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,500 | 3,750 | 3,750 |
| Currency depreciation | 217 | 257 | 299 | 345 | 388 |
| Surplus account | 7,300 | — | 3,500 | 3,500 | — |
| Total | 127,177 | 132,961 | 149,547 | 159,848 | 169,991 |

8. The assumed market value of investments held on the 31st December, 1912, was as follows:—

| Fund. | | | | Market Value. |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| | | | | £ |
| Land Sales | ... | ... | ... | 94,580 |
| Savings Bank | ... | ... | ... | 61,564 |
| Intestate Estates | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Currency Note | ... | ... | ... | 3,409 |
| Currency Depreciation | ... | ... | ... | 363 |
| Surplus Account | ... | ... | ... | — |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | <u>£156,916</u> |

CURRENCY.

9. British gold, silver, and bronze are current. There is, however, little gold in circulation. A Government paper currency is established under Order of Her late Majesty in Council of the 7th March, 1899. Details of the conditions under which notes are issued will be found in the Report on the Blue Book for 1910.*

The denomination, number, and value of the notes in circulation at the end of the year 1912 were as follows:—

| Denomination. | | Number. | | Value. |
|---------------|-----|---------|--------------|---------------|
| £ | s. | | | £ |
| 5 | 0 | ... | 603 | 3,015 |
| 1 | 0 | ... | 4,372 | 4,372 |
| 0 | 5 | ... | 452 | 113 |
| Total | ... | ... | <u>5,507</u> | <u>£7,500</u> |

II.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

10.—The value of the imports was £93,264 and that of the exports £623,875, as against £93,913 and £471,156, respectively, in 1911. The following gives the details of the imports:—

| Class. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1. Live Animals, Foods, Drinks, and Narcotics:— | | |
| Aerated waters | 216 | 369 |
| Drugs | 2,108 | 1,801 |
| Fodder, corn and hay | 1,704 | 1,215 |
| Fruit and vegetables | 1,008 | 1,061 |
| Groceries, &c. | 19,121 | 20,601 |
| Live stock | 2,052 | 2,339 |
| Malt liquor | 1,197 | 651 |
| Spirits | 1,693 | 1,316 |
| Tobacco, cigars, &c. | 1,534 | 691 |
| Wine | 829 | 574 |
| Totals | <u>£31,461</u> | <u>£30,608</u> |

* Colonial Report (Annual) No. 682 (Cd. 5467.—18).

| Class. | 1911. £ | 1912. £ |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2. Raw Materials:— | | |
| (a) Textile | — | — |
| (b) Metals and Minerals:— | | |
| Coal | 3,798 | 4,003 |
| Other | 4,789 | 2,657 |
| (c) Other:— | | |
| Timber | 8,483 | 10,244 |
| Totals | £17,070 | £16,904 |
| 3. Manufactured Articles:— | | |
| (a) Textile | 1,529 | 1,463 |
| Ships' chandlery | 4,014 | 3,404 |
| Haberdashery | 8,225 | 9,071 |
| Wearing apparel, &c. | 9,056 | 10,706 |
| Totals | £22,824 | £24,644 |
| (b) Metals and Minerals:— | | |
| Hardware, &c. | £13,081 | £11,866 |
| (c) Other:— | | |
| Furniture | 2,023 | 2,896 |
| Glass and earthenware | 444 | 462 |
| Timber and building material | 4,010 | 3,667 |
| Totals | £19,558 | £18,891 |
| Total of Manufactured Articles | £59,452 | £43,752 |
| 4. Coin and Bullion | £3,000 | £2,000 |
| Grand totals | £93,913 | £93,264 |

The following figures give the value of the imports of the years 1911 and 1912, arranged according to the country of origin:—

| Country. | 1911. £ | 1912. £ |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| United Kingdom | 86,597 | 82,453 |
| British Colonies | — | 36 |
| Argentina | 136 | 97 |
| Chile | 4,953 | 5,442 |
| Uruguay | 1,550 | 1,643 |
| Other Countries | 677 | 3,593 |
| Totals | £93,913 | £93,264 |

11. The following figures give the value of the exports for the years 1911 and 1912:—

| Country. | | | | 1911. £ | 1912. £ |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| United Kingdom | ... | ... | ... | 311,750 | 378,843 |
| British Colonies | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| Argentina | ... | ... | ... | — | — |
| Chile | ... | ... | ... | 33,123 | 34,194 |
| Norway | ... | ... | ... | 126,283 | 177,765 |
| Other Countries | ... | ... | ... | — | 33,073 |
| Totals | ... | ... | ... | <u>£471,156</u> | <u>£623,875</u> |

The following gives detail of the exports* :—

| Article. | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Lbs. | £ | Lbs. | £ |
| Wool | 4,643,781 | 150,134 | 4,650,771 | 134,680 |
| Tallow | 551,140 | 8,830 | 362,880 | 3,901 |
| | No. | | No. | |
| Live sheep | — | — | 5,658 | 1,313 |
| Sheepskins | 123,642 | 16,553 | 73,158 | 10,826 |
| Hides | 1,027 | 931 | 871 | 746 |
| Sealskins... .. | 960 | 3,732 | 3,109 | 7,982 |
| | Tons. | | Tons. | |
| Whale oil | 13,174 | 270,762 | 26,372 | 439,498 |
| Whalebone | 209 | 15,080 | 408 | 13,380 |
| Whale plates | 26 | 1,500 | — | — |
| | | | Bags. | |
| Guano† | — | — | 5,623 | 3,030 |
| | Cases. | | Cases. | |
| Tinned meat | 1,335 | 1,335 | 6,963 | 6,745 |
| Extract of meat... .. | — | — | 61 | 702 |
| Miscellaneous | — | — | — | 1,072 |

The following gives the total imports and exports for the five years 1908 to 1912 :—

| | | Imports. | | Exports. |
|------|-----|-----------------|-----|-------------------|
| | | £ | | £ |
| 1908 | ... | 73,062 | ... | 189,972 |
| 1909 | ... | 98,862 | ... | 216,514 |
| 1910 | ... | 94,294 | ... | 308,930 |
| 1911 | ... | 93,913 | ... | 471,156 |
| 1912 | ... | 93,264 | ... | 623,875 |
| | | <u>£453,395</u> | | <u>£1,810,447</u> |

FISHERIES.

12. The following statement shows the result of the whaling industry for the 1911-12 season :—

* Does not include whale oil, guano, and baleen valued at £433,425 exported from South Georgia in 1911-12 to United Kingdom and Norway.

† Produced from whale carcasses.

| Place. | Oil. | | Baleen. | | Guano. | | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Barrels. | Value. | Tons. | Value. | Bags. | Value. | |
| | | £ | | £ | | £ | £ |
| Falkland Islands ... | 2,444 | 7,332 | — | — | — | — | 7,332 |
| South Georgia ... | 172,318 | 407,403 | 81 | 11,150 | 30,270 | 14,872 | 433,425 |
| South Shetlands and Graham's Land. | 145,770 | 413,622 | 383 | 13,360 | — | — | 426,982 |
| South Orkneys ... | 7,000 | 18,656 | 20 | 400 | — | — | 19,056 |
| Totals ... | 327,532 | 886,795 | 484 | 24,910 | 30,270 | 14,872 | 886,795 |

As the whaling season is from 1st October to 30th September, it is not possible to show with accuracy the quantity and value of whale oil, &c., taken to 31st December.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

13. The Report by the Chief Inspector of Stock for the year 1912 is printed as an appendix.

The prohibition against the importation of cattle, sheep, and alfalfa (hay) from South America was maintained.

14. The amount to the credit of the Stock Fund on the 31st December, 1912, was £1,548, as compared with £1,723 in 1911. The Land Tax produced £806, the expenditure was £981. £451 was expended on diminishing the number of upland geese in the Colony under Ordinance No. 3 of 1905, which expired at the end of 1912.

15. The following gives the number of sheep in the Colony for the last five years:—

| | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | 688,705 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | 715,651 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | 724,736 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | 706,170 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | 711,367 |

Of these, 46,287 were canned or boiled down and 13,137 slaughtered for consumption in the Colony; a total of 59,424 killed in 1912, as against 76,315 killed in 1911.

The two canning factories are capable of dealing respectively with 600 and 300 sheep daily. They began work in 1910, employ 100 men, and produced, in 1912, 6,936 cases valued at £6,745. 61 cases of extract of meat, valued at £702, were also exported.

SHIPPING.

16. The number of sailing vessels that entered inwards was 12, with a tonnage of 10,824, a decrease of 2,116 in tonnage and 2 in number as compared with last year. 33·3 per cent. of the number and 57·7 per cent. of the tonnage was British, as against 64·3 per cent. and 46·7 per cent., respectively, in 1911.

17. The number of steamers entered was 88, with a tonnage of 186,979, an increase of 24 in number and an increase of 45,050 in tonnage. 44·3 per cent. of the number, and 76 per cent. of the tonnage, was British, as against 59·3 per cent. and 85·7, respectively, in 1911.

18. The following is a summary of the total shipping for the last five years:—

Vessels Entered.

| Year. | British. | | | | Foreign. | | | |
|-------|-----------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------------|----------|
| | Steamers. | | Sailing Vessels. | | Steamers. | | Sailing Vessels. | |
| | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. |
| 1908 | 38 | 139,796 | 8 | 7,951 | 8 | 1,759 | 9 | 6,105 |
| 1909 | 44 | 144,024 | 4 | 7,202 | 12 | 5,652 | 9 | 3,625 |
| 1910 | 37 | 135,505 | 5 | 10,089 | 21 | 13,616 | 9 | 9,010 |
| 1911 | 38 | 121,711 | 9 | 6,036 | 26 | 20,218 | 5 | 6,904 |
| 1912 | 39 | 142,144 | 4 | 6,251 | 49 | 44,835 | 8 | 4,573 |

Vessels Cleared.

| Year. | British. | | | | Foreign. | | | |
|-------|-----------|----------|------------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------------|----------|
| | Steamers. | | Sailing Vessels. | | Steamers. | | Sailing Vessels. | |
| | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. |
| 1908 | 36 | 137,978 | 4 | 2,345 | 8 | 1,759 | 7 | 7,950 |
| 1909 | 37 | 140,951 | 3 | 5,517 | 5 | 1,058 | 7 | 3,397 |
| 1910 | 37 | 135,505 | 4 | 7,972 | 8 | 6,124 | 8 | 7,762 |
| 1911 | 37 | 136,838 | 7 | 4,892 | 8 | 15,030 | 3 | 3,651 |
| 1912 | 41 | 144,382 | 3 | 6,190 | 20 | 23,384 | 7 | 4,237 |

19. Stanley is a port of registry, and at the close of the year there were six vessels on the register, with a total tonnage of 465 tons.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

20. The "Criccieth Castle," a sailing ship of 1,877 tons register, owned by the Ship Criccieth Castle Company, Limited, under the command of Captain Robert Thomas, bound to Antwerp, and laden with 2,850 tons of guano, had to be abandoned on the 15th July in the South Atlantic, 54 S. and 61 W., about 110 miles from the Falkland Islands, owing to having been struck by a tremendous sea which broke the rudder shaft. After the accident, the ship leaked badly at the stern post, the pumps when tried were found to be choked and would not work. The master, his wife and child, and fourteen hands took to the lifeboat, while the remainder of the crew embarked in the long boat, which was in charge of the mate. The two boats kept together for some hours; the long boat was then lost and never seen again. The lifeboat made for the Falklands and reached Cape Pembroke Lighthouse after seven days and nights of the most

terrible exposure, during which three of the crew succumbed. The survivors, who were all badly frost-bitten, were brought to Stanley the same evening and accommodated in the Victoria Cottage Home, where two subsequently died.

The R.M.S. "Oravia," of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, ran ashore on the night of the 12th November on the Billy Rock, near Cape Pembroke Lighthouse, about eight miles from Stanley. News of the accident was at once reported through the newly-erected wireless station, and the Government launch, the local tug, and certain steam whalers which happened to be in port were despatched immediately to the stranded vessel and were successful in removing all the passengers and all the letter mails, as well as the parcel post packages consigned to the Colony. On the following afternoon it was found necessary to abandon the ship, and the commander and the whole of the ship's company were brought safely to Stanley. The small township of 900 inhabitants rose to the occasion and provided accommodation and food for 412 unexpected visitors. A wireless message sent to the S.S. "Huanchaco" caused her to call at Stanley on the 18th, and most of the third-class passengers proceeded by her to Punta Arenas.

Two other vessels, the British sailing ships, "Marco Polo" and "Wiscombe Parke," put into Port Stanley for repairs.

III.—LEGISLATION.

21. Eleven Ordinances were passed, of which the following were of most interest:—

Ordinance No. 1.—Amending the Tariff Ordinance, 1900, levying an export tax of three pence per barrel of 40 gallons on whale oil.

Ordinance No. 5.—To amend the Whale Fishery Ordinance, 1908, as to granting of licences to use floating factories, &c.

Ordinance No. 7.—To amend the Licensing Ordinance, 1882: To prevent persons against whom a prohibition has been made or renewed from procuring drink, &c.

IV.—EDUCATION.

22. The Government Inspector of Schools (The Very Reverend Dean Seymour) reports as follows on the progress of education in the Colony during the year 1912:—

"The year's work in the Government School may be reported on as being highly satisfactory.

"The number of scholars on the roll is the same as last year, while the average attendances, allowing for the climatic conditions, are good. The subjects on the syllabus are in accordance with those taught in the public elementary schools in Great Britain, and it is found that when children leave this

Colony for home they can take their places without difficulty in their own standards. Quarterly examinations are regularly held by the Government Schoolmaster, and the general progress noted testifies to the careful and conscientious work of the teachers. The same care is taken as in former years with the sewing, and the work turned out by the girls would bear comparison with any other school.

"The infant classes are very good, and the children are given varied occupations.

"During the year a covered play-shed was built for the children, affording protection and a place for amusement during the times of recreation. This is an important and welcome addition to the premises. The children of the 'Camps' are still being taught by itinerant schoolmasters. In most cases I am happy to report that the schoolmasters receive the hearty co-operation of the parents, and the children therefore make good progress; it has, however, been necessary more than once to remind parents of the need to properly supervise the home lessons during the periods between the teacher's visits.

"The 'Camps' will suffer a loss through the resignations of two of these schoolmasters, both of whom have completed their periods of engagement. Mr. Moyes and Mr. Barlass were both excellent and popular teachers..

"The Falkland Islands Company employ a resident schoolmaster at Darwin and two itinerant schoolmasters in their 'camp.'"

23. The number of children being educated in the Colony during the year was 426, as against 435 for 1911, and they are classified as follows:—

| | Boys. | | Girls. | | Totals. | |
|--|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1911. | 1912. | 1911. | 1912. |
| Government school, Stanley ... | 88 | 92 | 77 | 73 | 165 | 165 |
| Roman Catholic, Stanley ... | 39 | 36 | 60 | 54 | 99 | 90 |
| Taught privately, West Falkland ... | 4 | 5 | — | 7 | 4 | 12 |
| Three Government Schoolmasters, West Falkland. | 26 | 26 | 25 | 27 | 51 | 53 |
| Taught privately, East Falkland ... | 4 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 6 |
| Two Government Schoolmasters, East Falkland. | 25 | 24 | 32 | 21 | 57 | 45 |
| Falkland Islands Company's "Camps." | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 10 |
| Two Camp Schoolmasters ... | 23 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 42 | 42 |
| Other :— | | | | | | |
| Taught privately ... | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 3 |
| Totals... | 211 | 216 | 224 | 210 | 435 | 426 |

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

VICTORIA COTTAGE HOME.

24. The Acting Colonial Surgeon reports that the Cottage Home has been of great service. Thirty-five patients were admitted during the year, several of them from ships in the harbour and eleven of the wrecked crew of the "Criccieth Castle." The district nurse attended 57 cases and paid 965 visits.

SAVINGS BANK.

25. During the year ended 30th September, 1912, 67 accounts were opened and 44 closed, leaving a total number of 494 depositors with balances amounting in the aggregate to £70,574, or an average of £142 to the credit of each account. This represents £31 per head of the population of the Falklands (2,272).

The income earned by the bank was £2,341, and the expenses (interest on deposits) £1,591, leaving a profit of £750.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

26. The following table summarises the criminal statistics for the years 1908 to 1912:—

| — | 1903. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of offences reported to the police | 44 | 59 | 91 | 59 | 67 |
| Number of summary convictions:— | | | | | |
| 1. For offences against the person ... | 4 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 5 |
| 2. For offences against property ... | 2 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 3. For other offences ... | 29 | 23 | 70 | 54 | 33 |
| Number of Supreme Court convictions:— | | | | | |
| 1. For offences against the person ... | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 2. For offences against property ... | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 3. For other offences ... | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Number of acquittals:— | | | | | |
| 1. Inferior Court ... | 9 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 27 |
| 2. Supreme Court ... | — | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

27. The Report on the Census of the Colony and its Dependencies was published as a supplement to the "Gazette" of 1st March, 1912. The total population of the islands, including South Georgia (1,003), was found to be 3,275; in the year 1881 it was 1,553. The increase is largely due to the whaling industry, which employs 1,149 males out of a total of 2,370, and accounts for a small proportion of females in the Colony, who numbered

only 905. This industry also explains the presence of 1,093 foreigners, mostly natives of Sweden and Norway.

28. The estimated population on 31st December, 1912, was 3,298. There were 53 births and 38 deaths during the year. Birth-rate per 1,000, 16·07; death-rate, 11·52.

HEALTH.

The following particulars are obtained from the Report of H. M. Stanley Turner, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, West Falkland. The Medical Report for East Falkland is incomplete and has not been published.

Meteorological Conditions.—It would be unwise at present to make an *ex cathedra* statement respecting the precise nature of the influence exerted by the meteorological conditions.

Systematic observations were only commenced in 1912, and several years' accumulated data are required before the influences drawn therefrom can be of value. The following factors are, however, readily observed:—

1. Marked fall of the barometer appears to be closely followed by a rise in illness.

2. The barometer maintained the highest mean level during the second and third quarters of the year, and during these quarters the sickness incidence was practically nil.

3. Baromic oscillation was followed by a greater rise in sickness in the two summer than in the two winter quarters.

Remarks on the Nosological Returns.—Certain features are worthy of notice, viz.:—

1. Entire absence of all forms of tuberculosis.
2. „ „ „ malignant disease (cancer).
3. „ „ „ rheumatic fever and its sequelæ.
4. „ „ „ infectious disease.
5. The prevalence of disorders of the digestive apparatus.

The freedom from serious disease has been frequently mentioned in previous reports and, though the same is true of the year 1912, there has been a larger number of cases under treatment, among which accidents have occupied a prominent place.

Affections of the digestive system, always well to the fore, reach a total of 67, of which number the dental apparatus is responsible for no fewer than 50. These figures by no means represent the total number of sufferers, and I venture the suggestion, unsupported by statistics, that few communities probably exhibit more widespread oral sepsis.

In West Falkland joint changes are seen with considerable frequency in comparatively young subjects, nearly every case being associated with oral sepsis. The joints principally affected are those of the fingers.

Boils (furunculosis) still exist in West Falkland, though on the whole they are less prevalent. Many of these cases recover without calling in medical help.

General Sanitary Conditions of the District.

Dwellings.—In the majority of cases inhabited houses are well built, give quite adequate accommodation, and are maintained in repair. A few notable exceptions, however, are badly kept or so small as to readily give rise to overcrowding, especially at certain times of the year.

A list has been compiled of houses where “nuisances” exist within the meaning of the Public Health Ordinance, and notices will be served to secure their abatement.

It is recommended that a fit and proper person be appointed as inspector of inhabited dwellings, and that he make a periodic round and report to the Board of Health. Such duties could be performed by an existing official.

Water.—Close attention has been paid to the water used for drinking purposes, and a number of specimens have been subjected to chemical and bacteriological examination. The results show that more of these waters are polluted than might be supposed.

Food.—Little can be added to what has been said in previous reports on this subject, but attention must once more be called to the fact that animals intended for consumption as food must not be slaughtered after having been driven from a distance without a period of rest being allowed to intervene. Meat-houses should be fly-tight and it may be pointed out that if a carcass be “quartered” directly it is cold, all kidney fat removed, and then hung up in a stream of air, there is far less likelihood of its becoming “fly-blown.” Fly-blown meat should never be eaten under any circumstances, and a carcass so affected ought to be destroyed. It is a filthy and dangerous practice to cut off the affected part and then eat the part adjoining.

Vaccinations.—During the year five vaccinations have been performed. The condition of the population, as far as the protection from small-pox afforded by vaccination is concerned, is, in my opinion, doubtful. There are at present not more than five unvaccinated infants, but it is not possible to say with accuracy whether there are any unvaccinated adults, or, if so, how many. The immunity of native-born inhabitants with regard to small-pox, as to other infectious diseases, is in many respects an unknown quantity, on account of the personal equation.

Re-vaccination is rarely sought voluntarily and, as a matter of opinion, I should say that immunity, at any rate among adults, is low in degree.

RAINFALL.

The total rainfall registered at Stanley during 1912 was 24·89 inches. Its distribution throughout the year is shown in the following table, which has been compiled from the records taken at Government House:—

| Month. | Rainfall in Inches. | Date of Maximum in inches. | Number of days on which rain fell. |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| January | 1·99 | ·63 8th | 14 |
| February | 4·28 | ·43 1st | 26 |
| March | 2·69 | ·56 25th | 21 |
| April | 2·14 | ·59 29th | 19 |
| May | 1·52 | ·20 19th | 17 |
| June | 1·29 | ·26 29th | 16 |
| July | ·91 | ·11 7th & 27th | 17 |
| August | 1·65 | ·43 11th | 18 |
| September | ·99 | ·29 8th | 13 |
| October | 1·33 | ·36 16th | 8 |
| November | 2·62 | ·37 25th | 26 |
| December | 3·48 | ·54 5th | 22 |
| Total | 24·89 | — | 217 |

The following is a summary of meteorological observations taken at King Edward Cove, South Georgia, during 1912, and kindly supplied by the Argentine Government Station :—

Latitude 54° 18' south. Longitude 36° 27' west.

| Month. | Total rainfall. | Number of days on which rain fell. | Prevailing Wind. | Number of calm days. |
|------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------|
| January | 2·500 | 20 | N. & N.E. | 11 |
| February | 7·913 | 20 | N. | 7 |
| March | 5·537 | 26 | N.W. | 10 |
| April | 4·348 | 21 | N. | 4 |
| May | 6·443 | 23 | N.W. | Nil |
| June | 1·296 | 9 | N.W. | 3 |
| July | 2·741 | 10 | N.E. & N.W. | 2 |
| August | 3·781 | 12 | N.W. | 4 |
| September | 2·614 | 5 | N.N.W. | 4 |
| October | 2·554 | 8 | N.W. | 2 |
| November | 6·161 | 15 | N.W. | 1 |
| December | 5·629 | 20 | N.W. | — |
| Totals | 51·517 | 189 | — | 48 |

VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE, &c.

The revenue of the Post Office was £3,369, or £1,879 more than in 1911. The expenditure, including a subsidy of £2,500 for the conveyance of mails beyond the Colony, was £4,140, as against £3,776 in 1911.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers call at Stanley on their voyage out to Callao, and on their return voyage

a fortnight later, thus making a four-weekly communication by letter with England.

The Falkland Islands are within the Postal Union as to rates of postage.

The value of the money orders issued during the last five years is shown below :—

| Year. | On the United Kingdom. | On other Places. | Total. |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------|--------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 | 8,308 | 264 | 8,572 |
| 1909 | 8,485 | 217 | 8,702 |
| 1910 | 8,850 | 281 | 9,131 |
| 1911 | 8,879 | 650 | 9,529 |
| 1912 | 9,793 | 367 | 10,160 |

The total numbers of postal packets (letters, &c.) dealt with during the last five years were as follows :—

| Year. | Number. |
|-------------|---------|
| 1908 | 109,660 |
| 1909 | 132,223 |
| 1910 | 147,790 |
| 1911 | 153,436 |
| 1912 | 169,278 |

The following statement shows in detail the number of postal packets dealt with in 1912 :—

| Description of Packet. | Delivered from | | | Posted to | | | Grand Total. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|-----------------|---------------|--------|--------------|
| | United Kingdom. | Other Places. | Total. | United Kingdom. | Other Places. | Total. | |
| Letters and post cards. | 43,018 | 16,447 | 59,465 | 23,144 | 9,927 | 33,071 | 92,536 |
| Newspapers, books, &c. | 66,425 | 2,523 | 68,948 | 1,465 | 543 | 2,008 | 70,956 |
| Parcels ... | 5,356 | — | 5,356 | 416 | 14 | 430 | 5,786 |
| Totals 1912 | 114,799 | 18,970 | 133,769 | 25,025 | 10,484 | 35,509 | 169,278 |
| „ 1911 | 99,809 | 10,715 | 110,524 | 28,574 | 14,338 | 42,912 | 153,436 |

The value of goods imported by parcel post during the five years ended 31st December, 1912, was as follows :—

| Year. | Value. |
|-------------|--------|
| | £ |
| 1908 | 6,086 |
| 1909 | 6,294 |
| 1910 | 7,052 |
| 1911 | 7,823 |
| 1912 | 8,172 |

Mails between South Georgia and Europe travel via Buenos Aires. The distance between the latter port and South Georgia is about 1,500 miles, and occupies seven to eight days.

IX.—NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the annual encampment of the volunteer force could not be held.

H.M.S. "Glasgow" made a short stay in Port Stanley from the 19th February to the 7th March. The volunteers were inspected on the 29th February at a field day on Navy Point; the blue jackets and marines were the attacking force, and Captain Marcus R. Hill acted as chief umpire. After the "cease fire" was sounded both forces were formed up in Fairy Cove where they were addressed by the chief umpire, who spoke in very complimentary terms on the manner in which the work had been carried out by both forces.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The chief undertakings of the year were, the erection of the wireless installation; the construction of the new telephone system; the building of the King Edward Memorial Hospital; and the laying of the Town Hall foundations (to receive plinth).

The wireless installation was supplied by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, London, and consists of a 5 K.W. set, with low frequency alternator and rotary spark discharger: the prime mover being a 15 B.H.P. oil engine. The two masts measure 220 feet each. The aerial is of the twin "T" type, having six wires on either side. The station is situated on the top of a ridge at the east end of the Murray Heights, about two miles from Stanley. The installation was commenced in March and finished in August. The winter months interfered with the progress of the work. On the 27th March the Governor laid the west mast foundation plate and the station was formally opened by His Excellency on the night of September 24th. Regular communication, atmospheric conditions permitting, was maintained, and the station proved invaluable on the occasion of the wreck of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's s.s. "Oravia." Commodious quarters were likewise erected for the operators.

The new telephone system, consisting of a 30 line board with metallic returns, was installed in Stanley. New poles, insulators, wire, and several new wall sets were provided. A small exchange with silent cabinet was also erected.

The King Edward Memorial Hospital was commenced in February and the entire structure was completed by the end of October. The hot-water system would have been introduced

but the material was lost in the s.s. "Oravia." The east section of the hospital will form the new Victoria Cottage Home.

The stone foundations for the Town Hall were taken down to sound clay bottom and vary in depth from 18 to 30 inches, with a width of 24 inches. All stone had to be carted to site, and large quantities had to be quarried.

Minor works included the erection of a new playhouse at the Government School, engineer's fitting shop, &c.

J. WATT,

For Colonial Secretary.

CHIEF STOCK INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1912.

Stock Department,
Stanley, 5th April, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1912.

SHEEP.

The year from the stock-owner's point of view has been most satisfactory and prosperous, and the health and condition of stock generally was good. More wool was produced than during 1911, and the price of all exports from the farms continued high. On most stations the lambing was not so good as last year. The lambing percentage for all stations of the Colony was 67 per cent., while in 1911 it was slightly over 72 per cent. In each case the percentage has been made on the dipping tally, 7 per cent. being allowed for loss between lamb marking and that period. The lambs were of a very even type in most localities and it is evident that the quality and stamina are improving each year.

2. Careful attention is being paid to the selection of rams and culling is deeper, with the result that on a great many stations the flocks present a very good appearance; the sheep are young, well framed and healthy, truer to their breed and clip well over eight pounds per fleece. There are some farms, however, content to breed year after year from old sheep carrying neither flesh nor wool, with the result that their increase is low, clip light, and death-rate high.

3. Scrofula is much less in evidence than heretofore; this is due to the fact that all affected sheep are slaughtered, which is undoubtedly the most satisfactory manner of stamping out the disease. There are a few stations on the East Falkland still troubled with lice and some discontent exists among the farmers with regard to their boundary fences, which in many places are certainly not sheep-proof. Farmers to whom this might apply should refer to the Live Stock Ordinance, No. 1 of 1907, section 5, which provides a heavy penalty for persons allowing infected sheep to stray. If some farmers considered to what extent the health of their flocks was improved by keeping them free from external parasites they would be more careful over their dipping, gathering, and fences. Farms troubled with lice would be well advised to dip with one of the many well-known arsenical dips, in preference to the non-poisonous preparations, which, for this parasite, are often not to be depended upon. It is satisfactory to see the trouble which some farmers are taking to rid their young stock of ticks by dipping their lambs twice. This practice is becoming more common yearly and cannot be too strongly recommended.

4. There was an abundance of grass in the early autumn, with more seed than had been seen for years. At this period the stock looked particularly well.

5. The death-rate was slightly less than in the previous year, being 10.42 per cent. as compared with 10.86 per cent. in 1911. It is gratifying to note that at one station, where the mortality from malignant oedema after lamb marking used to be excessive, the death-rate was reduced about 40 per cent. The rate of mortality throughout the Colony varies considerably; on some stations it is as low as 5 per cent., while on others it is three times as high. I am satisfied that by judicious ditching, draining, and shepherding, the rate of mortality, which is at present about one-sixth of the total increase, could be considerably diminished.

6. The demand for sheep of good weight is steadily increasing, both for the canneries in the Colony and for export. I venture to predict that, in a year or two, sheep will be almost double their present value.

7. Owing to numerous outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in Great Britain and Ireland it was found necessary, in order to safeguard the Colony against infection, to prohibit the importation of stock from those countries. The embargo on cattle, sheep, and hay from South American ports is still maintained. During 1912 one farmer imported three rams contrary to the Regulations. A fine was imposed and the stock were slaughtered.

8. As will be seen from the Comparative Table attached, the import of rams decreased slightly in 1912, owing to the prohibition already mentioned, but the number of sheep exported exceeded that of the previous year by 3,000. More stud stock would certainly have been introduced had the Colonial ports been open to shipment from England. Sixteen Romney Marsh rams were saved from the wreck of the "Oravia," but of 11 consigned to this Colony seven were unfortunately drowned. A number of those saved were in a very low state of health when landed.

HORSES.

9. Horses have been very free from illness of a serious nature. The disease associated with a swelling of the head between the eyes, which is caused by a minute organism found in swamps and stagnant ditches, is becoming less in evidence every year. Many of these cases in which the swelling appears low on the forehead recover naturally if the animal is rested and put on good pasture; on the other hand, when the head is affected above the level of the eyes, which is less often the case, death frequently results from inflammation of the brain.

10. There is a good demand for useful horses, especially for animals suitable for cart work. The foaling percentage was 66 per cent., or 10 per cent. higher than in the previous year. The quality of some of the stallions imported during the last few years leaves much to be desired, and the Falklands breed will not thereby be materially benefited. The number of horses in the Colony shows an increase of 111 over that of 1911.

CATTLE.

11. The number of cattle has been reduced by 323. Several samples of milk taken from cows suffering from mastitis were examined microscopically, but in only a small percentage of cases was there any trace of the tubercle bacillus to be found. Arrangements have been made to apply the tuberculin test to 40 or 50 cows on the East Falkland, the result of which will be published hereafter.

CULTIVATION.

12. Last year, probably for the first time, hay grown in the Falklands was sold in Stanley, and there is every prospect that in the near future enough will be ground to supply the needs of the Colony. This is in many ways very desirable. The price to the buyer will probably be less,

while the quality will be equal to that imported, and the risk of introducing disease in hay from infected countries will thereby be considerably reduced. Many farmers are now growing hay on a small scale, but in a few cases the cutting of it has been left too long so that much of the nutriment is lost.

CANNING.

13. This new enterprise has proved to be quite a success. The prices obtained for canned goods were higher than in 1911, and the meat found a ready and satisfactory market in Great Britain. The report from the buyers was very favourable, and it is hoped that this new industry, which should be welcomed by stock owners, will be supported by them and continue to advance in the right direction.

GEESE.

14. The Ordinance providing for the diminution of Geese terminated at the close of the year. During the five years that this Ordinance has been in force approximately 500,000 geese beaks have been paid for at the rate of ten shillings per hundred.

The purchase of the beaks of turkey buzzards, carranchos, and rooks is still being continued.

I have, &c.,

H. W. TOWNSON, M.R.C.V.S., Lond.,

Chief Inspector of Stock.

STOCK AND PRODUCE RETURN.

Comparative Table.

| | 1912. | 1911. |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|
| Rams | 9,130 | 9,284 |
| Wethers | 215,463 | 200,749 |
| Breeding Ewes | 267,065 | 259,440 |
| Other Ewes | 63,254 | 68,005 |
| Lambs, Male | 72,440 | 73,653 |
| Lambs, Female | 84,015 | 85,275 |
| Total number, Lambs | 156,455 | 158,928 |
| Total number, Sheep | 711,367 | 706,170 |
| Boiled down | 18,591 | 42,924 |
| Canned | 27,696 | 22,410 |
| Sold | 13,137 | 8,895 |
| Horses and Mares | 2,996 | 2,846 |
| Brood Mares | 389 | 438 |
| Foals | 257 | 245 |
| Stallions | 23 | 25 |
| Total number, Horses | 3,665 | 3,554 |
| Cattle | 7,529 | 7,859 |

Imports.

| | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|
| Horses | 155 | 213 |
| Rams | 19 | 27 |

Exports.

| | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Sheep | 3,450 | 255 |
| Wool Bales. | 8,517 | 8,169 |
| Skins Bales. | 1,556 | 1,278 |
| Tallow Casks | 861 | 907 |

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

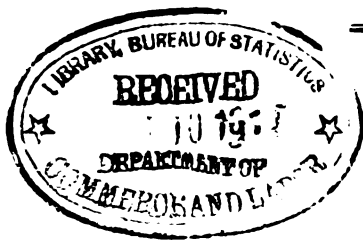
ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 734 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands... | 1910 |
| 735 | Southern Nigeria ... | 1911 |
| 736 | Somaliland ... | 1911-1912 |
| 737 | Imperial Institute ... | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria ... | " |
| 739 | Jamaica ... | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland ... | " |
| 741 | Bahamas ... | " |
| 742 | Grenada ... | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda ... | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius ... | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago ... | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana ... | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent ... | " |
| 748 | Barbados ... | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands ... | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements ... | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate ... | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia ... | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands ... | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) ... | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar ... | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena ... | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei ... | " |
| 758 | Ceylon ... | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone ... | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles ... | " |
| 761 | Somaliland ... | " |
| 762 | Hong Kong... | 1912-1913 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands ... | 1912 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 74 | Ceylon ... | Mineral Surveys, 1906-7 and 1907-8. |
| 75 | West Indies ... | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent ... | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei ... | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria ... | Mineral Surveys, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland ... | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute ... | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies ... | Preservation of Ancient Monuments. |

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL



No. 765.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES
OF THE GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 722.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
September, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| I.—FINANCIAL | 6 |
| II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES | 7 |
| III.—LEGISLATION | 12 |
| IV.—EDUCATION | 13 |
| V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | 14 |
| VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS | 14 |
| VII.—VITAL STATISTICS | 16 |
| VIII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS | 18 |
| IX.—RELIGION | 19 |
| X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS | 20 |

MAP

No. 765.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 722.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Accra,
14th July, 1913.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report on the Northern Territories for the year 1912, which has been prepared by the Chief Commissioner, Captain C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O.

2. The revenue of the Protectorate amounted to £2,994, being a net increase of £568 as compared with that of 1911.

3. The expenditure for 1912 amounted to £78,894, a sum exceeding the expenditure for 1911 by £13,809.

4. It is satisfactory to note that a steady increase is to be observed in the trade carried on between the Northern Territories and the Colony *viâ* Ashanti, and, to a minor extent, between the Protectorate and Togoland. The use of native robes of European manufacture is reported to be rapidly spreading among the inhabitants of the Protectorate, which is satisfactory as indicating that a higher standard of living is becoming more general among a people who, for the first time in their history, are making acquaintance with the blessings of security and peace.

5. The only exports of any considerable value are the cattle, a steady stream of which are driven from the Northern Territories to Kumasi, whither also a certain number of sheep and a few score of horses are annually conveyed for sale. For the rest, the resources of the Northern Territories, so far as is at present known, are purely agricultural; and the possibilities of an export trade in

agricultural produce being developed hang on the two questions of labour and transport. At the present time the young men of the Protectorate can amass far more money by seeking work in the Colony for a few years than by any use to which they could put their energies while continuing to reside and work in their own country during a much more prolonged period.

Many years will elapse, and many changes will have to be wrought in the existing circumstances of the Protectorate, before agricultural enterprises on at all a considerable scale can be here undertaken with any prospect of financial success. The cost of transport of produce to the coast is prohibitive, and would devour the profits which any agricultural venture could reasonably be expected to yield. As an agricultural country, moreover, there are no grounds for believing that the Northern Territories stand possessed of any natural advantages which are not equalled or surpassed by the large undeveloped areas still available in the Colony and in Ashanti. It is therefore to be anticipated that the economic progress of the Northern Territories is certain to be slow, and that for, it is probable, many decades to come, the expenditure will continue to be out of all proportion to the revenue.

6. The success of the administration of the Northern Territories, however, is not, I submit, to be judged by the returns of revenue or expenditure, nor yet by trade statistics. A population which is probably considerably in excess of the 361,806 shown in the census returns for 1911 has been rescued from the tyranny of slave-raiders, from the horrors of frequent inter-tribal warfare, and from the miseries and privations which these things brought in their train. The very meaning of security and peace has only during the past few years dawned upon these people; and already, as a study of Captain Armitage's Report will show, the native population is "finding itself." The people come and go freely without fear of molestation. The chiefs are being taught to realise their powers and their responsibilities, and are ranging themselves, it is satisfactory to note, on the side of law and order. Serious crime is decreasing, and that at a time when our officers are annually getting into closer and closer touch with the natives, and crime is therefore more easily detected, and less easy to conceal.

I submit that a rich and prosperous Colony, such as the Gold Coast, can be content to have a share in the furtherance of work of this character, and has no reason to grudge the expenditure, far in excess of the revenue, which it is now, and for many years to come will continue to be, called upon to provide, in order that this work may be allowed to go forward without check or interruption.

7. Turning now to matters of smaller importance, it is satisfactory to note that the nickel coinage recently introduced has rapidly become popular; and this, I venture to think, may be regarded as a good augury for the success of the new silver coinage throughout the Gold Coast Colony and its dependencies.

8. In spite of a greatly decreased rainfall, the harvest was generally good; and some progress has been made by the British

Cotton Growing Association in spreading among the native population a knowledge of cotton cultivation, and in providing the peasantry with seed.

9. The health of the European officers employed in the Northern Territories was not so good in 1912 as it was in 1911; but where so small a total number is in question, the fluctuations of the health statistics from year to year are certain to be violent, and to such fluctuations no special significance is ordinarily to be attached.

10. As the Chief Commissioner points out, lack of adequate transport facilities is the main difficulty with which the Northern Territories have to contend. It must be remembered, however, that a similar lack is acutely felt, not only in the Northern Territories, but even in the more developed and, comparatively speaking, accessible districts of the Colony itself; and until the Colony and Ashanti have been thoroughly opened up and developed, the Northern Territories must be content to await their turn. For a long time to come, therefore, any idea of the construction of extensive public works designed to render the Northern Territories more accessible must be suffered to stand over; and the Government of the Dependency must be content to confine its energies, in the matter of public works, to the improvement of a few main routes, such as, for instance, the construction of the piece of road through the difficult swamp between Yeji and Makongo, which has recently been approved, and the upkeep of chief's roads throughout the Northern Territories through the agency of the chief's and their people.

11. It is satisfactory to note that the topographical survey of the Northern Territories is making good progress. The Director of Surveys has recently submitted for my inspection a specimen of a portion of the completed map, which is an excellent piece of work.

12. The paragraphs dealing with *Administration* and with *Native Affairs*, and in a lesser degree those which relate to *Judicial Statistics* are, perhaps, the most interesting in the Report. In them is to be found an indication of the nature and results of the fine work which is being done in the Northern Territories by Captain Armitage, Major Irvine, and their colleagues and subordinates,—work the value and effect of which I have attempted to describe in paragraph 5 of this Despatch.

I have, &c.,

HUGH CLIFFORD,

Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES FOR 1912.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The total revenue collected in the Northern Territories during 1912 amounted to £2,994, being an increase of £568 compared with previous year.

The following comparative statement gives the increase or decrease in the year's revenue under all heads compared with 1911:—

| Head. | 1911. | 1912. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Ferry Tolls | 722 | 987 | 265 | — |
| Hunting Licences | 55 | 47 | — | 8 |
| Court Fines and Fees | 438 | 415 | — | 23 |
| Market and Slaughter House Fees. | 457 | 452 | — | 5 |
| Sale of Live Stock | 21 | 50 | 29 | — |
| Sale of Stamps, &c. | 182 | 438 | 256 | — |
| Spirit Licences | 10 | 10 | — | — |
| Beer and Wine Licences | 5 | 5 | — | — |
| Firearms and Ammunition Licences. | 414 | 390 | — | 24 |
| Miscellaneous | 98 | 176 | 78 | — |
| Rents from Government Lands | 24 | 24 | — | — |
| Total | 2,426 | 2,994 | 628 | 60 |

| | |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Increase | £ |
| Deduct Decrease | 628 |
| | 60 |
| Net Increase | 568 |

The following comparative statement gives the expenditure charged against the Northern Territories under various heads in 1912, compared with the previous year, 1911:—

| Head. | 1911. | 1912. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Printing Office | 1,349 | 1,584 | 235 | — |
| Treasury | 504 | 404 | — | 100 |
| Customs | 514 | 386 | — | 128 |
| Customs Preventive Services | 2,473 | 1,592 | — | 881 |
| Post and Telegraphs | 859 | 931 | 72 | — |
| Transport Department | 697 | 691 | — | 6 |
| Medical | 7,355 | 7,903 | 548 | — |
| Sanitation | 1,617 | 886 | — | 731 |
| Veterinary | 276 | 292 | 16 | — |

| Head. | 1911. | 1912. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Education | 270 | 587 | 317 | — |
| Agriculture... .. | 1,242 | 1,604 | 362 | — |
| Forestry | 179 | 266 | 87 | — |
| Gold Coast Regiment, W.A.F.F. ... | 5,396 | 5,768 | 372 | — |
| Northern Territories | 27,252 | 30,400 | 3,148 | — |
| Constabulary, N.T. | 11,096 | 11,283 | 187 | — |
| Ashanti and N.T. Roads Department ... | — | 11,751 | 11,751 | — |
| Public Works Department | 387 | 881 | 494 | — |
| Public Works Annually Recurrent ... | 449 | 458 | 9 | — |
| Public Works Extraordinary | 2,666 | 1,227 | — | 1,439 |
| Post and Telegraphs Extraordinary ... | 504 | — | — | 504 |
| Total | 65,085 | 78,894 | 17,598 | 3,789 |

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| | £ |
| Increase | 17,598 |
| Deduct Decrease | 3,789 |
| Net Increase | 13,809 |

In June last a nickel coinage of three denominations—one penny, one half-penny, and one-tenth of a penny—was introduced into the Protectorate, and has proved to be an unqualified success. It is extremely popular with the natives, and the fears expressed by several officers that its circulation would seriously affect the native cowrie currency, and that the Government might be called upon eventually to compensate the holders of that currency, on account of its having been ousted from the markets by the nickel coinage, have proved to be without foundation; in fact, the nickel coinage has fixed automatically the value of the cowrie, which, prior to the introduction of the former, had a rate of exchange that fluctuated between 200 to 300 cowries for threepence. Cowries are now readily exchanged at the rate of 100 for one penny, and will remain on the market for some years to come as many articles are sold there for five cowries. This currency is also used in payment for “head-money” on marriage.

Natives now go to market with their money strung, necklace fashion, round their necks, and the nickel has completely superseded the unpopular and insanitary bronze coinage. No more of the latter should be issued.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

Although trade statistics are kept at stations situated on the principal trade routes in this Dependency, the figures so obtained cannot pretend to represent accurately the volume of trade in imports or exports. This is to be accounted for by the facts that the registration of live stock and trade goods is voluntary, and that many trade routes—notably that from the north through

Daboya to Kintampo—do not pass through any provincial or district stations. A general increase in imports is reported by the Commissioners.

These consist principally of cotton and woollen goods, silk handkerchiefs and lengths, hardware, haberdashery, beads, brass rods, tobacco, tinned provisions, and kola nuts from Ashanti.

The figures available show a total of 229,750½ loads registered in 1912, as against 165,318½ in 1911, an increase of 64,432 loads; but, as already stated, these figures cannot be relied on, and it is estimated that if the large number of caravans that passed up and down country during the year—travelling in most cases by night—had been registered, the number of loads recorded this year would have been increased by one-third. There was an increase of 26,651 in the number of cattle driven through the Protectorate during the year, but a decrease of 6,908 in the number of sheep. A large number of cattle, said to go into Togoland from the Northern Territories, are driven down the excellent road constructed along the left bank of the Volta River to Senchi, where they re-enter the Colony.

The only other increase that calls for comment, is that of 4,083½ in the number of loads of shea butter.

A large decrease—24,188 loads—is shown under the heading “Donkey Loads, Miscellaneous,” but I believe that donkey transport is, if anything, on the increase, and that the figures available are quite misleading. These are only quoted for comparison with those contained in the Annual Report on Ashanti.

Until the necessary stimulus in the shape of transport facilities is provided, the native of this Dependency cannot be expected to exploit economic resources for which there is no market. He therefore contented himself in the past with providing for his own and his family's immediate needs.

In justice to him, it must be remembered that, before the occupation of his country by the white man, he lived in an atmosphere of insecurity, owing to the bands of slave-raiders, whose periodical incursions left in their wake a devastated country.

It is gratifying to be able to state that since the first Annual Report on the Northern Territories for the year 1901* was written, when it was stated that “a considerable amount of looting took place within a radius of 30 miles of Gambaga, frequent raids being made for the acquisition of women, children, and cattle,” an increasing sense of security has caused the native to emerge gradually from the state of lethargy into which he had fallen, until to-day he fully realizes the blessing of peace, and only needs encouragement to prosecute such industries as this country—which, as far as we know at present, is purely agricultural—affords.

Live stock (cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry) are exported in large numbers, and shea butter, the product of the nut or kernel of *Butyrospermum Parkii*, and “dawa-dawa,” a food prepared from the seed pods of *Parkia filicoidea*, find a ready market in Ashanti and the Colony, and, with a cheap transport service, could be worked up into flourishing and remunerative industries. Fish,

* Colonial Report (Annual) No. 357 [Cd. 788-27].

caught in the Volta River and sun-dried, are also exported, but this industry is in the hands of coast natives, chiefly of the Bator tribe, who come up the river and encamp on its banks during the annual fishing season.

The Commissioner of the Southern Province writes as follows:—

“With regard to imports, it is satisfactory to note that there has been a large increase in the number of loads of European cloth and kola nuts imported from Ashanti. The imports of miscellaneous goods from Togoland also show an increase, but this increase, and the total imports from that country, are insignificant compared with similar imports from Ashanti.

“The turnover in Messrs. Paul Hutter & Company’s store at Tamale, shows a decrease of £69, compared with the previous year. This is accounted for by the reduction in the number of artisans employed by the Public Works Department during the year under review, and to the increasing number of local native traders dealing direct with Coomassie. There is also a decrease reported in sales in the European store at Salaga; this is attributed by the District Commissioner to the very small stock kept in the store.

“Tamale Port continues to increase in importance as a trading centre. Twelve new compounds have been built during the year, and applications for eighteen additional sites have been made, *i.e.*, twelve in the native and six in the Salt Traders’ sections of the town respectively. In addition, four compounds are being built on a site selected for the Hausa Zongö.

“The number of bags of Ada salt landed at Tamale Port, amounted to 15,812, being an increase of 6,520 compared with the previous year.

“The number of petty traders, who import goods from Coomassie, via Kintampo, is increasing; and, from native report, it would appear that the amount of shea butter brought to Tamale Port is also increasing steadily.

“In May, a representative of the Chief Odonkor, of Kpong, having obtained the necessary permission, brought a consignment of 320 kegs of gunpowder and 197 dane guns for sale to Tamale, via the River Volta to Tamale Port. Of this consignment, 99 kegs of gunpowder and 53 dane guns have been sold at Tamale; and 55 kegs of gunpowder and 20 guns have been sent to Wa for sale.

“Two native traders were also given permission to introduce and sell gunpowder and dane guns at Bole.”

The Acting Commissioner of the North-Eastern Province reports an increase in the amount of trade passing through Navarro and Zouaragu, but a decrease in that of Gambaga and Bawku.

The Commissioner, North-Western Province, states:—

“But little trade comes from the north through Lorha, and caravans are not checked there. There is, however, a considerable amount that goes to and from the Lorha and other Lobi markets from the south, which is checked passing through Wa.

“Since the opening of Tumu, caravans that have tickets issued at that station are not included in the returns given as passing through Wa, consequently the Wa return, since July, when Tumu

was opened, cannot be compared with previous years unless the Tumu totals are added. No extra clerical assistance is allowed for this work, and what it entails is shown by the figures.

“In the local markets, an improvement is reported from Lorha, where more cloth, hardware, and other imported goods are being sold than formerly.

“Some new country markets have been opened, principally at Bo and Samoa, both of which villages are on caravan routes to Wa and the Southwards that avoid Tumu.

“Every year it is noticeable that cloths are coming more into use in the country generally, apart from towns where there are stations.

“From all parts of the province, particularly Lobi and Dagarti, there is an increased number of young men going down to Coomassie to work. In many cases, these men go down with a small load of millet or maize for their consumption, and without money or clothes. What money they earn and can save is brought back in the shape of trade goods.

“These men go down as soon as the harvest is ripe, and, for the most part, return in time to plant the next year's crops.”

Agriculture.

In spite of the comparatively small rainfall, the agricultural outlook has been, on the whole, satisfactory, as the following reports by the Commissioners of the three Provinces will show:—

Southern Province.

“In the Tamale district—especially in the villages which supply the Tamale and neighbouring markets with yams, guinea corn, millet, beans, rice, etc.—more land has been put under cultivation than in previous years. In consequence, although the rainfall was below the average, there has been an ample supply of foodstuffs exposed for sale to meet all demands.”

The District Commissioner, Salaga, reports, “that the amount of ground under cultivation, as far as can be ascertained, is slightly larger than last year. Owing to a very small rainfall during the year the crops suffered in consequence, and the yams are not up to their usual size and weight.

“Practically no cotton is grown in the Salaga district; the main foodstuffs grown are:—Yams, guinea corn, maize, millet, cassada, ground-nuts and beans.”

The District Commissioner, Bole, reports that “a small amount of rubber is found in the north-eastern corner of the district.

Farming is on a very small scale, only enough food being cultivated to meet the actual requirements of the people. At times there is difficulty in obtaining sufficient food in Bole. The Chiefs have been repeatedly advised to increase their farms, but little notice is taken of it. The sheabutter tree is widely distributed over the whole district, and a great deal of use is made of it by the natives. Were transport available, there ought to be a considerable trade done in this valuable product.”

North-Eastern Province.

"The harvests this year were good. Slightly more land is under cultivation in Zouaragu to meet the local demands. Round Gambaga the farms are reported to be larger this year.

"Millet, guinea corn, and beans are the staple food of the country.

"Next in importance come the small fra-fra potatoes, then ground-nuts. Then come a small quantity of sweet potatoes.

"Mealies are getting more popular, but are still far behind; and from enquiry at Navarro, I could only hear of three farmers who grew rice.

"No one at Navarro will grow yams, because their fathers did not do so, although at Chichulliga, eight miles south-west of Navarro towards the Kanjarga country, yams are grown with perfect success."

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"The rainy season was not a heavy one and ceased after the first week in October. It was feared at one time that sufficient rain had not fallen to ensure a good harvest, but these fears proved unfounded and throughout the Province a fair average harvest has been reaped.

"It is satisfactory to know that larger areas are being planted in the Lorha District where it is reported that 'corn was brought into the market without any trouble right up to the harvest, while in former years it was difficult to get corn in the market as early as April.'"

Agricultural Station, Tamale.—A Report on the Government Agricultural Station at Tamale has been submitted by the Agriculturalist to the Director of Agriculture.

Cotton seed, cassava, ginger, sweet potatoes, rice, and fibre were distributed from the station to the local chiefs for planting on their farms, and a large number of ornamental and shade trees were despatched to outstations and planted out in Tamale.

A stock farm was started during the year in connection with the Agricultural Station and numbered 23 head of Moshi and Dagomba cattle at the end of the year. Pleuro-pneumonia, probably introduced by some Moshi cattle obtained from French country, accounted for the death of several beasts.

Bullocks have been employed for ploughing and carting on the station.

The British Cotton Growing Association.—As a result of the efforts of the Association's energetic manager, Mr. A. H. Emery, who travelled for 120 days during the year, and everywhere addressed meetings of chiefs, headmen and farmers, when some 2,500 lbs. of cotton seed were distributed among, and planted by, the natives, the Dagombas have taken an increased interest in cotton growing.

The Cotton Growing Association sent a representative to Tamale in 1909, and, on his recommendation decided to establish there. In that year one 240 lb. bale of lint was despatched to England; in 1910 six bales, and in 1911 ten bales were exported. It is

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anticipated that this season's purchases of cotton will be more than double those of the previous year. Two thousand five hundred pounds of cotton seed are being despatched to the north-eastern and north-western provinces for distribution among the natives, and should result in largely increased purchases of cotton by the association.

Industries.—Apart from agriculture, native industries are confined to the production of articles for local use or wear. Serviceable cloths are woven from native cotton yarn, and pottery, baskets, mats, rope, saddlery and leather goods, brass ornaments, and iron hoe- and axe-heads are manufactured.

The dyeing of native cloths and cotton goods and smelting of iron from the ore give employment to natives in various parts of the Protectorate, and salt is produced by evaporation at Daboya.

Gunpowder is manufactured in Grunshi, but does not possess a high point of ignition.

Minerals.—Gold-bearing quartz and alluvial deposits have been found in the neighbourhood of Wa and in the Bole district, and a certain amount of prospecting was done in 1902 and succeeding years, but lack of transport facilities debarred the undertaking of mining operations on a large scale.

Coal is stated to have been found along the right bank of the White Volta river below Daboya.

During the second tour undertaken by the Chief Commissioner during the year he showed everywhere samples of stream tin from Northern Nigeria, and offered a reward of £10 to any native who discovered and brought in to the local Commissioner similar specimens. The samples thus shown aroused the greatest interest, and, it is hoped, may lead to the discovery of tin-bearing areas in the northern parts of the Protectorate.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Two Ordinances were enacted by the Governor during the year under review.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1912 amended the Northern Territories Constabulary Ordinance of 1906 by granting the award by the Secretary of State of silver medals for distinguished conduct in the field to non-commissioned officers and constables of the Northern Territories Constabulary upon special recommendation.

Ordinance No. 2 of 1912 further amended "The Northern Territories Administration Ordinance, 1902" by applying "The Marriage Ordinance, 1884" (No. 14 of 1884); "The Infectious Diseases Ordinance, 1908" (No. 2 of 1908), and "The Distillation of Spirits Prohibition Ordinance, 1912" (No. 12 of 1912), to the Protectorate.

Rules under Section 23 (9) of the Northern Territories Administration Ordinance (No. 1 of 1902) were made by the Chief Commissioner and approved by the Governor, as follows:—

(i.) Rules made on the 16th May, 1912, revoking rules made with respect to the Government ferry at Yeji on the 22nd November, 1910, and substituting a reduced scale of ferry tolls.

(ii.) Rules made on the 16th September, 1912, amending the above-mentioned rules by the insertion of a Rule permitting natives residing in Yeji and Tunga villages to be ferried both ways across the Volta on the same day on payment of a single toll of 3*d*.

Rules under Section 23 (18) of the same Ordinance were also made on the 4th September, 1912, amending those made on the 20th December, 1911, with respect to the introduction of goods and merchandise into the Northern Territories.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The Government Primary School, opened at Tamale in March, 1909, has more than justified its establishment, and the pupils continue to make excellent progress in their respective standards.

There was an average daily attendance of 74 as against 56 in 1911, and the capacity of the school building is severely taxed. Many of the local chiefs have sent boys to the school, while other pupils are the sons of well-to-do natives from the Coast. While I was on tour in the North-Eastern Province, the Fra-Fra Chief of Nangodi gave me an intelligent boy to be educated at the Tamale school. Two boys were sent to the technical school at Accra in November, making a total of five Northern Territories boys who are finishing their education at that institution. It was with great difficulty, and only after their parents' authority was invoked, that the boys were persuaded to undertake the journey to the Coast, and the pupils infinitely preferred the idea of being attached to the agricultural station at Tamale, with a view to being given regular employment under the Government as native travelling instructors in agriculture. Three of the more advanced pupils now attend the agricultural station, and three, the Cotton Growing Association's ginneries, in the mornings, continuing their school studies in the afternoon. It is hoped that the latter will be given permanent employment by the Association.

The Government school at Gambaga was provided with a teacher and opened in April. The average daily attendance has been 14—11 local, and 3 Coast boys.

The Commissioner of the North-Western Province and the District Commissioner, Bole, ask that Government schools may be opened at Wa and Bole respectively, and both predict a large attendance if this is done.

The Roman Catholic Mission (Pères Blancs) established at Navarro gives an elementary education to some thirty boys, who live in the Mission station. Little, if any, progress has been made in this respect since I first inspected the Mission in June, 1911; the most valuable instruction being the teaching of English, which is the only language allowed to be used by the boys during working hours.

A workshop was attached to the school, but, owing to the death in 1910 of the father in whose charge it was, it has been closed,

and, as there is little or no demand for carpentry work in the North-Eastern Province, I do not think that this is to be regretted. The fathers have acquired a plot of land from the Government, which they intend to use for Agricultural purposes, and for the instruction of their pupils in agriculture.

Mohammedans are scattered throughout the Dependency, and, at towns where they congregate, and where there is a Malam in residence, children are taught elementary reading and writing in Arabic, and to repeat by heart passages from the Koran.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

There are Government hospitals at Tamale, Salaga, Bole, Navarro, Bawku, Gambaga, Zouaragu, Wa, Lorha and Tumu, which the natives attended during the year in slightly increasing numbers.

The Agricultural Station opened at Tamale in 1909 is referred to under "Agriculture."

Government schools have been opened at Tamale and Gambaga.

Officers are supplied with boxes of vegetable seeds each quarter for use in the Government gardens established at all stations.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Northern Territories Constabulary.

This fine force maintained its reputation for discipline and general efficiency throughout the year. There was no change in the organisation of the force during the year, except as provided by the Northern Territories Constabulary (Amendment) Ordinance No. 1 of 1912.

Detachments of 25 non-commissioned officers and men, and 15 non-commissioned officers and men, were placed at the reopened district stations of Tumu and Yeji respectively, and, as a consequence of this drain on the strength of the Constabulary, the Zouaragu detachment had to be reduced and ceased to be an independent unit from the 1st October.

Constabulary lines were completed at Bawku and the building of new lines commenced at Tumu and Yeji.

Sergeant-Major Egala Grunshi was presented with a silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field during the military operations in the Tong Hills in March, 1911, by the late Governor when he visited Tamale in May.

Prisons.—The Central Prison at Tamale is in charge of the Provincial Medical Officer, and a native keeper of prison, with the following staff:—

One first and two second class warders, and an average number of fifteen temporary warders.

All long sentence prisoners undergo their terms of imprisonment in this prison, instead of being transferred to one of the central prisons in the Colony.

The total number of prisoners undergoing sentence in Tamale prison during the year was seventy-five, of whom three escaped; one being recaptured. The daily average number of convicts was 45, and their health was reported to be good.

Four executions were carried out in the Tamale prison during the year. Prisoners' rations are supplied by contract, when this is possible, at a cost not exceeding threepence per diem per man.

There are gaols at Salaga, Bole, Wa, Lorha, Navarro, Zouaragu, Bawku, and Gambaga, where prisoners sentenced to less than six months' imprisonment serve their sentences.

Gaols are being built at the district stations newly opened at Tumu and Yeji. The prisoners at Tamale and at all other stations have been employed chiefly in sanitary work, carrying water, extending clearings in the cantonments, and in cleaning and keeping in repair the station roads.

Summary jurisdiction obtains in the Northern Territories. The Chief Commissioner presiding in Court has full powers and jurisdiction in the Protectorate as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony, and, as far as it is practicable and local circumstances permit, the procedure in this Court, civil and criminal, is the same as that in the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast Colony. Provincial Commissioners hear and determine all criminal offences punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or imprisonment for twelve months; District Commissioners, by a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or imprisonment for six months. The civil jurisdiction of Provincial Commissioners and District Commissioners is limited to suits in which the claims do not exceed three hundred pounds and fifty pounds respectively.

Every encouragement has been given to the Chiefs to exercise their authority; to hear and determine cases relating to native property, marriage, and other civil actions, and to uphold native laws and customs, so long as they are not opposed to our ideas of justice and equity. Few appeals from the decisions of the chiefs are made to the Commissioners' Courts, and, as a rule, local authority is exercised with the greatest moderation.

The following comparative table of crime in this Dependency, during the last four years has been compiled for the Blue Book :—

| — | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| The number of offences reported to the police ... | 528 | 403 | 800 | 661 |
| The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrate. | 528 | 403 | 800 | 661 |
| The number of summary convictions :— | | | | |
| 1. For offences against the person ... | 76 | 122 | 94 | 108 |
| 2. For slave dealing ... | — | — | — | — |
| 3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny. | 104 | 87 | 109 | 106 |
| 4. For offences against Health Acts ... | — | — | 183 | 186 |
| 5. For offences against Master and Servant Act, including Acts relating to indentured coolies. | — | — | 7 | 6 |
| 6. For other offences ... | 276 | 196 | 255 | 137 |

| — | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| The number of offences in the Superior Courts :— | | | | |
| 1. For offences against the person | 1 | — | 7 | 1 |
| 2. For slave dealing | — | — | — | — |
| 3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny. | — | 7 | — | — |
| 4. For other offences | 10 | 13 | — | 6 |
| The number of persons acquitted :— | | | | |
| 1. In the Inferior Courts... | 71 | 57 | 141 | 95 |
| 2. In the Superior Courts | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 |

The general decrease in crime shown by these figures is the more gratifying when it is remembered that two new stations have been opened during the year, and that the Administration is getting into closer touch with the natives daily, especially in the case of the wild tribes inhabiting the North-Eastern Province, whose chiefs now assist in arresting and bringing to justice criminals of their tribes, whom, two years ago, they would have aided to escape.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The census, completed in 1911, gave an estimated population of 361,806 to the Northern Territories, with a computed area of 31,100 square miles—an average number of 11·6 persons to the square mile.

The census returns for the Southern and North-Western Provinces were considered to be fairly accurate, but those of the North-Eastern Province fell far short of being correct, and it was estimated that only two-thirds of the inhabitants were enumerated. As only three enumerators were allowed to this Protectorate, practically the whole of the work devolved upon the Commissioners.

Systematic work is being carried on in order to render the next census returns reliable in every respect.

The Acting Provincial Medical Officer, in his Annual Report submitted to the Principal Medical Officer, states that the European population of the Northern Territories, including officials and non-officials, totalled an average of 31·80 per diem—26·80 officials and 5·0 non-officials. Among the officials, 44 were placed on the sick list during the year, one was invalided, and one died. These figures compare unfavourably with those of 1911, which recorded 31 officials placed on the sick list, two invalided, and no death. The health of the non-officials was good.

The number of native officials resident in the Protectorate averaged daily 54·67. Of these, 19 were placed on the sick list during the year, none were invalided, and there were no deaths.

The health of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Gold Coast Regiment and Northern Territories Constabulary was good.

Native Population.

No epidemics of any description occurred during the year; no cases of smallpox or of cerebro-spinal meningitis have been recorded, and only two cases of trypanosomiasis have been under treatment. Cases of leprosy are uncommon in the Southern Province, but it is reported that several such cases have been located at Tumu.

The general health of the natives was good. The sanitary conditions of all stations, as well as those of the villages in their neighbourhood, are considered satisfactory, as are those of the towns and villages along the main routes. The chiefs and people are beginning to realise that the improved sanitary condition of their villages means the improved health of themselves and their children.

Refuse, when not burnt, is being dug into the farms made in the vicinity of villages, and improved crops have rewarded the owners for the extra work involved.

Water Supply.

The water supply at outstations would be good if pumps that work smoothly and well were provided.

Various parts of three deep well pumps, ordered in 1910, have not yet been received at Tamale, and until these arrive, and the pumps have been put together and tested, it is impossible to come to a decision as to the best type of pump to be used in the Northern Territories. Those at present in use are continually getting out of order, and the primitive method of hauling water from the wells by means of a bucket and line causes the water to be fouled, and is, from every point of view, to be deprecated.

The medical officers stationed in the Protectorate are to be congratulated on having brought about the improved sanitary conditions recorded above.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The rainfall during the year showed a considerable and serious decrease compared with that of the two previous years—some 12 inches less than that of 1911, and 14 inches less than that of 1910.

It was, however, less torrential, and more evenly distributed, with the result that the crops were above the average. It is feared, on the other hand, that there may be a scarcity of water in 1913.

The following table shows the monthly rainfall for the past three years:—

| Year. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|-------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. | Ins. |
| 1910 | — | 1·27 | 1·17 | 5·77 | 2·37 | 6·07 | 9·19 | 8·45 | 11·3 | 1·29 | — | ·29 | 46·21 |
| 1911 | — | — | 7·98 | 1·68 | 4·94 | 6·21 | 6·11 | 6·94 | 8·09 | 1·50 | ·97 | — | 44·42 |
| 1912 | ·01 | ·02 | 1·64 | 3·75 | 2·83 | 3·57 | 4·06 | 7·25 | 5·35 | 3·87 | — | ·01 | 32·36 |

VIII.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

There are Post and Telegraph Offices at Tamale, Salaga, and Yeji. The Telegraph Offices at Bole and Wa were closed during the year by the Postmaster-General owing to the shortage of qualified operators. The telegraph line reached Gambaga early in the year, but, for similar reasons, a telegraph office was not opened. Letters are received and despatched from all stations and the Commissioners have stamps for sale. Communication is kept up between Kintampo, Bole, and Wa, and Tamale, and Gambaga, over the line by means of verbally transmitted messages.

The following telegrams were received and despatched at Tamale during the year, as compared with 1911:—

| | | | | | | Received. | | Despatched. | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | | | | | | 1911. | 1912. | 1911. | 1912. |
| Official | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,884 | 2,706 | 2,539 | 2,649 |
| Public | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,243 | 929 | 1,289 | 1,208 |

The sale of stamps at the Tamale Post Office amounted to £186 9s. 6d., an increase of £4 5s. 1d. as compared with that of 1911, and increases of £1 10s. 1d. and £1 5s. 8d. were recorded on the commission on the sale of postal and money orders respectively.

The District Commissioner, Salaga, reports:—

“There has been a steady increase in post and telegraph business at Salaga. Postal orders to the sale of £258 15s. 4d. were issued during the year, as against £121 6s. 8d. last year, also £44 14s. 6d. worth of stamps were sold, as against £32 18s. 11d. last year.

“The total number of private telegrams despatched was 513 as against 531 last year.”

The revenue from the sale of stamps and postal orders at Wa, was £54 2s. 7d.

The same number of regular postmen as in 1911 were employed during the year, and 473 extra mail carriers, as compared with 573 in the previous year, had to be engaged. There is room for improvement in the mail service of the Northern Territories, and an effort is being made to put a stop to the practice indulged in by regular mail carriers of forcing the natives to act as post-to-post carriers.

A new switch-board and four repaired telephone instruments were received at Tamale during the year. The latter were put up in the various offices, but have proved unsatisfactory, and only one is in working order.

IX.—RELIGION.

The Roman Catholic Mission (Pères Blancs) established at Navarro in 1906 continues to make steady progress from the proselytizing point of view, and some 500 adult natives now attend the mission for religious instruction.

The relative numbers of Christians, Mohammedans and pagans in the Northern Territories, as shown in the census returns for 1911, were as follows:—

| Christians. | Mohammedans. | Pagans. |
|-------------|--------------|---------|
| 133 | 42,598 | 319,075 |

but the efforts of the Navarro Fathers have now increased the number of Christians by at least 200, with a corresponding decrease in the number of pagans.

Mohammedanism would appear to make little, if any, progress in this Dependency, and is, in the case of many of those who profess its tenets, of a debased form, and more than tainted with the prevailing paganism. The bulk of the Mohammedan population is to be found in the Southern Province.

Larabanga in the Bole district, is a stronghold of Mohammedans, and it is the proud boast of the Chief and Imam that not a single pagan resides in the town. The latter carefully guards an ancient copy of the Koran, bound in several volumes, which is stated to have been the property of the Mohammedan founder of Larabanga, who came from Mecca, having left his Koran behind. After many days of prayer and fasting, the Koran was miraculously restored to him at Larabanga, and has been revered by succeeding Imams ever since.

The chief centres of Mohammedanism are, in the Southern Province, Tamale and its surrounding villages, Salaga, Bole and Larabanga; in the North-Eastern Province, Gambaga, Wale-Wale, and Bawku; in the North-Western Province, Wa, Gurupisi, Uasa, and Wahabu.

The belief of the heathen portion of the native community is a primordial animism. Each town or village has its own "fetish" which is usually to be found at the entrance to the chief's, or priest's compound, and takes various forms, such as a conical pile of earth, or a three-pronged stick, supporting a pot in which grows a shrub, grass, or an aquatic plant. These represent the "fetish" itself, which is recognised in many forms, as of lightning, a lion, hawk, crocodile, snake, tortoise, or other animal, bird or reptile.

Such "fetishes" guard, and watch over the general welfare of, the villages and its inhabitants and communicate with the latter through their priests. When offended, these "fetishes" are propitiated by the sacrifice of sheep or goats, and of black cats or dogs.

Every family has its own "fetish"; usually a conical heap of clay with a small pot sunk in its apex. It is to be seen outside every compound, and is consulted on all matters relating to the welfare of the family. Sacrifices are made to it by killing fowls over it, and allowing their blood to run into the pot and over its support; the bird's feathers then being stuck on before the blood congeals.

The “lightning fetish” is the most dreaded, and is universally invoked to revenge theft. No native would dream of attempting to arrest a conflagration caused by lightning. The veneration of ancestors also forms part of the native religious belief, and their shades are consulted through the family fetish.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

POLITICAL.

Excellent relations have existed throughout the year between our officials and those of the two Powers whose boundaries are contiguous to this Dependency. M. Rémond, the assistant Colonial Administrator at Leo, met the late Governor at Tumu in April during His Excellency's tour of inspection in the Northern Territories, which will be referred to later, and I returned his visit in December, when I and my party met with a most cordial reception from the same officer.

The Provincial Commissioner, North-Western Province, writes: “The relations between ourselves and our French neighbours remain most cordial, and visits have been interchanged between Leo and Tumu.”

In the North-Eastern Province the Commissioner states that “A French official from Leo visited Navarro, and visits have been exchanged between Bawku and Tenkadogo.”

I accompanied His Excellency when, on his way down the Volta River, he visited Kete Kratchi in Togoland to return the visit of Ober-Leutnant Heilingbruner, the officer in charge of that station.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Northern Territories is divided into three Provinces:—

The Southern Province, with headquarters at Tamale and District Stations at Bole, Salaga and Yeji. It includes the Dagomba and Gonja Tribal lands.

The North-Eastern Province, with headquarters at Navarro, and district stations at Bawku, Gambaga and Zouaragu; including the Mamprussi, Grunshi, Kanjarga, and Fra-Fra or Kussassie Tribes.

The North-Western Province, with headquarters at Wa, and district stations at Lorha and Tumu; including the Wala, Lobi, Dagarti and Issalla Grunshi countries.

Major R. A. Irvine, C.M.G., administered the Protectorate from the beginning of the year until the 15th February, when I landed at Accra and accompanied the late Governor on his tour of inspection of the Northern Territories. His Excellency visited every Provincial and District Station in the Dependency, and returned to Accra by way of the Volta River from Yeji to Akuse. His Excellency everywhere met with a most enthusiastic reception at the hands of the Chiefs and people of the Northern Territories. This is the first visit of a Governor to the Northern

Territories since that undertaken by the late Sir John Rodger at the end of 1905 and beginning of 1906. I returned from Accra to headquarters on the 6th July, and proceeded on tour on the 19th November, and again visited every station in the Dependency except Yeji and Salaga, through which I had passed on my way up to Tamale.

The administrative success of the year has been the rehabilitation of the "Na" of Mamprussi as Paramount Chief of the North-Eastern Province.

The "Na," with a large following, met the Governor at the Sissili River, the Western Boundary of the Province, and accompanied him via Navarro, Zouaragu and Bawku to Gambaga. At Navarro before a large concourse of Chiefs—including those of Kanjarga and Grunshi—His Excellency formally appointed the "Na" Paramount Chief of the North-Eastern Province, the latter having first promised to accept his responsibilities and to travel whenever called upon to do so. The result of this appointment has exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and the natives inhabiting this Province, from being described in the Annual Report for 1907 as obeying "no man really, though they have nominal Chiefs, selected as a rule for their incapacity to make any one obey them," may now be said to be welded together under a powerful Paramount Chief, whose emergence from his former obscurity has had a most beneficial effect on the country.

Throughout the whole of my second tour in this Dependency there were record attendances of natives at every provincial and district station, who listened with apparent interest to all I had to say, and generally gave the impression that they were taking an intelligent interest in the well being of their country. The year under review has been, with the exception of a few minor disturbances caused by friction between local Chiefs, one of profound peace, and this satisfactory state of affairs is due to the tact and energy generally displayed by the Provincial and District Commissioners in the administration of their Provinces and Districts.

During his tour the late Governor went out of his way to ascertain if the Chiefs and people in any way resented being called upon to supply carriers, or labour for the building of rest houses or upkeep of roads, but in this connection not a single complaint was made; in fact the Chiefs stated that they were pleased to supply such labour so long as they and their people were not taxed as are those in the adjoining French and German Colonies. I consider that, to-day, it would be difficult to find a more contented and amenable people than those inhabiting the Northern Territories within the length and breadth of His Majesty's dominions. Two district stations—Tumu and Yedji—were re-opened in July and October respectively, thus adding the final links to a chain of stations completely encircling the Dependency.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Provincial Commissioner, Southern Province, reports as follows:—

“Throughout the year under review, the relations of the Chiefs with the Government and with each other in the Tamale and Salaga Districts have been very satisfactory. With regard to the Bole District the Acting Commissioner reports as follows:—

“During the past year, there has been a great amount of disaffection in the district concerning the stool of Yabum, which is held by the Paramount Chief of the Gonjas.

“The trouble arose over one Mahama, who after being installed as Chief of Yabum in 1910, managed, by means of a trick, to return to Bole as Chief, from where he had originally gone to Yabum, and a man named Lanyon of Suripe was appointed in his stead. This man could in no way lay claim to the stool of Yabum and was, in the eyes of the people, a usurper. Mahama at Bole was a nonentity, the people refusing to obey him. This led to considerable friction and early in 1912 matters reached a climax, the people of Bole threatening to run away into French territory if Mahama did not return to Yabum. Mr. Sherrieff, who was Commissioner at the time, reassured them, however, promising to bring the matter before His Excellency the Governor, who was shortly expected at Bole. This was done, and His Excellency promised the people that the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories would personally visit Bole and settle the dispute once and for all.

“The Chief Commissioner arrived in Bole at the end of November, 1912, and held a palaver with the chiefs, when Mahama was unanimously re-elected chief of Yabum, and Yaya as chief of Bole.

“I proceeded to Yabum on the 5th December and duly installed Mahama, who promised to do his duty in the future. Yaya was installed chief of Bole on the 7th December, which has given universal satisfaction.

“I have great hopes that there will now be an end of all trouble in the district.”

The Acting Provincial Commissioner, North-Eastern Province, writes:—

“The state of the Province is satisfactory. Good progress has been made in the relations of the chiefs with the Government and with their paramount chiefs. A new chief of Sandema has been elected and confirmed by the Chief Commissioner personally. His first essay in paramouncy was his accompanying of the Commissioner along the construction work of the new road from Sandema to Kanjarga, and, by his influence, collecting labour from his sub-chiefs. He professed to like road work. There is a question of the retention of the chief of Kanjarga on the stool to be settled shortly, and some local questions concerning his relations with his people which are all inter-dependent.

“The paramount chief of Mamprussi is coming to settle a question in the Zouaragu district between Kurugu and Winduri. The District Commissioner, Gambaga, reports that the chiefs have the greatest respect for him and dislike very much being reported to him for slackness. The District Commissioner also speaks well of the new Liman of Gambaga.

“ Navarro is beginning to appreciate his position as a paramount chief. It is likely that for a little time a certain amount of strong backing by the Commissioner will be more necessary in his case than in the case of the others.

“ The Chief Commissioner visited the province in December and was received at Navarro by the largest crowd of chiefs and their followers that he had seen there.

“ The relations of the Tong Hill people with the Government are excellent, and I do not think any further stress need be laid on this fact, as they have now come into line with the remainder of the district. The chiefs round Zouaragu, I confess, surprised me mildly, as well as gratified me naturally, last September, by coming in and voluntarily asking if they might clean their roads.

“ On receiving permission, they cleaned them all remarkably well without a constable to supervise.”

The Provincial Commissioner, North-Western Province, reports:—

“ The relations of the chiefs with the Administration and among themselves continue very satisfactory, and willing assistance is given to Commissioners by all chiefs in the Province.

“ The Acting District Commissioner, Tumu, reports that he finds the district so self-contained, and the people so law-abiding and peaceful, that he can find nothing to report on. The native life seems to go on absolutely uneventfully.

“ The District Commissioner, Lorha, reports some trouble was given by the Sabuli (Dagarti) people, twelve of whom were awarded imprisonment. There was also an attempt made by the people of Lorha to attack the Lobis on the French side of the river, over the theft of a cow; this was only frustrated by the prompt action of Mr. Swire.

“ In conclusion, it may be stated that the natives in this Province are peaceful and contented, and their feelings towards the Administration were shown by the hearty welcome accorded to His Excellency the late Governor, and, later in the year, to the Chief Commissioner.”

ROADS.

The Provincial Commissioners report on the roads in their respective Provinces as follows:—

Southern Province.

In Tamale District, the principal roads completed or under construction were:—

Tamale—Kumbungu. The formation of the remaining portion of this road has been completed.

Tamale—Nasia. Portions of this road have been reformed.

Tamale—Daboya. The reformation of eight miles of the portion already constructed, and the formation of the remaining 16½ miles of this road from Monigu to Daboya have been completed.

Tamale—Karaga. A survey of the native road to Karaga, a distance of 58 miles, has been completed.

In Salaga District:—

Salaga-Tamale road, two new temporary bridges near Dogonkade were finished, and a third one almost completed when work was suspended, as it was considered inadvisable to incur further expenditure of money or labour on this work until the line this road will finally take had been decided.

The state of the road between Yeji and Makongo remains in the same deplorable condition, as the scheme for its formation, proposed by the Chief Commissioner had not come into force during the year.

The road between Salaga and Krupe has been cleared and ditched for about two miles.

In the Bole district, the Commissioner reports as follows:—

“The main roads in the district are in good repair. Great difficulty is found in making the roads, owing to the continual outcrops of iron stone, which really require skilled labour to remove by blasting, etc. Labour is also very scarce.

“A new road has been made from the cantonments direct on to the Tamale road.

“The Wa road, which at present runs through cantonments, being a constant source of annoyance to the Europeans, owing to the continual passage of traders with cattle, etc., is to be diverted behind the Medical Officer’s quarters straight to the Caravanserai.”

North-Eastern Province.

The following new roads have been made during the year:—

Navarro District.—

Navarro-Tiana (direct), 12 miles.

Sandema-Wiaga-Bedemma-Kanjarga, 16 miles.

These roads were constructed at the end of the year.

Gambaga District.—

Wulugu to Volta River, 10 miles.

Gambaga to Bongo market, 19 miles.

A good deal of work has been done on the scarp north of Gambaga.*

Bawku District.—

Tanga to Benaba.

Tanga to Kuguri.

All existing roads are in a good state of repair, and the Province is very well supplied with them. Bridges are a source of some trouble in particular neighbourhoods owing to the difficulty of finding suitable timber near at hand. In parts of Kanjarga, for instance, there is no timber at all worth the name.

North-Western Province.

“Difficulty is experienced in obtaining any kind of skilled labour as sufficient money is not allowed to keep labourers in per-

* The Gambaga scarp was a serious obstacle to caravans coming down with live stock from the North and many cattle have perished through falling from the narrow track that wound up it into the valley below. Under the able superintendence of Captain Elkan, Assistant District Commissioner, Gambaga, a broad road has been constructed, and so graded that live stock may be driven along it in perfect safety.

manent employ, consequently when they are obtained and have to be discharged for lack of funds they leave the Province and will not readily return.

"There are about 160 miles of ditched roads in the Province and over 500 miles of well cleared roads. Remuneration to the chiefs for clearing and keeping clear these roads exhausts most of the money available for new road construction.

"Little work was done with bridges, as no expenditure could be incurred after June. The large bridges over the Kamba at Penyati and Lissa have been washed away and it is not proposed to rebuild them, as they are considered unsafe when built of the present only available material."

If permanent bridges were built across the various streams and swamps encountered along the route, the roads are kept in such good repair that it would be possible to drive a motor from Bole through Wa, Lorha, Tumu, Navarro, and Bawku to the foot of the Gambaga scarp, and, if a road similar to that constructed round the Mampon scarp in Ashanti were built, on through Gambaga, Nasia and Tamale to Salaga.

REST HOUSES.

Excellent rest houses have been built in every town of importance in the Protectorate. A number of chiefs have asked permission to build rest houses in their villages, and a friendly rivalry exists between them as to which of them can construct the best one. These rest houses are kept in repair by the villagers and it has not been found necessary to send anyone to supervise the work.

FERRIES.

The ferry across the Volta river at Yeji was taken over by the Government on the 1st January, 1911, and the chief of Yeji, who had previously worked it, was given an annuity by way of compensation. The exorbitant ferry tolls as fixed by the Coast authorities soon drove caravans to cross higher up the river at native-run ferries, and for the first four and a half months in the year under review the takings totalled a sum of £75 2s. 10d. only.

On the 16th May, with the late Governor's approval, I revoked the original rules, and substituted others reducing the tolls to 6d. a head for horses, cattle, donkeys, &c., and to 3d. a head for persons crossing with or without a load, and 3d. for every additional load. The effect was instantaneous, and the sum collected from the 17th May to the end of the year totalled £884 14s. 6d.

A ferry on the Dakar river at Kunkwa is in charge of the Preventive Service.

All other ferries in the Protectorate are worked by the local chiefs. Six steel pontoon boats have been ordered, and, when received, will be placed on the larger rivers on the caravan routes.

TRANSPORT.

All stores for use in the Northern Territories are sent up from Coomassie to Salaga or Kintampo by the Transport Department,

whence they are removed to their destination by locally hired carriers, recruited from the districts to which the stores are allotted. These men are paid 6*d.* per diem when carrying loads and 3*d.* per diem when proceeding to fetch them. The chiefs who supply them receive 1*d.* per head per diem during the period of employment. The system has worked most unsatisfactorily so far as the Transport Department is concerned. The Assistant District Engineer writes in February, 1913, with reference to stores for the Northern Territories received at Coomassie by the Transport Department:—

“Articles not received represent about 90 per cent. of the total articles enumerated on the invoices, and you will note that most of the invoices are eight or nine months old.

“There are numerous parts of deep well pumps and a large number of tins of cement which I cannot trace.

“Out of 1,000 drums of cement forwarded to Coomassie in March, 1912, for this station (Tamale), we have up to the present received only 420, and I believe there are an additional 50 or 60 at Salaga.”

A scheme has been submitted whereby the transport of the Northern Territories' stores may be taken over by this Administration, and worked independently of the Transport Department of the Colony.

In May I accompanied the late Governor by canoe down the Volta river from Yeji to Akuse, as His Excellency wished to see for himself the difficulties to be overcome before a cheap river transport could be established between the Northern Territories and the Coast. The number of rapids encountered, and the tortuous channels down which the canoes were poled through shallow stretches of the river, caused Mr. Thorburn to take a somewhat pessimistic view of the possibilities of opening up the river for transport, but he approved of my suggestion that, as an experiment, a few canoes should be purchased by the Government and manned by Government-employed natives to bring up stores from Akuse to Yeji or Tamale Port. This experiment has not, however, been carried into effect.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following public works were completed or put in hand during the year:—

Southern Province.

At Tamale new offices and stores for the Public Works Department were completed. An underground treasury vault and servants' quarters to the Chief Commissioner's house were commenced, and in addition to some alterations to the Government school house, and a number of minor works in the station, several of the European bungalows were provided with their complements of furniture.

Four new wells were sunk, and, with one exception, supply good water.

The dam built in 1910 by voluntary native labour retained a good supply of water, which proved a boon to owners of cattle and live stock.

At Salaga the District Commissioner's house, which was destroyed by fire early in the year, was rebuilt, as was the Medical Officer's house, which had been severely damaged by a tornado. A new house for the Provincial Commissioner was commenced.

The rest house at Yeji—also destroyed by fire—was built on improved lines and is occupied by the District Commissioner, pending the erection of new station buildings.

A new court house, two clerks' quarters and new outhouses, servants' quarters and stables have been built at Bole.

North-Eastern Province.

At Navarro all Government buildings have been kept in good state of repair, and materials for building new Constabulary stables have been collected.

A well was sunk for the Constabulary. A new hospital ward and dispensary were built, and over 4,000 loads of grass used to re-roof the Officers' quarters at Zouaragu. Two new wells were sunk.

At Gambaga the following buildings were completed or were in course of erection at the end of the year:—

District clerk's quarters, and stables to the District Commissioner's house.

North-Western Province.

At Wa a new house for the Provincial Commissioner was commenced, but work on it was discontinued, owing to lack of funds. All other Government buildings have been kept in good repair.

The District Commissioner's house at Lorha was struck by lightning in August and completely destroyed; a new house is in course of erection.

A new well was sunk and gives an adequate supply.

On the re-opening of Tumu the old Government buildings which still existed were put in a state of repair pending the erection of new station buildings, the sites for which were selected by a Board.

GOLD COAST REGIMENT.

A company of the Gold Coast Regiment is stationed at Zouaragu in the North-Eastern Province.

The general behaviour of non-commissioned officers and men has been exemplary throughout the year, and their relations with the natives are of the most friendly description.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

The following account of the work done during the year under review has been supplied by Captain H. A. L. Hall, Assistant Director of Surveys:—

The survey began late in 1911 was continued in the early part of the year by an advance party consisting of Captain H. A. L. Hall, R.E., Assistant Director of Surveys, Gold Coast Survey; Corporal A. J. Jones, R.E.; and Sapper B. J. Gee, R.E.

At the close of the leave season in October the strength of the party was increased by two officers and five rank and file, by the addition of Captain P. J. Mackesy, R.E., Assistant Director of Surveys, Gold Coast Survey; Lance-Corporal E. G. L. Allen, R.E.; and Sappers W. O'Connell, R.E., and W. L. Sheridan, R.E., of whom the last named most regrettably died on December 5th after little more than a month actually spent in the Northern Territories.

During the year traverses as follows were completed:—

(1) 275 miles of theodolite traverse along the main roads Yeji to Gambaga via Tamale, Tamale to Daboya and to Tamale Port, and from Turu to the 1902 Anglo-German Boundary Commission Pillar at the point where the 9th parallel crosses the Dakar river.

(2) 81 miles of subtense traverse down the White Volta river from Daboya to Tomaklaw.

(3) 187 miles of chain and compass traverse between various points.

Levels, which had reached Yamalaga at the close of 1911, were continued to Gambaga, and also taken from Tamale to Daboya, Prang to Baiara, and Turu to the 1902 Anglo-German Boundary Commission Pillar on the Dakar river making a total done in 1912 of 216 miles and a total since the commencement of the survey of 390 miles.

This, but for the Volta traverse between Tomaklaw and Yeji, and Daboya and Nasia, would have completed the whole of the framework for the Salaga and Tamale sheets. The detail of the country east of the Yeji to Tamale road and south of a line from Tamale to Kpabia was commenced before the end of the year.

An effort was made early in October to fix the longitude of Yeji by telegraph from Coomassie with an intermediate station at Nkoranza, but failed, owing to the inclement state of the weather. A very fair value, which places the country two miles west of where shown on existing maps, was however obtained from the traverse up the Volta river to Yeji executed by the Gold Coast Survey in 1905, and has been accepted provisionally.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

The Customs Preventive Service has seven stations along the eastern frontier of the Northern Territories at which goods are imported and duties collected. They are situated at Kunkwa, Kadenge, Kpabia, Sung, Nyanson, Gambaga, and Bawku.

Towards the end of the year the Kadenge station was removed to Dogonkade, and the establishment of a new station at Krupe was commenced.

There is also a Preventive station near the confluence of the Dakar with the Volta river, at which goods are not imported. An Annual Report on the work of the Preventive Service is submitted by the Supervisor in charge to the Comptroller of Customs. The District Commissioner, Salaga, reports that excellent work has been done by the Preventive Service in that district.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The following report has been received from the Southern Province:—

“ During the year under review no cases have been reported of natives coming into the Province to settle. With regard to emigration, the District Commissioner, Salaga, reports that he has been informed that several people have left Salaga and settled in Attabubu owing to the constant call for carriers.

“ The District Commissioner of Bole reports that there is very little of either immigration or emigration to or from his district; and that the only case of emigration reported is from the south-eastern corner of his district, where certain people under the Chief of Buipe have crossed the river Volta into Ashanti, owing to a dispute.”

A number of natives from the North-Eastern and North-Western Provinces go down to Ashanti and the Colony to find work, but usually return within a couple of years.

Early in the year the Governor-General of French West Africa addressed a letter to the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony in which he complained that the native tribes under the administration of Léo (Moshi district of Upper Senegal, Niger), had set the Government at defiance, and had crossed into British territory in order to evade the payment of taxes. After full enquiry had been made by the administrative officers of this Protectorate, I was able to report that immigration by French natives had not taken place to any appreciable extent, or in any organised form, for some years.

LABOUR.

There is a plentiful supply of unskilled labour in the Protectorate, at rates of pay of from 6*d.* to 10*d.* per diem. All skilled labour is obtained from the Colony or Ashanti, at daily rates of from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* There are no openings for white labour.

GAME SHOT.

A return of game shot by Europeans during the year has been submitted. No information as to the amount of game killed by the natives is available.

Two elephant poachers from French territory were arrested in the Tumu district of the North-Western Province, and the confiscation of their guns should have a deterrent effect on others.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the Northern Territories is unhealthy, and is particularly trying during the months of January, February, March, and April, when the intense heat has a most enervating effect on the health of Europeans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

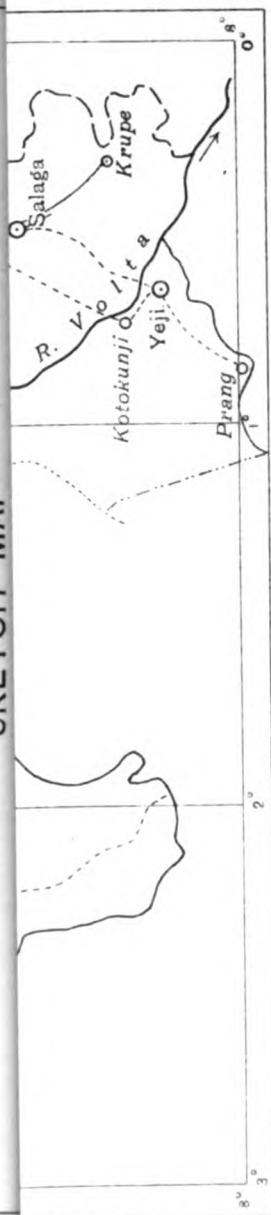
The late Governor invested Major R. A. Irvine, Senior Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Territories, with the insignia of the Companionship of Saint Michael and Saint George during his visit to Tamale.

With the assistance of the Provincial and District Commissioners, the Chief Commissioner is compiling a complete record of tribal marks and marks of adornment in use among the natives of the Northern Territories.

C. H. ARMITAGE,
Chief Commissioner of the
Northern Territories.

Tamale,
14th July, 1913.

SKETCH MAP



Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 731 | Malta | 1911-1912 |
| 732 | Nyasaland | " |
| 733 | British Honduras | 1911 |
| 734 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands... .. | 1910 |
| 735 | Southern Nigeria | 1911 |
| 736 | Somaliland | 1911-1912 |
| 737 | Imperial Institute | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria | " |
| 739 | Jamaica | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland | " |
| 741 | Bahamas | " |
| 742 | Grenada | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements | 1911 |
| 751 | East African Protectorate... .. | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate... .. | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Wei-hai-wei | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles | " |
| 761 | Somaliland | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong... .. | 1912 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands | " |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 74 | Ceylon | Mineral Surveys, 1906-7 and 1907-8. |
| 75 | West Indies | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Wei-hai-wei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies | Preservation of Ancient Monuments. |

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1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 766.

B A H A M A S.

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

(For Report for 1911-12, see No. 741.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty
September, 1913.



Printed by the Stationery Office, L.C.

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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE. |
|--|-------|
| I. FINANCIAL | 4 |
| II. TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES | 6 |
| III. LEGISLATION | 12 |
| IV. EDUCATION | 14 |
| V. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | 16 |
| VI. JUDICIAL STATISTICS | 17 |
| VII. VITAL STATISTICS | 18 |
| VIII. POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH | 19 |
| IX. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS | 21 |

SKETCH MAP.

No. 766.

BAHAMAS.

(For Report for 1911-12, *see* No. 741.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Bahamas,

29th July, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of the Bahamas for the year 1912-13, accompanied by a report by the Acting Colonial Secretary on the contents thereof.

I have, &c.,

G. B. HADDON-SMITH,

Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,
&c. &c., &c.

REPORT BY THE COLONIAL SECRETARY OF THE BAHAMAS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1913.

In submitting this Report, I may explain that, although the figures dealing with finance are for the year ended 31st March, 1913 (the financial year of the Colony), the trade and customs statistics and other information are for the calendar year ended 31st December, 1912.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. The revenue was £97,574, as compared with £85,592 in 1911-12, an increase of £11,982, or more by £13,752 than the average of the previous five years.

2. The following are the comparative details:—

| Heads of Revenue. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1. Customs | 71,563 | 78,428 | 6,865 | — |
| 2. Port Dues, &c. | 546 | 320 | — | 226 |
| 3. Licences and Internal Revenue... | 3,116 | 3,606 | 490 | — |
| 4. Fees and Reimbursements ... | 1,895 | 2,730 | 835 | — |
| 5. Post and Telegraph | 4,923 | 8,703 | 3,780 | — |
| 6. Rents | 230 | 78 | — | 152 |
| 7. Widows' and Orphans' Pensions | 90 | 27 | — | 63 |
| 8. Miscellaneous | 6 | 66 | 60 | — |
| 9. Interest | 41 | 55 | 13 | — |
| 10. Electric Light Fund | 3,180 | 3,560 | 380 | — |
| Totals | 85,592 | 97,574 | 12,423 | 441 |

Nett increase, £11,982.

Note.—The receipts from Crown land are not included in the above.

3. The revised estimate of revenue, including electric light, was £88,890, which has been exceeded by £8,684.

4. The following statement gives the Customs revenue for 10 years:—

Customs Revenue.

| Year. | Amount. £ |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1903-4 | 59,881 |
| 1904-5 | 59,066 |
| 1905-6 | 64,422 |
| 1906-7 | 65,987 |
| 1907-8 | 75,144 |
| 1908-9 | 65,509 |
| 1909-10 | 64,023 |
| 1910-11 | 69,334 |
| 1911-12 | 71,563 |
| 1912-13 | 78,428 |
| Annual average ... | 67,335 |

5. The expenditure was £88,077, as against £82,676 in 1911-12, or an increase of £5,401, and less by £19 than the average of the previous five years. The details are:—

| Service. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1. Charges Public Debt | 6,534 | 6,685 | 151 | — |
| 2. Pensions | 3,928 | 3,823 | — | 105 |
| 3. House of Assembly | 1,773 | 1,424 | — | 349 |
| 4. Legislative Council | 175 | 204 | 29 | — |
| 5. Governor and Staff | 1,245 | 1,217 | — | 28 |
| 6. Colonial Secretary | 985 | 1,006 | 21 | — |
| 7. Receiver General | 2,924 | 2,908 | — | 16 |
| 8. Judicial | 7,852 | 8,126 | 274 | — |
| 9. Registrar General | 363 | 463 | 100 | — |
| 10. Police | 7,319 | 7,399 | 80 | — |
| 11. Fire | 521 | 514 | — | 7 |
| 12. Civil Engineer | 652 | 497 | — | 155 |
| 13. Audit | 480 | 433 | — | 47 |
| 14. Post Office | 11,141 | 10,362 | — | 779 |
| 15. Telegraph and Telephones | 1,016 | 725 | — | 291 |
| 16. Education... .. | 6,400 | 6,385 | — | 15 |
| 17. Public Libraries | 505 | 506 | 1 | — |
| 18. Port and Marine... .. | 1,972 | 2,037 | 65 | — |
| 19. Medical | 8,202 | 9,154 | 952 | — |
| 20. Prisons | 2,160 | 2,088 | — | 72 |
| 21. Public Works | 9,808 | 14,257 | 4,449 | — |
| 22. Miscellaneous | 3,343 | 2,711 | — | 632 |
| 23. Board of Agriculture | 335 | — | — | 335 |
| 24. Marine Products Board... .. | 300 | 300 | — | — |
| 25. Electric Light Construction | 300 | 39 | — | 261 |
| 26. Electric Light Fund | 2,443 | 2,814 | 371 | — |
| Surplus Funds Invested... .. | — | 2,000 | 2,000 | — |
| Total | 82,676 | 88,077 | 8,493 | 3,092 |

Nett decrease, £5,401

6. The revised estimate of expenditure was £88,215, on which £138 has been saved; it will be noted, however, that the expenditure includes investments amounting to £2,000.

7. The following table gives the revenue and expenditure for the past five years:—

| Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Excess of Revenue (+) or Expenditure (-) |
|----------------|----------|--------------|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908-9 | 81,862 | 99,655 | -17,793 |
| 1909-10 | 77,578 | 92,858 | -15,280 |
| 1910-11 | 81,386 | 85,315 | - 929 |
| 1911-12 | 85,592 | 82,676 | + 2,916 |
| 1912-13 | 97,574 | 88,077 | + 9,497 |
| Average | 85,398 | 89,716 | — |

8. In the expenditure is included a sum of over £16,000 for the installation of electric light in the City of Nassau, a sum which might legitimately have been raised by loan; so that the average annual expenditure of the past five years, excluding that item, may be put at £86,516.

Also the expenditure, of course, includes repayment of, and interest on, loans, which should be wholly paid off in 13 years' time.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

9. The following table shows the excess of assets over liabilities for the past five years:—

| | | | | £ |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| On 31st March, 1909 | ... | ... | ... | 16,207 |
| " " " 1910 | ... | ... | ... | 6,597 |
| " " " 1911 | ... | ... | ... | 10,740 |
| " " " 1912 | ... | ... | ... | 15,483 |
| " " " 1913 | ... | ... | ... | 30,048 |

Debt.

10. The Public Debt, bearing interest at 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was originally £113,126, and now stands at £47,223.

The annual charge on account of interest and sinking fund is about £6,580.

The existing debt should be wholly liquidated by the year 1926.

Banks.

11. The Bank of Nassau, with a paid-up capital of £10,000, note circulation of £6,500, and deposits in the Colony amounting to £70,874, was established in 1888, and is now continuing to do business under the Banking Act of 1909. It issues local notes of the values of £1 and four shillings.

The Royal Bank of Canada has also a branch in Nassau, and deposits in the Colony amounting to \$339,439.

Currency.

12. The current coins are British silver and copper, and a very little gold. United States gold and silver certificates are not legal tender, but are accepted, if of \$5 and upwards, at the same rate as United States gold; if below \$5, at the rate of four shillings to the dollar.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

13. The imports during the year ended 31st December, 1912, were valued at £358,111 (including £303 specie), as against £311,095 in 1911.

14. The following table shows whence they came, but inasmuch as certificates of origin are not required in this Colony, these figures are not wholly to be relied upon. There is no direct

communication with the United Kingdom, and consequently many goods really imported from that country are classified as if imported from the United States, where they are transhipped. It is only when merchants specially enter their goods as having been imported from the United Kingdom that they are so classified:—

| Country | Value, 1911. £ | Value, 1912. £ |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| United States of America ... | 203,550 | 247,551 |
| United Kingdom ... | 82,360 | 84,485 |
| Canada ... | 13,109 | 12,714 |
| British West Indies ... | 6,178 | 7,067 |
| Foreign countries other than America ... | 5,898 | 6,294 |
| | <u>£311,095</u> | <u>£358,111</u> |

15. Classified under the headings adopted by the Board of Trade the imports were as follows:—

| Headings. | America. | | England. | | Other Countries. | | Total. | |
|---|----------|---------|----------|--------|------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1911. | 1912. | 1911. | 1912. | 1911. | 1912. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1. Live Animals, Food, Drink and Narcotics. | 114,659 | 138,059 | 38,695 | 36,944 | 19,819 | 22,145 | 173,173 | 197,148 |
| 2. Raw Materials ... | 7,679 | 10,767 | — | — | 243 | 554 | 7,922 | 11,321 |
| 3. Manufactured Materials— | | | | | | | | |
| Textiles ... | 25,256 | 28,582 | 32,551 | 32,542 | 1,338 | 1,811 | 59,145 | 62,935 |
| Metal ... | 19,067 | 28,776 | 3,151 | 5,279 | — | 197 | 22,218 | 34,252 |
| Other ... | 36,300 | 41,867 | 7,963 | 9,417 | 2,005 | 1,368 | 46,268 | 52,152 |
| 4. Coin ... | 589 | — | — | 303 | 1,780 | — | 2,369 | 303 |
| Totals ... | 203,550 | 247,551 | 82,360 | 84,485 | 25,185 | 26,075 | 311,095 | 358,111 |

EXPORTS.

16. The exports were valued at £276,115 (including specie £30), as against £209,251 in 1911. £272,355 represented the produce of the Colony, as against £207,238 in the previous year.

17. The following table gives the quantities and values of the articles of Colonial produce exported:—

| Articles. | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Cotton ... | 13,135 | £ 361 | 13,301 | £ 2,211 |
| Fruit and Vegetables— | | | | |
| Cocoanuts ... No. | Nil | Nil. | 16,347 | 52 |
| Grape Fruit ... | 309,194 | 1,027 | 200,280 | 563 |
| Oranges ... | 15,400 | 20 | 121,180 | 172 |

| Articles. | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|----------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Pineapples, fresh ... Doz. | 3,000 | £ 150 | — | £ — |
| " preserved ... Cases. | 29,532 | 5,970 | 27,536 | 5,175 |
| Tomatoes ... Bshls. | 6,301 | 1,147 | 5,054 | 769 |
| Other ... — | — | 862 | — | 431 |
| Lumber, &c.— | | | | |
| Bark ... lbs. | 211,094 | 2,072 | 53,737 | 557 |
| Hardwood ... Tons. | 333 | 530 | 199 | 210 |
| Lumber ... Feet. | 8,190,873 | 31,496 | 5,850,506 | 21,293 |
| Salt ... Bsh's. | 19,334 | 180 | 6,800 | 70 |
| Shells, conch ... No. | 303,105 | 1,028 | 106,370 | 450 |
| " turtle ... lbs. | 5,251 | 5,377 | 3,167 | 3,151 |
| Sisal ... " | 6,672,780 | 44,855 | 8,067,485 | 66,427 |
| Sponge ... " | 1,509,543 | 111,381 | 2,157,495 | 172,051 |
| Other Articles .. — | — | 782 | — | 2,533 |
| Total Values ... | — | 207,238 | — | 276,115 |

18. Classified under the headings adopted by the Board of Trade the exports were:—

| Heading. | Value. |
|---|---------|
| 1. Live animals, food, drink, and narcotics ... | £ — |
| 2. Raw materials— | £ 7,364 |
| Textile ... | 239,256 |
| Other ... | 25,502 |
| 3. Manufactured material— | 264,758 |
| Textile ... | 11 |
| Metal ... | 347 |
| Other ... | 3,605 |
| 4. Specie ... | 3,963 |
| | 30 |
| Total ... | 276,115 |

19. Colonial produce was exported to the following countries:—

| Country. | 1911. | 1912. |
|--|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ |
| United States of America ... | 98,975 | 135,669 |
| United Kingdom ... | 29,349 | 55,320 |
| Canada ... | 2,994 | 1,337 |
| British West Indies ... | — | 70 |
| Foreign countries other than America ... | 75,920 | 83,719 |
| Total ... | 207,238 | 276,115 |

20. A comparative return of the imports and exports for the past five years is subjoined, excluding specie:—

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Totals. |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 | 367,126 | 177,182 | 544,308 |
| 1909 | 342,758 | 168,692 | 511,450 |
| 1910 | 329,014 | 190,682 | 519,696 |
| 1911 | 308,726 | 209,251 | 517,977 |
| 1912 | 358,111 | 276,115 | 634,226 |
| Total | 1,705,735 | 1,021,922 | 2,727,657 |
| Average of 5 years ... | 341,147 | 204,384 | 545,531 |

MANUFACTORIES.

21. *Pineapple canning factories.*—The export of tinned pineapples was, during the last five years:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| | £ |
| In 1908, 59,839 cases valued at | 10,997 |
| „ 1909, 46,639 „ „ „ | 8,999 |
| „ 1910, 43,041 „ „ „ | 9,219 |
| „ 1911, 29,532 „ „ „ | 5,970 |
| „ 1912, 27,536 „ „ „ | 5,175 |

There is one factory at Nassau operated by an American company and one at Governor's Harbour, Eleuthera.

Prices paid by the factories are low, and deterioration of stock, want of expert knowledge as to suitable fertilisers and consequent small crop of fruit account for the falling off in this industry.

22. *Sisal factories.*—There are six sisal factories in New Providence; the J. S. Johnson Company have three factories and cultivate some 1,200 acres, with an output in 1912 of 327,195 lbs.

The Bahamas Fibre and Produce Company have three factories, and cultivate some 1,400 acres, with an output in 1912 of 100,000 lbs.

The Sisal Fibre Company Estate at Little Abaco resumed operations in 1912, and the output was 79,664 lbs.

At Whale Cay, Berry Islands, there is one factory; 250 acres are planted, with an output in 1912 of 20,000 lbs.

23. *Lumber mills.*—At the Bahamas Timber Company's works at Abaco (an American concern), 9,538,870 feet were milled, of which 5,850,506 went to Cuba. 1,260 tons of ice were also manufactured.

AGRICULTURE, FRUIT CULTURE, &c.

24. *Sisal*—

| | |
|--|--------|
| | £ |
| Exports in 1911, 6,672,780 lbs., value | 44,855 |
| „ „ 1912, 8,067,485 „ „ | 66,427 |

—entirely to the United States.

In last year's report attention was drawn to the necessity for Government inspection of sisal, and it is gratifying to learn that the Bahamas Chamber of Commerce has the question under its consideration. It is hoped that the result will be the adoption of some measures to meet a situation which is having a bad effect on the reputation of Bahamas hemp in the foreign market.

The price for sisal has been better than usual during the greater part of the year; consequently the price locally has risen in proportion for hand-cleaned stuff, an opportunity which the people have generally availed themselves of.

25.—*Pineapples*.—This cultivation is in a most unsatisfactory condition. As shown in paragraph 21, the export of the canned variety continues to decrease. The export of the fresh fruit has entirely ceased.

The importation of new stock, a chemical analysis of the soil, and expert advice as to fertilisers are urgently needed, and it is to be hoped the Legislature now in session will take this matter seriously in hand.

26. *Grape fruit*.—200,280 fruit were exported, valued at £563, as against 309,194, valued at £1,027, in 1911, which is considerably below the average of the past five years.

27. *Oranges*.—The export was 121,180, valued at £172, as against 15,400, valued at £20, in 1911, indicating an increase. In 1907 the export was over a million and a half fruit, valued at £3,000.

It is to be hoped that in the near future this Colony may have improved communications with Canada, and that with the opening of a market there these important cultivations may be revived; another factor would be a reduction in the tariff duties of the United States, which is the nearest market for our fruit.

FISHERIES.

28. I append extracts from the Report of the Chairman of the Marine Products Board:—

"The sales of sponge on the Exchange at Nassau for the year aggregate £95,739 3s. 3d., the largest sale since 1907, the returns for that year being £97,020 0s. 1d.

"The chief causes of this satisfactory condition are to be found in the better quality of the sponge brought to the Exchange and the active demand for all grades of goods in foreign markets.

Acklin's Bight.

"Reports from this Reserve were so favourable that the Board did not think it expedient to continue the closure.

"In December the caretaker wrote, 'With reference to my opinion for raising the closure on date as suggested and notified to be on January 1st, 1913, I would advise the closure to be raised.' The reasons advanced were convincing, and the Board will watch the output and endeavour to give an account of the sales to the Honourable House in their next report.

"The Bight was closed on February, 1909.

Norther Bight, Andros.

"This district was closed on the 1st day of December, 1911, for two years and does not seem to improve as rapidly as it did when first closed a few years ago. It is probable that the closure will have to be

continued for some time after the period set by the Board at first. Two watchmen are employed to guard the Reserve against poachers.

Governor's Harbour.

"The Board regrets that it is unable to furnish information concerning the experimental reserve in those waters. Mr. Commissioner Farrington complained that the continued bad weather prevented him from making a survey, and Mr. Commissioner Wright, who succeeded him, promises the Board a report, but so far none has reached it.

"The Secretary, however, says that he has been informed that the material placed in the Reserve has sponge growing on it, but in the absence of any direct information the Board does not feel justified in authorising any further expenditure in that direction.

Bight of Abaco.

"The rule restricting the size of Abaco wool and velvet sponge to be gathered is still in force, the Board thinking it wise to maintain a rule that has been attended with such favourable results.

Turtle Fishery.

"The turtle fishery in the Bahamas has long been an object of concern. Year by year the catch is diminishing, and unless some remedy is found turtle-shell may soon cease to be classed among our exports.

"The Board has raised the limit of sizes to be captured from 15 to 17 inches in Hawk's Bill turtle and from 13 to 15 in green turtle, but this rule cannot have the effect of increasing the quantity of turtle, though it may allow the smaller turtle to grow to more marketable sizes. The remedy is a complete closure of the fishery, but with no means of protecting the fishery the Board hesitates to recommend such a sweeping measure, a measure that will have the effect of destroying the trade without benefiting the Colony."

Land Grants.

29. 228 acres of Crown land were granted during 1912, leaving an approximate total of 365,431 acres granted and 2,434,730 ungranted.

Squatting is still common, and many holdings remain unsurveyed for want of staff.

30.

Shipping.

| Nationality. | Sailing Vessels. | | | | Steam Vessels. | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | Entered. | | Cleared. | | Entered. | | Cleared. | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| British | 147 | 15,121 | 145 | 15,013 | 61 | 48,703 | 61 | 48,721 |
| American | 8 | 2,189 | 11 | 3,046 | 94 | 221,220 | 93 | 218,321 |
| Haytian | 12 | 181 | 11 | 171 | — | — | — | — |
| Russian | 1 | 349 | 1 | 349 | — | — | — | — |
| Cuban | 1 | 30 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 1,151 | 1 | 1,151 |
| German | — | — | — | — | 119 | 331,085 | 120 | 332,259 |
| Norwegian | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3,500 | 5 | 5,254 |
| Totals | 169 | 17,870 | 169 | 18,609 | 279 | 605,659 | 280 | 605,706 |
| Totals, 1911 ... | 205 | 24,265 | 193 | 23,634 | 374 | 852,095 | 373 | 840,053 |

31. The number of sailing vessels built in the Colony during the past five years was:—

| Year. | Number. | Tonnage. |
|-------------|---------|----------|
| 1908 | 8 | 491* |
| 1909 | 9 | 133 |
| 1910 | 9 | 336 |
| 1911 | 10 | 179 |
| 1912 | 2 | 22 |

III.—LEGISLATION.

33. In Chapter III. of the Report for 1911 the result of the legislation in the session of 1912 was reviewed, and it is now re-introduced.

34. The Legislature was prorogued on the 22nd May, and the most important of the Bills passed were:—

2 & 3 Geo. V.

Chapter 5.—To relieve the Imperial Public Trustee from the giving of bonds in Probate matters.

Chapter 8.—For the better Regulation and Control of Cinematograph and similar Exhibitions.

Chapter 10.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to promissory and other oaths, and to prescribe the mode in which such oaths may be administered.

Chapter 12.—To amend the Supreme Court Act, 1896, in reference to appeals to His Majesty in Council where the amount sought to be recovered on the value of the property in dispute is of the amount of £300 or upwards.

Chapter 15.—To amend the law for the encouragement of manufactories. This empowers the Governor in Council to allow any foreign, agricultural, or marine product to be manufactured and packed in a factory registered for the manufacture for sale or export of any agricultural product of the Colony. It was designed to permit of a local factory importing pineapples from Cuba for canning and export on account of the alleged scarcity of the local crop.

35. The Births and Deaths Registration Bill again failed to become law, but will be re-introduced next session.

36. The Lepers Bill was amended to a considerable extent by the House, and was returned to that Chamber by the Legislative Council with further amendments—apparently not acceptable to the House—which did not proceed with the measure. A Bill dealing with this important subject will again be brought before the Legislature.

37. A Bill improving the mode of assessment and collection of the House Property Tax, having also the object of providing a Water Fund as well as the existing Lighting Fund, was thrown out. This Bill was introduced by a private member, and was in a form which the Government would have been prepared to accept.

* One of these was a schooner of 320 tons.

38. Unfortunately, also, a Bill to amend the Jury Act did not find favour.

39. The Bill, which was not proceeded with at the session of 1911, for abolishing one of the two stipendiary and circuit magistrates, and consequently rearranging certain offices, came up again for consideration, but was not passed into law, pending, it is understood, the preparation of a scheme for bringing the Registries of the Supreme Court and of the Record Office under one roof, which involves certain other questions affecting office accommodation, and necessitates expenditure thereon.

40. A very useful Bill to permit of Commissioners remaining for five years instead of three in any one district was thrown out. In the opinion of the Government three years is not a sufficiently long time to enable a Commissioner to get a grasp of his district, and the expenditure involved in these frequent transfers is wasteful.

41. The desirability of initiating legislation on modern lines with regard to wrecks was again pressed upon the House, which, however, declined to pass a favourable resolution.

42. The House passed a resolution recommending that tenders be invited for blowing up the bar and deepening the harbour at Nassau, &c., and agreeing to the raising of a loan of £100,000 should a suitable tender be received. (*See paragraphs 95 to 99.*)

43. The House have also appropriated out of the Cable Repair Fund a sum of £2,000 to enable, if possible, a wireless station to be established at Nassau capable of operation within a radius of 400 miles. (*See paragraphs 83 to 84.*)

44. Extracts from the Report of the Honorary Secretary of the Bar Association on the most important of the measures are appended:—

2 & 3 Geo. V.

Chapter 5.—*Probate Bonds.*

The Probate Amendment Act, 1912, relieves the Imperial Public Trustee from the giving of bonds in Probate matters, but he is subject to the same liabilities and duties and must pay all fees of Court and stamp duties as if he had given the Bond.

Chapter 8.—*Cinematograph Exhibition.*

By the Cinematograph Act, 1912, no exhibition of pictures can be given without a licence. The power to issue licences is given to the Commandant of Police, who may, by himself or his deputy, visit any premises in which an exhibition is about to be given in order to see if the law is being complied with. No obscene pictures, &c., are to be exhibited, and the Governor in Council is empowered to make rules. The Act does not apply to private exhibitions, and there is a penalty clause.

Chapter 10.—*The Oaths Act.*

The Oaths Act, 1912, consolidates and amends previous Acts and provides additional forms of oaths. •

Chapter 12.—*Supreme Court.*

The Supreme Court Amendment Act, 1912, provides that an appeal shall lie to the King in Council in a civil action subject to such restrictions, &c., as may be prescribed by His Majesty in Council, but the value of the property in dispute, &c., must be of the value of £300. (The previous amount was £500.) Where the amount is less than £300 the leave of the Court must be obtained.

In last year's report attention was drawn to the necessity for Government inspection of sisal, and it is gratifying to learn that the Bahamas Chamber of Commerce has the question under its consideration. It is hoped that the result will be the adoption of some measures to meet a situation which is having a bad effect on the reputation of Bahamas hemp in the foreign market.

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"The chief causes of this satisfactory condition are to be found in the better quality of the sponge brought to the Exchange and the active demand for all grades of goods in foreign markets.

Acklin's Bight.

"Reports from this Reserve were so favourable that the Board did not think it expedient to continue the closure.

"In December the caretaker wrote, 'With reference to my opinion for raising the closure on date as suggested and notified to be on January 1st, 1913, I would advise the closure to be raised.' The reasons advanced were convincing, and the Board will watch the output and endeavour to give an account of the sales to the Honourable House in their next report.

"The Bight was closed on February, 1909.

Norther Bight, Andros.

"This district was closed on the 1st day of December, 1911, for two years and does not seem to improve as rapidly as it did when first closed a few years ago. It is probable that the closure will have to be

continued for some time after the period set by the Board at first. Two watchmen are employed to guard the Reserve against poachers.

Governor's Harbour.

"The Board regrets that it is unable to furnish information concerning the experimental reserve in those waters. Mr. Commissioner Farrington complained that the continued bad weather prevented him from making a survey, and Mr. Commissioner Wright, who succeeded him, promises the Board a report, but so far none has reached it.

"The Secretary, however, says that he has been informed that the material placed in the Reserve has sponge growing on it, but in the absence of any direct information the Board does not feel justified in authorising any further expenditure in that direction.

Bight of Abaco.

"The rule restricting the size of Abaco wool and velvet sponge to be gathered is still in force, the Board thinking it wise to maintain a rule that has been attended with such favourable results.

Turtle Fishery.

"The turtle fishery in the Bahamas has long been an object of concern. Year by year the catch is diminishing, and unless some remedy is found turtle-shell may soon cease to be classed among our exports.

"The Board has raised the limit of sizes to be captured from 15 to 17 inches in Hawk's Bill turtle and from 13 to 15 in green turtle, but this rule cannot have the effect of increasing the quantity of turtle, though it may allow the smaller turtle to grow to more marketable sizes. The remedy is a complete closure of the fishery, but with no means of protecting the fishery the Board hesitates to recommend such a sweeping measure, a measure that will have the effect of destroying the trade without benefiting the Colony."

Land Grants.

29. 228 acres of Crown land were granted during 1912, leaving an approximate total of 365,431 acres granted and 2,434,730 ungranted.

Squatting is still common, and many holdings remain unsurveyed for want of staff.

30.

Shipping.

| Nationality. | Sailing Vessels. | | | | Steam Vessels. | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| | Entered. | | Cleared. | | Entered. | | Cleared. | |
| | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| British | 147 | 15,121 | 145 | 15,013 | 61 | 18,703 | 61 | 48,721 |
| American | 8 | 2,189 | 11 | 3,046 | 94 | 221,220 | 93 | 218,321 |
| Haytian | 12 | 181 | 11 | 171 | — | — | — | — |
| Russian | 1 | 349 | 1 | 349 | — | — | — | — |
| Cuban | 1 | 30 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 1,151 | 1 | 1,151 |
| German | — | — | — | — | 119 | 331,085 | 120 | 332,259 |
| Norwegian | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3,500 | 5 | 5,254 |
| Totals | 169 | 17,870 | 169 | 18,609 | 279 | 605,659 | 280 | 605,706 |
| Totals, 1911 ... | 205 | 24,265 | 193 | 23,634 | 374 | 852,095 | 373 | 840,053 |

31. The number of sailing vessels built in the Colony during the past five years was:—

| Year. | Number. | Tonnage. |
|------------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1908 | 8 | 491* |
| 1909 | 9 | 133 |
| 1910 | 9 | 336 |
| 1911 | 10 | 179 |
| 1912 | 2 | 22 |

III.—LEGISLATION.

33. In Chapter III. of the Report for 1911 the result of the legislation in the session of 1912 was reviewed, and it is now re-introduced.

34. The Legislature was prorogued on the 22nd May, and the most important of the Bills passed were:—

2 & 3 Geo. V.

Chapter 5.—To relieve the Imperial Public Trustee from the giving of bonds in Probate matters.

Chapter 8.—For the better Regulation and Control of Cinematograph and similar Exhibitions.

Chapter 10.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to promissory and other oaths, and to prescribe the mode in which such oaths may be administered.

Chapter 12.—To amend the Supreme Court Act, 1896, in reference to appeals to His Majesty in Council where the amount sought to be recovered on the value of the property in dispute is of the amount of £300 or upwards.

Chapter 15.—To amend the law for the encouragement of manufactories. This empowers the Governor in Council to allow any foreign, agricultural, or marine product to be manufactured and packed in a factory registered for the manufacture for sale or export of any agricultural product of the Colony. It was designed to permit of a local factory importing pineapples from Cuba for canning and export on account of the alleged scarcity of the local crop.

35. The Births and Deaths Registration Bill again failed to become law, but will be re-introduced next session.

36. The Lepers Bill was amended to a considerable extent by the House, and was returned to that Chamber by the Legislative Council with further amendments—apparently not acceptable to the House—which did not proceed with the measure. A Bill dealing with this important subject will again be brought before the Legislature.

37. A Bill improving the mode of assessment and collection of the House Property Tax, having also the object of providing a Water Fund as well as the existing Lighting Fund, was thrown out. This Bill was introduced by a private member, and was in a form which the Government would have been prepared to accept.

* One of these was a schooner of 320 tons.

38. Unfortunately, also, a Bill to amend the Jury Act did not find favour.

39. The Bill, which was not proceeded with at the session of 1911, for abolishing one of the two stipendiary and circuit magistrates, and consequently rearranging certain offices, came up again for consideration, but was not passed into law, pending, it is understood, the preparation of a scheme for bringing the Registries of the Supreme Court and of the Record Office under one roof, which involves certain other questions affecting office accommodation, and necessitates expenditure thereon.

40. A very useful Bill to permit of Commissioners remaining for five years instead of three in any one district was thrown out. In the opinion of the Government three years is not a sufficiently long time to enable a Commissioner to get a grasp of his district, and the expenditure involved in these frequent transfers is wasteful.

41. The desirability of initiating legislation on modern lines with regard to wrecks was again pressed upon the House, which, however, declined to pass a favourable resolution.

42. The House passed a resolution recommending that tenders be invited for blowing up the bar and deepening the harbour at Nassau, &c., and agreeing to the raising of a loan of £100,000 should a suitable tender be received. (See paragraphs 95 to 99.)

43. The House have also appropriated out of the Cable Repair Fund a sum of £2,000 to enable, if possible, a wireless station to be established at Nassau capable of operation within a radius of 400 miles. (See paragraphs 83 to 84.)

44. Extracts from the Report of the Honorary Secretary of the Bar Association on the most important of the measures are appended:—

2 & 3 Geo. V.

Chapter 5.—*Probate Bonds.*

The Probate Amendment Act, 1912, relieves the Imperial Public Trustee from the giving of bonds in Probate matters, but he is subject to the same liabilities and duties and must pay all fees of Court and stamp duties as if he had given the Bond.

Chapter 8.—*Cinematograph Exhibition.*

By the Cinematograph Act, 1912, no exhibition of pictures can be given without a licence. The power to issue licences is given to the Commandant of Police, who may, by himself or his deputy, visit any premises in which an exhibition is about to be given in order to see if the law is being complied with. No obscene pictures, &c., are to be exhibited, and the Governor in Council is empowered to make rules. The Act does not apply to private exhibitions, and there is a penalty clause.

Chapter 10.—*The Oaths Act.*

The Oaths Act, 1912, consolidates and amends previous Acts and provides additional forms of oaths. •

Chapter 12.—*Supreme Court.*

The Supreme Court Amendment Act, 1912, provides that an appeal shall lie to the King in Council in a civil action subject to such restrictions, &c., as may be prescribed by His Majesty in Council, but the value of the property in dispute, &c., must be of the value of £300. (The previous amount was £500.) Where the amount is less than £300 the leave of the Court must be obtained.

Chapter 15.—*Manufactories.*

The Manufactories Encouragement Amendment Act, 1912, empowers the Governor in Council to permit any agricultural or marine product to be manufactured in an "agricultural factory" whether the same is an agricultural product of the Colony or not.

45. The Legislature was convened in the autumn and is still sitting.

46. Among the measures to be submitted to it are Bills dealing with the following important subjects:—Pilotage, the Public Health (including provision for controlling lepers), Liquor Licensing, Registration of Births and Deaths, Acquisition of Lands, Hotel and Manufactories Encouragement, and the Sale of Opium.

IV.—EDUCATION.

47. The following table gives statistics of the primary schools. They do not include private and denominational schools:—

| Year. | Board Schools. | | | | Grant-in-Aid Schools. | | | | Totals. | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------------------|
| | Number. | Pupils. | Average Roll. | Average Attendance. | Number. | Pupils. | Average Roll. | Average Attendance. | Number. | Pupils. | Average Roll. | Average Attendance. |
| 1909... | 45 | 7,091 | 6,067 | 4,786 | 16 | 1,330 | 1,285 | 834 | 61 | 8,421 | 7,352 | 5,620 |
| 1910... | 46 | 7,566 | 6,407 | 5,113 | 18 | 1,550 | 1,420 | 906 | 64 | 9,116 | 7,827 | 6,019 |
| 1911... | 48 | 7,773 | 6,584 | 5,351 | 19 | 1,674 | 1,492 | 996 | 67 | 9,447 | 8,076 | 6,347 |
| 1912... | 48 | 7,718 | 6,455 | 5,203 | 16 | 1,409 | 1,290 | 870 | 64 | 9,127 | 7,745 | 6,073 |

48. The teaching staff employed by the Board of Education was as follows:—

| — | | | | | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Principal teachers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 50 | 48 |
| Assistant teachers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | 11 |
| Pupil teachers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Monitors | ... | ... | ... | ... | 153 | 159 | 166 |
| Sewing teachers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| Industrial teacher | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Students in training | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Employed in aided schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 23 | 16 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 259 | 268 | 264 |

49. The total numbers receiving primary education are given in the following table:—

| | 1909. | | | 1910. | | | 1911. | | | 1912. | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| Board schools ... | 3,161 | 2,906 | 4,786 | 3,400 | 3,007 | 6,407 | 3,417 | 3,167 | 6,584 | 3,437 | 3,018 | 6,455 |
| Aided private schools. | 677 | 610 | 1,285 | 736 | 684 | 1,420 | 779 | 713 | 1,492 | 650 | 640 | 1,290 |
| Church of England. | 786 | 901 | 1,657 | 853 | 995 | 1,848 | 750 | 875 | 1,625 | 677 | 855 | 1,532 |
| Roman Catholic | 240 | 326 | 566 | 203 | 299 | 502 | 220 | 311 | 531 | 225 | 334 | 559 |
| Private schools | 148 | 199 | 347 | 110 | 180 | 290 | 87 | 135 | 222 | 133 | 137 | 270 |
| Wesleyan schools | 41 | 43 | 84 | 16 | 37 | 53 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 5,143 | 5,062 | 10,205 | 5,318 | 5,202 | 10,520 | 5,253 | 5,201 | 10,454 | 5,217 | 5,086 | 10,303 |

50. In addition to the schools under the control of the Board, there were 33 maintained by the Church of England, six of which were in New Providence. Average roll 1,532, and average attendance 960.

51. There were also five Roman Catholic schools, total roll 559, and 14 private schools, roll 270.

52. By an Act passed in 1908, the annual vote to the Board of Education was raised to £6,000, and the school age from 13 to 14 years.

53. There is still, unfortunately, no State provision for secondary education.

54. Private organisations connected with religious bodies provided higher instructions as follows:—

| Name of School. | Number of Boys. | Number of Girls. | Total. |
|--|-----------------|------------------|------------|
| Queen's College and Preparatory School ... | 60 | 53 | 113 |
| Nassau Grammar School ... | 14 | — | 14 |
| St. Francis Xavier's Academy ... | 9 | 36 | 45 |
| Governor's Harbour (Eleuthera) ... | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Wilson City (Abaco)... | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Total ... | 95 | 102 | 197 |

55. It is matter for serious consideration whether the primary education given in the Board Schools should not be restricted to the three R's., and more attention paid to industrial, agricultural, and technical instruction; but it is difficult to see how much can be done in this direction in view of the limited grant, the large number of teachers—mostly poorly paid—to be provided, and the widely-scattered nature of the Colony.

Chapter 15.—*Manufactories.*

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|---------|----------------|---------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------------------|
| | Number. | Pupils. | Average Roll. | Average Attendance. | Number. | Pupils. | Average Roll. | Average Attendance. | Number. | Pupils. | Average Roll. | Average Attendance. |
| 1909... | 45 | 7,091 | 6,067 | 4,786 | 16 | 1,330 | 1,285 | 834 | 61 | 8,421 | 7,352 | 5,620 |
| 1910... | 46 | 7,566 | 6,407 | 5,113 | 18 | 1,550 | 1,420 | 906 | 64 | 9,116 | 7,827 | 6,019 |
| 1911... | 48 | 7,773 | 6,584 | 5,351 | 19 | 1,674 | 1,492 | 996 | 67 | 9,447 | 8,076 | 6,347 |
| 1912... | 48 | 7,718 | 6,455 | 5,203 | 16 | 1,409 | 1,290 | 870 | 64 | 9,127 | 7,745 | 6,073 |

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|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| Principal teachers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 50 | 48 |
| Assistant teachers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | 11 |
| Pupil teachers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Monitors | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 153 | 159 | 166 |
| Sewing teachers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| Industrial teacher | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Students in training | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Employed in aided schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 23 | 16 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 259 | 268 | 264 |

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| | 1909. | | | 1910. | | | 1911. | | | 1912. | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| Board schools ... | 3,161 | 2,906 | 4,786 | 3,400 | 3,007 | 6,407 | 3,417 | 3,167 | 6,584 | 3,437 | 3,018 | 6,455 |
| Aided private schools. | 677 | 610 | 1,285 | 736 | 684 | 1,420 | 779 | 713 | 1,492 | 650 | 640 | 1,290 |
| Church of England. | 786 | 901 | 1,657 | 833 | 995 | 1,848 | 760 | 875 | 1,625 | 677 | 855 | 1,532 |
| Roman Catholic | 240 | 326 | 566 | 203 | 299 | 502 | 220 | 311 | 531 | 225 | 334 | 559 |
| Private schools | 148 | 199 | 347 | 110 | 180 | 290 | 87 | 135 | 222 | 133 | 137 | 270 |
| Wesleyan schools | 41 | 43 | 84 | 16 | 37 | 53 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 5,143 | 5,062 | 10,205 | 5,318 | 5,202 | 10,520 | 5,253 | 5,201 | 10,454 | 5,217 | 5,086 | 10,303 |

50. In addition to the schools under the control of the Board, there were 33 maintained by the Church of England, six of which were in New Providence. Average roll 1,532, and average attendance 960.

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53. There is still, unfortunately, no State provision for secondary education.

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| Name of School. | Number of Boys. | Number of Girls. | Total. |
|--|-----------------|------------------|------------|
| Queen's College and Preparatory School ... | 60 | 53 | 113 |
| Nassau Grammar School ... | 14 | — | 14 |
| St. Francis Xavier's Academy ... | 9 | 36 | 45 |
| Governor's Harbour (Eleuthera) ... | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| Wilson City (Abaco)... .. | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Total ... | 95 | 102 | 197 |

55. It is matter for serious consideration whether the primary education given in the Board Schools should not be restricted to the three R's., and more attention paid to industrial, agricultural, and technical instruction; but it is difficult to see how much can be done in this direction in view of the limited grant, the large number of teachers—mostly poorly paid—to be provided, and the widely-scattered nature of the Colony.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITAL.

56. The Bahamas General Hospital, formerly known as the New Providence Asylum and now as "The Hospital," was established in 1809 as a poor-house and hospital for the poor and infirm of the island. Since then the institution has grown steadily, and its functions have been extended in many directions. In 1845 it was placed under a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor, and now comprises the hospital proper, the infirmary, dispensary, the lunatic asylum, and the leper compound.

57. The number of inmates on 1st January, 1912, was:—

| — | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|--------|
| Alexandra Hospital | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 21 | 46 |
| Victoria Infirmary | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 16 | 37 |
| Lunatic Asylum | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 15 | 34 |
| Leper Asylum | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 68 | 53 | 121 |

Four hundred and eighty-three patients were admitted during the year, making the total number under treatment 609, of whom 220 were discharged recovered, 92 relieved, 71 discharged not improved, and 125 died.

58. At the close of the year 101 remained, distributed as follows:—

| — | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|--------|
| Alexandra Hospital | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 13 | 34 |
| Victoria Infirmary | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 14 | 30 |
| Lunatic Asylum | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 14 | 34 |
| Leper Asylum... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | — | 3 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 41 | 101 |

The Colonial Surgeon visited 318 cases at their homes on certificate from the Relieving Officer.

59. It is probable that the accommodation for lepers will, in the near future, have to be enlarged and improved, in view of the compulsory segregation of lepers, which is under consideration.

60. The institution also maintains a Cottage Hospital at Inagua, the cost of which in 1912-13, exclusive of the salary of the Medical Officer and of outdoor relief, was £334.

SAVINGS BANK.

61. The number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank on the 30th June, 1912 (the end of the Savings Bank year), was 2,180; on 30th June, 1911, 2,108.

62. The deposits and withdrawals were as follows:—

| Year ended 30th June. | | | | | Deposits. | | Withdrawals. | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | | | | | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| | | | | | | £ | | £ |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,811 | 9,778 | 3,098 | 13,463 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,946 | 6,878 | 2,632 | 8,921 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,788 | 6,973 | 2,357 | 9,325 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,038 | 7,511 | 1,985 | 7,409 |

This shows an increase in the number and amount of deposits as compared with last year, and in the withdrawals a decrease.

63. The balance due to depositors on 30th June, 1912, was £26,194, as against £25,498 in 1911.

64. During the year 1910, branches of the bank were established in all the out-islands, having previously been in operation in only three or four of them. But the transactions so far have been small, as the people seem to prefer dealing direct with the office at Nassau. In 1911-12 there were 782 deposits, amounting to £731, and 72 withdrawals, amounting to £228, at 13 offices out of 21.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

POLICE.

65. The strength of the force on 1st January, 1913, was 83. Seventeen men were discharged and 19 were enlisted during 1912.

66. Under an Act of 1911 a number of men are permitted to extend their service beyond 21 years, which will undoubtedly tend to the efficiency of the force, besides reducing its cost. Ten men were re-engaged after 21 years' service in 1912.

PRISONS.

67. The number of persons committed to the Nassau Prison was 245, as against 198 in 1911. Of these, 167 were men, 63 women, and 15 juveniles. The daily average number in prison was 70·88 as against 61·82 in the previous year. The large increase was due to the conviction of 59 persons charged with larceny from a stranded steamship.

68. One hundred and forty-four punishments were inflicted, against 226 in 1911, but they were not serious, and flogging was not resorted to.

69. Tailoring, carpentering, bread-making, and the making of concrete poles for the electrical and telephonic services are carried on in the prison.

The question of providing a separate building for the confinement of juveniles is under consideration.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

70. Comparative table showing the number of offences, apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals for the last four years:—

| | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| The number of persons brought before the magistrates. | 2,725 | 2,799 | 2,522 | 2,726 |
| The number of summary convictions:— | | | | |
| 1. Offences against property with violence to the person. | — | — | — | — |
| 2. Other offences against property | 117 | 156 | 175 | 138 |
| 3. Other offences against the person | 241 | 222 | 268 | 291 |
| 4. Other offences | 1,475 | 1,701 | 1,475 | 1,603 |
| The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:— | | | | |
| 1. Homicide | 1 | 1 | 1 | — |
| 2. Offences against property with violence not amounting to homicide. | — | — | — | — |
| 3. Other offences against property | 11 | 17 | 3 | — |
| 4. Other offences against the person | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| 5. Other offences | 6 | 3 | 13 | 72 |
| The number of persons acquitted:— | | | | |
| 1. In the Inferior Courts | 493 | 438 | 422 | 354 |
| 2. In the Superior Courts | 6 | 5 | 11 | 5 |

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

71. The births in 1912 numbered 1,824, as against 1,905 in 1911. The deaths were 1,498, as against 1,215 in 1911.

Birth rate 32·6 per 1,000.

Death rate 26·7 per 1,000.

72. No death certificates are required.

73. The estimated population on the 1st January, 1912, was 56,072

Births, 31st December, 1912 1,824

Deaths, 31st December, 1912 1,498

Add excess of births 326

56,398

Deduct excess of emigrants over immigrants:—

1st January–31st December, 1912 ... 80

Estimated population 1st January, 1913 ... 56,318

74. The general health of the Colony was good, except for a few sporadic cases of typhoid fever; but recently there has been a mild, though widespread, epidemic of measles, which has now entirely abated.

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.

75. The following are the meteorological data for the past six years:—

| Year. | Temperature. | | | Means of. | | Extremes of. | | Rainfall. |
|------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-----------|----------|--------------|----------|-----------|
| | 8 a.m. | 3 p.m. | Mean. | Maximum. | Minimum. | Maximum. | Minimum. | |
| 1907... .. | 77·9 | 79·7 | 78·8 | 82·4 | 71·5 | 91·5 | 62·0 | 39·39 |
| 1908... .. | 77·6 | 79·8 | 78·6 | 82·6 | 71·7 | 93·0 | 57·0 | 69·05* |
| 1909... .. | 76·5 | 79·5 | 78·0 | 81·5 | 71·7 | 90·0 | 54·5 | 43·48 |
| 1910... .. | 76·4 | 79·4 | 77·0 | 80·9 | 71·3 | 90·5 | 58·5 | 25·71 |
| 1911... .. | 77·5 | 80·1 | 78·8 | 81·7 | 72·1 | 90·0 | 61·0 | 40·15 |
| 1912... .. | 79·2 | 80·6 | 79·5 | 83·0 | 72·9 | 91·5 | 57·0 | 36·79 |
| Average for six years. | 77·5 | 79·7 | 78·4 | 82·0 | 71·8 | 91·1 | 58·3 | 42·63 |

* Hurricane year.

VIII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

76. The postal revenue for 1912-13 was £7,369, as compared with £3,952 the previous year. The expenditure was £706, as against £648, not including the annual foreign and inter-insular mail services, amounting to some £10,000 a year.

Sales of stamps realized £3,825, as against £2,832 in 1911-12.

77. The total number of postal packets received and despatched was 824,286, or 33,053 more than in the previous year. Details are subjoined:—

| | Received. | | | | Despatched. | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1912. | 1913. | Increase. | Decrease. | 1912. | 1913. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| Letters, Foreign ... | 275,022 | 284,719 | 9,697 | — | 176,440 | 182,208 | 5,768 | — |
| Postcards „ ... | 12,691 | 11,705 | — | 986 | 27,392 | 27,040 | — | 352 |
| Letters, Interinsular ... | 66,786 | 68,182 | 1,396 | — | 82,359 | 84,390 | 2,036 | — |
| Postcards „ ... | 693 | 700 | 7 | — | 3,178 | 2,253 | — | 925 |
| News and Books, For... | 99,880 | 118,503 | 18,623 | — | 14,041 | 14,669 | 628 | — |
| News and Books, Inter. | 1,444 | 1,072 | — | 372 | 31,307 | 28,845 | — | 2,462 |

78. The parcel post figures were as follows:—

| | | | Number. | Value. £ |
|---------------------|-----|-----|---------|-------------|
| From United Kingdom | ... | ... | 3,029 | 4,424 |
| „ United States | ... | ... | 5,053 | 3,122 |
| „ Canada | ... | ... | 97 | 88 |
| To United Kingdom | ... | ... | 568 | 827 |
| „ United States | ... | ... | 541 | 195 |
| „ Canada | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | 9,290 | £8,657 |

In 1911-12 the figures were:—

| | | | Number. | Value. £ |
|---------------------|-----|-----|---------|-------------|
| From United Kingdom | ... | ... | 2,742 | 3,711 |
| „ United States | ... | ... | 3,946 | 2,806 |

79. Money orders were issued and paid as follows:—

| Countries. | Issued. | | Paid. | |
|----------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| United Kingdom | 796 | £ 1,678 | 163 | £ 920 |
| United States | 1,897 | 3,707 | 592 | 1,556 |
| Canada | 45 | 78 | 59 | 95 |
| Total | 2,738 | 5,463 | 814 | 2,571 |

In 1911-12 the totals were:—

Issued, 2,539; value, £4,738. Paid, 730; value, £1,995.

80. 1,565 British postal orders, value £611, were issued, and 758, value £432, drawn.

TELEGRAPH.

81. The revenue of the Telegraph Department was £1,771, and the expenditure £745.

82. 4,159 messages passed over the cable between Nassau and Jupiter (Florida), of which 358 were to and from Great Britain. The total number in 1911 was 3,604.

83. The 20 years' contract with the Henley Telegraph Company has expired; the cable to Florida has become the absolute property of the Colonial Government, and the accumulated Repair Fund has, in accordance with the terms of the contract, been divided between the contractors and the Colony, leaving the latter in possession of a sum of over £4,000. Of this the Legislature recently allocated £2,000 to enable the Government to establish a wireless station in Nassau.

84. A contract has been entered into with the Anglo-French Wireless Company, Limited, to establish a Radio-Telegraph Station for the sum of £1,875, and the installation, it is anticipated, will be completed about July, 1913.

TELEPHONES.

85. Many telephone stations are now working in Nassau and suburbs. The revenue for the year was £1,127, and the expenditure, including interest on loan, £907.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

FOREIGN LABOUR.

86. The following table summarizes the foreign labour traffic for five years:—

| | Number of steam vessels outwards bound. | Number of labourers engaged | | Number of steam vessels entered home-ward bound. | Number of labourers brought back after expiration of engagement | |
|------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| | | To work on board ships (Stevedores). | To work on docks, railroads, lumber camps, &c. | | From work on board ships (Stevedores). | From work on docks, railways, lumber camps, &c. |
| Inagua : | | | | | | |
| 1908 ... | 55 | 1,867 | — | 54 | 1,720 | 314 |
| 1909 ... | 58 | 1,969 | 121 | 60 | 1,997 | 79 |
| 1910 ... | 80 | 2,740 | 195 | 75 | 2,572 | — |
| 1911 ... | 87 | 3,091 | 75 | 83 | 2,988 | 170 |
| 1912 ... | 64 | 2,550 | — | 64 | 2,508 | 68 |
| Long Cay : | | | | | | |
| 1908 ... | 59 | 1,803 | — | 63 | 1,740 | 290 |
| 1909 ... | 51 | 1,674 | — | 51 | 1,604 | — |
| 1910 ... | 42 | 1,250 | — | 42 | 1,113 | — |
| 1911 ... | 31 | 936 | 367 | 31 | 936 | — |
| 1912 ... | 41 | 1,476 | — | 48 | 1,448 | 256 |

87. The Commissioner at Inagua reports that:—

Labourers on steam vessels are required to perform any work they may be called upon to do. Pay of foreman \$1 a day, ordinary labourer 50 cents a day, and on Sundays double pay; overtime ten cents an hour. 68 men were employed during the year by the C. C. Mengel Company, Belize, principally in laying railway and loading cars. The steamers on which the men were taken were those of the Hamburg American Line, Atlas Line, and the George D. Emery Company.

88. The Commissioner at Long Cay writes as follows:—

The labourers engaged for stevedore labour on steamships are employed by the Hamburg American Line at 50 cents per day and 10 cents per hour overtime. The average is about £2 10s. for 17 days—\$15 per month. Contract men returned were from Panama Rail Road Co.

Tourists.

89. As a winter health and pleasure resort Nassau, as usual, attracted a large number of Canadian and American visitors, and

the hotels and boarding houses were all fairly full. The season of 1913 was, however, affected by the disorganisation of the steam service between Miami and Nassau, causing a decrease in the number of tourists.

90. The Colony is not, however, sufficiently advertised. The Legislature voted £200 for advertising in Canada, but to be of any use a larger vote should be made annually, so as to advertise as well in the United States. A certain amount of advertising is, of course, done by the steamship lines and the American Hotel; but the attractions of Nassau are not nearly so well known in the United States as are those of Bermuda, where there is considerable competition between steamship lines and hotels.

91. The contract with the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company, which provides for regular communication with Florida during the winter months, and for the maintenance of a large hotel, expires at the end of 1913. Under this contract the Colony pays £5,000 a year, and, in view of a possible demand for an increase of this subsidy, it is a matter for regret that local capitalists have not, ere now, embarked on some scheme for the provision of another large hotel with a moderate tariff.

92. The contract with the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company for communication direct with New York also expires at the end of 1913.

Relations with Canada.

93. The steamers of the Elder Dempster Line, which have been calling once at Nassau on their way from Halifax to Cuba and Mexico, will cease calling at this port early in 1913. It is unfortunate that this service will be discontinued, and it is hoped that it will not be long before the Canadian Government will see its way to again organise the service.

Toronto Exhibition.

94. The Bahamas were very successfully represented, at comparatively small expenditure, at the Toronto Exhibition of August-September, 1911.

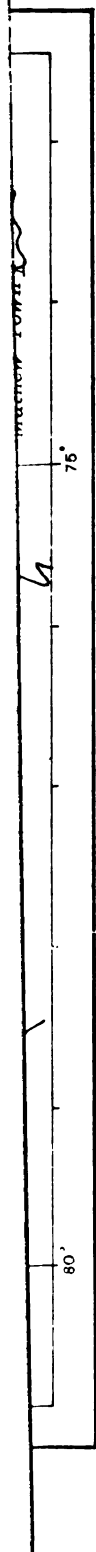
It was not found possible to take part again in the Exhibition in 1912, but it is anticipated that the subject will again be brought up in the present session of the Legislature.

Dredging Nassau Harbour.

95. This important question has been under consideration for a great number of years, but beyond the accumulation of reports and minutes nothing has been done.

96. But in the session of 1911 the House adopted a Report recommending that tenders be invited from three responsible firms for blowing up the bar and deepening the harbour, and providing that, in case the Colony should not be able to enter into a contract for the work, each of the three firms tendering should be allowed the sum of £200 to defray the expenses of the expert report, but that, in the event of the Colony making a contract, no expenses should be allowed.

97. It was not, of course, possible to call for tenders on such indefinite terms, and the Governor, in a message of the 13th March, 1912, furnished the House with certain facts and figures



Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1913.

the hotels and boarding houses were all fairly full. The season of 1913 was, however, affected by the disorganisation of the steam service between Miami and Nassau, causing a decrease in the number of tourists.

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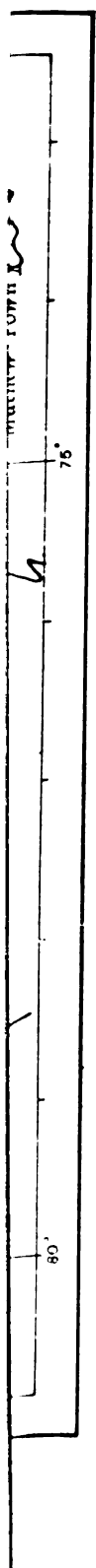
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(Balance Survey, Neshaminy, 1913)

showing the estimated number of cubic yards of rock and sand to be removed in order to cut a channel through the bar, having a minimum depth of 30 feet, and to make a basin in the harbour of similar depth.

98. Thereupon the House adopted a Report of a Select Committee recommending that tenders be invited for blowing up the bar and deepening the harbour, and also for blowing up the reef at the entrance to Cochrane's Anchorage, and recommending, further, that the House should agree to the raising of a loan of £100,000 should a suitable tender be submitted.

99. Negotiations were entered into on the lines of this proposal and tenders invited from firms in America and through the Crown Agents in London. The result was not satisfactory. Mr. A. B. Bowers, who was associated with Mr. H. T. Trumbo in the investigation made by them in 1904, came to Nassau and made an examination and took borings, but his report was too vague, and it was not found possible to come to any definite conclusion. A message was sent to the House by the Acting Governor submitting the correspondence on the subject, which included a proposal by Messrs. Coode, Matthews, Fitzmaurice and Wilson to send out an experienced engineer at the expense of the Colony who would investigate on the spot and would then be in a position to enable them to report:—

(a) On the best scheme which could be carried out for £100,000.

(b) The cost of carrying out such a scheme as would meet the requirements of the Colony.

The action to be taken is now under the consideration of a Select Committee of the House, which has not yet reported.

Liquor Licences.

100. The following is a statement of liquor licences issued in the Colony, and revenue derived therefrom in 1911 and 1912.

| Year. | | | General. | Wholesale. | Hotel. | Special. | Amount Received. | | |
|-------|-----|-----|----------|------------|--------|----------|------------------|----|----|
| 1911 | ... | ... | 71 | 21 | 3 | — | £ | s. | d. |
| 1912 | ... | ... | 74 | 17 | 2 | — | 1,155 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | 1,100 | 0 | 0 |

(General, hotel, and special licences are retail licences.)

101. Governor Sir William Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G., left the Colony on the 24th May, and his successor Mr. George Basil Haddon-Smith, C.M.G., arrived on the 3rd December.

Mr. William Hart Bennett, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, administered the Government in the interim.

102. A map of the Colony is appended.

T. E. D. BRACE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Nassau, Bahamas,
26th July, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

| ANNUAL. | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| No. | Colony, &c. | | | | | | Year. |
| 732 | Nyasaland ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911-1912 |
| 733 | British Honduras ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911 |
| 734 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1910 |
| 735 | Southern Nigeria ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911 |
| 736 | Somaliland ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911-1912 |
| 737 | Imperial Institute ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 739 | Jamaica ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 741 | Bahamas ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 742 | Grenada ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 748 | Barbados ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 758 | Ceylon ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 761 | Somaliland ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1912 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 765 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | | | | Subject. |
|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| 74 | Ceylon ... | ... | ... | ... | Mineral Surveys, 1906-7 and 1907-8. |
| 75 | West Indies... .. | ... | ... | ... | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria ... | ... | ... | ... | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent ... | ... | ... | ... | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei ... | ... | ... | ... | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria ... | ... | ... | ... | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland ... | ... | ... | ... | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria ... | ... | ... | ... | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute ... | ... | ... | ... | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria ... | ... | ... | ... | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies... .. | ... | ... | ... | Preservation of Ancient Monuments. |

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 767.

G A M B I A .

REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, see No. 718.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
September, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|--|------|
| FINANCIAL | 4 |
| TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES | 6 |
| LEGISLATION | 10 |
| EDUCATION | 10 |
| GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | 12 |
| JUDICIAL STATISTICS | 13 |
| VITAL STATISTICS | 15 |
| POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES... .. | 19 |
| MILITARY FORCES | 19 |
| GENERAL OBSERVATIONS | 20 |

No. 767.

GAMBIA.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 718)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Bathurst, Gambia,
16th July, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Blue Book of the Colony for the year 1912, together with a report thereon.

2. I regret the delay which has occurred in sending these documents forward. Mr. Campbell, however, only arrived in the Colony late in January, and for the first three months after arrival he acted as Deputy Governor whilst I was on tour in the Protectorate, during which period pressure of work prevented him from making a start in compiling his Report. Further, unavoidable delay occurred in completing the Blue Book returns owing to the Secretariat native staff being two men short for several months.

I have, &c.,

H. L. GALWAY,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The Right Honourable

The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street,
London.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1912.

I.—FINANCIAL.

1. *Revenue*.—The total revenue for the year amounted to £96,221 13s. 11d., as compared with £86,454 0s. 9d. in 1911 and £82,880 7s. 4d. in 1910, the two previous record years.

2. The estimated revenue for the year was £71,261, or £24,960 less than was actually received.

3. The amounts collected under the various heads of revenue for the years 1911 and 1912, with the several increases or decreases, were:—

| Heads of Revenue. | 1911. | 1912. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs | 68,319 | 72,852 | 4,533 | — |
| Port Dues | 1,102 | 1,311 | 209 | — |
| Licences, Excise, &c. | 1,832 | 2,064 | 232 | — |
| Fees of Court | 1,790 | 1,746 | — | 44 |
| Post Office | 1,812 | 4,624 | 2,812 | — |
| Rent of Government Property | 364 | 400 | 36 | — |
| Government Vessels | 123 | 1 | — | 122 |
| Interest | 2,310 | 3,167 | 857 | — |
| Protectorate | 7,616 | 8,910 | 1,294 | — |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 704 | 634 | — | 70 |
| Land Sales... .. | 482 | 512 | 30 | — |
| Total | 86,454 | 96,221 | 10,003 | 236 |

4. The principal increases were in (1) Customs, (2) Post Office, (3) Interest, and (4) Protectorate, and are accounted for by (1) the gathering of a record crop of ground-nuts, the export duty on which amounted to £21,390, representing a total export value of over £500,000. The distribution of this sum increased the spending power of the natives, and resulted in a greater demand for imported articles, (2) a new issue of postage stamps (Georgian), (3) additional investments, and (4) to additional revenue from hut-taxes and trading licences being collected in the Protectorate, due to immigration and the extension of trade.

5. The decreases were of no importance. The greatest loss, amounting to only £122, under the head of "Government Vessels" was owing to the sale of the "Mansa Kila" and the consequent loss of receipts for the carriage of passengers and freight.

6. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure for the year was £81,340, or £9,950 more than that for 1911. The estimated expenditure was £99,851, or £18,511 more than was actually expended.

7. The following return, giving revenue and expenditure 1908-12—

| Year. | | | Revenue. £ | Expenditure. £ |
|-------|-----|-----|---------------|-------------------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | 57,898 | 61,097 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | 72,675 | 56,237 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | 82,880 | 63,301 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | 86,454 | 71,390 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | 96,221 | 81,340 |

shows a regular annual increase in revenue during the last five years, and that the revenue in 1912 nearly doubled that for 1908.

8. There was no important change in taxation during the year.

9. On the 31st December, 1911, assets exceeded liabilities by £92,893 17s. 2d. Twelve months later the excess amounted to £107,731 10s., an increase of £14,837 12s. 10d.

10. Investments in Government securities amounted on the 31st December, 1912, to £94,775 10s. 9d., the cost price of which was £90,375. There was also a sum of £13,000 on deposit with the London County and Westminster Bank. The Colony remains in its former position of freedom from a public debt.

11. English coinage is current in the Colony. Silver coins, from the florin downwards, are generally used. Silver is legal tender to any amount. There are a number of French five-franc pieces in circulation. Their exchange value is 3s. 10½d. The Bank of British West Africa is the only one in the Colony. The average rate of exchange during 1912 for bills drawn on London was 1 per cent.

12. The only Municipal Board in the Colony is the Board of Health, which is composed of official and non-official members, and is presided over by the Senior Medical Officer.

13. The revenue of the Board of Health is derived from a three-per cent. rate levied on the value of lots, annually assessed in the town of Bathurst, from slaughter-house fees and from a Government grant-in-aid. The receipts in 1911 were—local rates, £695 15s.; market and slaughter-house fees, £89 11s. 6d.; grant-in-aid, £1,819; miscellaneous, £263 10s. 1d.; total, £2,867 16s. 7d., as compared with £2,237 in 1911.

14. The expenditure, which includes personal emoluments, scavenging, lighting, upkeep of horses and carts, &c., amounted to £2,588 13s. 3d., as against £2,237 in 1911.

15. The revenue and expenditure of the Board of Health during the last five years is shown on the following statement:—

| Year. | | | Revenue. £ | Expenditure. £ |
|-------|-----|-----|---------------|-------------------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | 1,147 | 1,073 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | 1,047 | 1,181 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | 1,286 | 1,443 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | 2,237 | 2,199 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | 2,867 | 2,588 |

16. MacCarthy Square, situated in the centre of the town and used as a parade ground by the West African Frontier Force, and as a general recreation ground, is under a Board similarly constituted as the Board of Health. The upkeep of the Square is provided for by a grant—£118 in 1912—from the Government.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

17. *Trade*.—The trade of the Colony flourished during 1912, which was a record year. For the first time in the history of the Gambia the total value of commerce—excluding specie—amounted to over a million pounds.

18. *Imports*.—The total value of all imports was £756,853, against £807,118 in 1911.

Specie.—Bullion and specie were imported during 1912 to the value of £285,223, as against £384,784 in 1911.

19. The following table shows the chief articles imported and the value thereof during 1911 and 1912:—

| Articles. | | | | 1911. | 1912. |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| Cotton goods | ... | ... | ... | 130,324 | 124,345 |
| Hardware | ... | ... | ... | 12,204 | 23,021 |
| Kola-nuts | ... | ... | ... | 72,598 | 86,111 |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | 62,459 | 85,763 |
| Spirits | ... | ... | ... | 8,513 | 10,959 |
| Sugar | ... | ... | ... | 12,611 | 5,785 |
| Salt | ... | ... | ... | 1,553 | 2,589 |
| Tobacco | ... | ... | ... | 8,250 | 9,011 |
| Wine | ... | ... | ... | 3,267 | 2,685 |

20. *Increases*.—The increases were in—(1) Hardware, £10,817. The increased importations came from Great Britain, France, and other countries, to the value of £6,453, £4,342, and £165, respectively. (2) Kola-nuts, £13,513. This increase was in value only. The actual importation, from Sierra Leone, amounted to 81,747 lbs. less than that of 1911. (3) Rice, £23,304; Great Britain, France, and Germany supplied 121, 7,252, 10,673 cwt., respectively, more than in 1911, while importations from other countries decreased by 5,150 cwt. (4) Spirits, £2,446. There was an increase of 72 gallons only from Great Britain. The importations from France showed an increase of 444 gallons, while those from Holland increased by 49,997 gallons. (5) Salt, £1,036. This commodity was almost wholly imported from the Cape Verde Islands. (6) Tobacco, £761. Importations from Great Britain, France, and Germany were less than in 1911. The supply from the United States of America increased by 97,796 lbs.

21. *Decreases*.—These were in:—

| | | | | £ |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Cotton goods | ... | ... | ... | 5,979 |
| Sugar | ... | ... | ... | 6,826 |
| Wines | ... | ... | ... | 582 |

22. Excluding specie, the percentages of imports from the various countries in 1911 and 1912 were as follows:—

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Great Britain | 44.4 | 42 |
| British Possessions | 17.6 | 18 |
| | 62 | 60 |
| France and French Possessions | 20.4 | 22 |
| Germany | 13.4 | 13 |
| Other countries | 4.2 | 5 |

23. The growth of the import trade during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

| — | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Specie | 145,290 | 146,620 | 208,544 | 384,784 | 285,223 |
| Other articles | 245,450 | 257,940 | 370,439 | 422,334 | 471,630 |
| Total | 390,740 | 404,560 | 578,983 | 807,118 | 756,853 |

24. *Exports*.—The total value of all exports was £735,172, as compared with £682,036 in 1911.

Specie.—Bullion and specie to the value of £196,579 was exported. This was exceeded in 1911 by £18,994.

25. The following return shows the principal articles of export and their values in 1911 and 1912:—

| Article. | Quantity. | | Value. | |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------|---------|---------|
| | 1911. | 1912. | 1911. | 1912. |
| Calabashes Packages | 587 | 2,572 | £ 771 | £ 3,340 |
| Ground-nuts Tons | 47,931 | 64,169 | 437,472 | 502,069 |
| Hides No. | 28,754 | 49,107 | 7,607 | 15,117 |
| Ivory Lbs. | 1,024 | 1,236 | 215 | 172 |
| Palm-kernels Tons | 444 | 445 | 4,758 | 6,518 |
| Rubber Lbs. | 10,733 | 4,335 | 836 | 409 |
| Wax " | 33,871 | 30,830 | 1,514 | 1,164 |

26. *Increases*.—These are shown in—(1) calabashes, £2,569, which appear for the first time as one of the principal exports. Their exportation was almost wholly to the British Colony of Sierra Leone. (2) Ground-nuts, £64,597. A record crop was produced during the year; 5,713 tons more were exported than in 1910, the previous record year. France imported 80 per cent. and Holland and Great Britain 9 and 4 per cent. respectively.

The only other increase was in hides. The export trade in palm-kernels has been almost stationary during the last three years, while that in rubber and wax has declined, and is not likely to increase in face of the success met with in growing ground-nuts.

27. The following comparative statement shows the development in the ground-nut and palm-kernel trade during the last five years:—

Return showing Quantity, &c., of Ground-nuts and Palm-kernels exported during the years 1908 to 1912.

| Articles. | | | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|--------------|-----|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Ground-nuts | ... | ... | 31,964 | 53,644 | 58,456 | 47,931 | 64,169 |
| | | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| " | ... | ... | 245,084 | 323,231 | 387,943 | 437,472 | 502,069 |
| | | | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Palm-kernels | ... | ... | 390 | 389 | 467 | 444 | 445 |
| | | | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| " | ... | ... | 3,488 | 3,526 | 5,640 | 4,758 | 6,518 |

28. The percentages of exports, excluding specie, in 1911 and 1912 were:—

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Great Britain and British Possessions | 6·3 | 9 |
| France and French Possessions | 84·8 | 76 |
| Holland | 3·2 | 9 |
| Other countries | 5·7 | 6 |

29. *Agriculture.*—The principal occupation of the Gambia native is the cultivation of the ground-nut, which is still the only article actually cultivated for export. The other exports, rubber and palm-kernels, are collected casually. Their culture is not likely to receive attention while there is any demand for the comparatively easily grown and garnered ground-nut, which is so suited to the climate and to the local agriculturalist, who is not a strenuous labourer.

30. The policy of the Government in arranging for the issue of seed-nuts to the people under favourable conditions as regards payment has been continued. By this means much has been done towards fostering the cultivation of the ground-nut and adding to the wealth and contentment of the people.

31. Rice and the African koos, or millet, are grown by native farmers, but the quantities raised are not sufficient for local requirements, as is shown by the quantity of rice imported.

32. Land is granted by the Government in small areas; generally these are used for trading stations at a minimum rental of £3. The value of land in Bathurst is increasing.

33. The total number of vessels entered and cleared during the year was 556, with an aggregate tonnage of 583,458, an increase of 107 vessels and 102,647 tons above the figures for 1911.

34. The tonnage of British and foreign vessels (a) entered, and (b) cleared, and (c) the total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, in the years 1911 and 1912, is shown in the following returns:—

(a) *Tonnage of Vessels Entered.*

| Nationality. | 1911. | | | 1912. | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|---------|
| | Steamers. | Sailing Vessels. | Total. | Steamers. | Sailing Vessels. | Total. |
| British ... | 142,444 | 294 | 142,738 | 180,272 | 379 | 180,651 |
| Foreign ... | 92,914 | 2,769 | 95,683 | 106,190 | 3,387 | 109,577 |
| Total ... | 235,358 | 3,063 | 238,421 | 286,462 | 3,766 | 290,228 |

(b) *Tonnage of Vessels Cleared.*

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| British ... | 144,648 | 294 | 144,942 | 180,835 | 397 | 181,232 |
| Foreign ... | 94,824 | 2,724 | 97,548 | 107,944 | 4,054 | 111,988 |
| Total ... | 239,472 | 3,018 | 242,490 | 288,779 | 4,451 | 293,230 |

(c) *Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.*

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| British ... | 287,092 | 588 | 287,680 | 361,107 | 776 | 361,883 |
| Foreign ... | 187,738 | 5,493 | 193,231 | 214,134 | 7,441 | 221,575 |
| Total ... | 474,830 | 6,081 | 480,911 | 575,241 | 8,217 | 583,458 |

Of the total number of vessels entered and cleared 229 were British (44 sailing and 185 steam) and 327 foreign (97 sailing and 230 steam). The aggregate tonnage of British steamers exceeded that of foreign steamers by 146,973 tons.

35. The following comparative table shows the classification, tonnage, and nationality of all vessels entered and cleared during the last two years:—

| Nationality of Vessels. | 1911. | | | 1912. | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------|---------|-----------|------------------|---------|
| | Steamers. | Sailing Vessels. | Total. | Steamers. | Sailing Vessels. | Total. |
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| British ... | 287,092 | 588 | 287,680 | 361,107 | 776 | 361,883 |
| French ... | 79,740 | 958 | 80,698 | 80,536 | 1,230 | 81,766 |
| German ... | 39,519 | — | 39,519 | 52,940 | 2 | 52,942 |
| Russian ... | 13,124 | — | 13,124 | 2,296 | — | 2,296 |
| American ... | 1,146 | 507 | 1,653 | — | 609 | 609 |
| Norwegian ... | 15,969 | — | 15,969 | 14,141 | — | 14,141 |
| Portuguese ... | — | 3,205 | 3,205 | — | 4,158 | 4,158 |
| Danish ... | 9,508 | 648 | 10,156 | 14,124 | 1,232 | 15,356 |
| Swedish ... | 7,194 | — | 7,194 | 13,526 | — | 13,526 |
| Greek ... | 7,536 | — | 7,536 | 31,244 | — | 31,244 |
| Dutch ... | — | — | — | 2,937 | — | 2,937 |
| Spanish ... | 2,446 | 175 | 2,621 | — | 210 | 210 |
| Italian ... | 5,784 | — | 5,784 | — | — | — |
| Belgian ... | 5,772 | — | 5,772 | 2,390 | — | 2,390 |
| Total ... | 474,830 | 6,081 | 480,911 | 575,241 | 8,217 | 583,458 |

36. The following is a return showing total quantity and value of, and revenue collected on, spirits of all kinds during the years 1911 and 1912:—

| Kind. | 1911. | | | | 1912. | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Quantity. | Declared Value. | Rate of Duty. | Revenue Collected. | Quantity. | Declared Value. | Rate of Duty. | Revenue Collected. |
| | Galls. | £ | 4s. 2d. per gallon. | £ | Galls. | £ | 4s. 2d. per gallon. | £ |
| Alcohol | 23 | 3 | | 8 | — | — | | — |
| Brandy | 326 | 280 | | 69 | 324 | 249 | | 68 |
| Gin (Unsweetened) | 42,091 | 4,307 | | 6,214 | 52,238 | 6,169 | | 7,625 |
| Rum | 11,478 | 1,221 | | 2,364 | 8,963 | 1,303 | | 1,961 |
| Spirit (Sweetened) | 6,868 | 1,688 | | 1,445 | 8,097 | 2,023 | | 1,700 |
| Whisky | 1,991 | 1,009 | 4s. 2d. per gallon. | 418 | 2,539 | 1,216 | 4s. 2d. per gallon. | 533 |
| Total | 62,777 | 8,508 | — | 10,518 | 72,161 | 10,960 | — | 11,887 |

III.—LEGISLATION.

37. Fourteen Ordinances were passed during the year. Of these the most important were:—

No. 4.—“An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Public Health in the Island of Saint Mary.” This measure was not passed until the latter end of the year. The increased powers given will, it is hoped, simplify the action to be taken in the enforcement of sanitation and make the value thereof more apparent.

No. 5.—“An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the town of Bathurst.”

38. These enactments have transferred, to use the words of the Senior Sanitary Officer, “large and important sanitary subjects from the region of debate to the realm of action.”

IV.—EDUCATION.

SCHOOLS.

39. No schools are maintained by the Government. Education in the Colony, with the exception of the Mohammedan School, is carried on entirely by the three Missionary Societies—Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The schools of each of these denominations are under European superintendents, towards whose salaries the Government contributes £150 per annum in each case. A grant is also made towards the salaries of teachers in the Mohammedan School and the provision of prizes therein. Further grants-in-aid, provided under the Education Ordinance, are based on the average attendance of pupils and the results of examinations held by the Government Inspector of Schools.

40. In Bathurst the Anglican body has an affiliated elementary school, with 131 boys and girls on the register during 1912. There are also two Roman Catholic affiliated elementary schools in Bathurst, one for boys, with 302 on the register, and one for girls, with 140 on the register, in 1912. The Wesleyan Church has two similar schools, which had a total of 666 pupils on the register during the year. This denomination has another school in MacCarthy Island, which had 85 pupils on the register.

41. The Wesleyan Church also supplies the only secondary and technical education in the Colony. It has a non-affiliated secondary school for boys in Bathurst, and a technical and industrial school in Bathurst. An annual grant of £300 is given by the Government towards the maintenance of this school, which is examined once a year by a Government nominee.

42. The Mohammedan School, attended by 108 children during the year, is managed by a Board of leading Mohammedans, with the Governor as chairman. The pupils in this school are taught elementary subjects in English and Arabic, and the study of the Koran. The total number of children presented for examination was 31, of whom nine only obtained passes, as against 37 and 27 in 1911, due to changes in the teaching staff and difficulty in obtaining teachers.

43. The total number of children attending the schools in 1912 was 1,519, as compared with 1,461 in 1911.

44. Out of a total of 306 children, including those from the Mohammedan School, presented for examination only 173 obtained passes.

45. The Government provided £10 for prizes to teachers obtaining hygiene certificates. The results of the examination were not satisfactory, since only two prizes of ten shillings each were awarded. The subject of elementary hygiene and sanitation is now compulsory in Standards VI and VII. of the schools.

46. Voluntary education is carried on under great difficulty, owing to the irregular attendance of pupils at the various schools. The average attendance of pupils during 1912 was only about half of those on the registers.

47. The income and expenditure of the elementary schools for 1912 are shown in the following tables:—

Income, 1912.

| School. | School Fees. | Amount contributed by owners. | Government Grant. | Total. |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Hagan Street ... | 21 12 11½ | 122 13 10½ | *304 6 5 | 448 13 3 |
| St. Joseph's Convent... | 13 5 5 | 121 8 1 | 89 9 5 | 224 2 11 |
| St. Mary's ... | 16 14 0 | 156 16 8 | *238 15 2 | 412 5 10 |
| Dobson Street ... | 73 9 9 | 21 15 7 | †303 19 10 | 405 5 2 |
| Stanley Street ... | 39 7 11½ | 71 8 9 | 113 15 3 | 224 11 11½ |
| MacCarthy Island ... | 5 5 7 | 81 6 1 | 44 13 0 | 131 4 8 |
| Grant Total ... | 169 15 8 | 575 9 0½ | 1,100 19 1 | 1,846 3 9½ |

* Including grant of £150 to European superintendent.

† Including grant of £115 18s. 8d. to European superintendent.

Expenditure, 1912.

| School. | Build- ings. | Repairs. | School Materials. | Salaries. | Other Ex- penses. | Total. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Hagan Street | — | 0 16 8 | 17 15 7 | 430 1 0 | — | 448 13 3 |
| St. Joseph's Convent. | — | 1 17 6 | 6 5 5 | 216 0 0 | — | 224 2 11 |
| St. Mary's ... | — | 8 16 0 | 29 4 3 | 347 5 7 | 27 0 0 | 412 5 10 |
| Dobson Street | 24 4 5 | 1 11 6 | 27 14 4 | 347 14 11 | 4 0 0 | 495 5 2 |
| Stanley Street | — | 0 6 6 | 22 0 9½ | 197 4 8 | 5 0 0 | 224 11 11½ |
| MacCarthy Island. | 58 16 0 | — | 2 11 1 | 68 18 6 | 0 19 1 | 131 4 8 |
| Total ... | 83 0 5 | 13 8 2 | 105 11 5½ | 1,607 4 8 | 36 19 1 | 1,846 3 9½ |

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL.

48. The technical and industrial school had a fairly successful year. The number of boys on the books was 22, of whom six were in the last year of their apprenticeship. The average annual value, for the last ten years, of the work done by the school was £373 6s. 9d. The value of the work done in 1912 was £375 18s. 10d., which, although slightly above the average, was considerably below that of 1911, the record year, when the value reached £675 13s. 3d. The work performed comprised build-ings, carts, and general blacksmith's work. The school is well patronised, orders for work being received from all denomina-tions. Although the school is a Wesleyan institution, its pupils include five Anglicans, one Roman Catholic, and one Mohammedan.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

49. There are two hospitals, one at Bathurst and one at MacCarthy Island. The former has accommodation for four first-class, 11 second-class, and 10 third-class male patients, and 15 female patients, including two cots for children. There are also four rooms for isolation cases. The wards for males and females are in separate buildings.

50. The hospital, opened in 1911, at MacCarthy Island is in charge of a European Medical Officer. It contains a ward for Europeans and three wards, two for males and one for female native patients; 66 in-patients and 1,356 out-patients were treated during the year.

51. There is also a contagious diseases hospital, situated about two miles from Bathurst. Four mild cases of small-pox, all of which recovered, were treated in this building during the year.

52. The medical establishment consists of a Senior Medical Officer and four other Medical Officers, all of whom are members

of the West African Medical Staff. The Senior and two other Medical Officers are resident in Bathurst, one is stationed at MacCarthy Island, and one is a travelling Medical Officer in the Protectorate.

53. Four European Roman Catholic Nursing Sisters were attached to the hospital. The engagement of these ladies terminated at the end of the year owing to the advisability of providing trained nurses for service in the hospital. The Sisters from the Convent of St. Joseph de Cluny, in Paris, performed their work with marked devotion, and left behind them a record of piety and gentle unselfishness. A native staff of dispensers, dressers, and nurses complete the hospital staff.

54. The total number of in-patients treated in the Bathurst Hospital during the year was 529, compared with 588 in 1911. Thirty-three patients died in hospital.

55. The number of cases treated in the out-patients' department was 7,895, compared with 7,255 in 1911.

56. Of the 33 deaths four were from broncho-pneumonia, three from bronchitis, while chronic malaria, debility, pneumonia, congestion of the lungs, abscess, general injuries, and valvular mitral were each responsible for two deaths.

ASYLUM.

57. The Home for the Afflicted and Destitute contained eight inmates at the end of 1911; 13 more were admitted during the year. Of this total of 21, 11 died during the year, two were removed to the Kissy Asylum at Sierra Leone, one was discharged, and seven remained on the 31st December, 1912.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

58. This institution continued to make satisfactory progress under the control of the Receiver-General. At the close of the year there were 501 accounts, as compared with 470 in 1911, 456 in 1910, and 428 in 1909. The amount remaining on deposit was £5,267 11s. 6d., as compared with £5,037 6s. 7d., £5,261 15s. 10d., and £4,411 5s. 4d. in 1911, 1910, and 1909, respectively. The amount deposited during the year was £3,517 4s. 4d., and £3,408 11s. 4d. was withdrawn. The interest payable was £110 11s.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

POLICE.

59. The Police Force consists of one European Superintendent of Police, one European Assistant Superintendent, and 80 non-commissioned officers and men. These were all stationed at Bathurst with the exception of one non-commissioned officer and six men, who were at out-stations in the Colony and Protectorate. During the year the composition of the Force was altered to include the ranks of corporal and lance-corporal, with a view to improving the organisation and discipline.

60. A Merryweather manual fire-engine, in the use of which selected men are instructed, is attached to the Force. There were seven calls to attend fires during the year. One fire, successfully dealt with, was serious, and being in the business quarter of the town was for a time endangered. Provision has been made for a new fire-engine, which will add to the value of the Fire Brigade and reduce the risks due to the inadequacy of the present fire-fighting appliances.

61. In addition to ordinary police duties, the Force is called upon to attend to stray animals, the issuing of licences for dogs, hawkers, boats, canoes, guns and powder, and the inspection of weights and measures, besides having to provide messengers, mail carriers, and escorts in the Colony and Protectorate. With all these calls upon it the Force is not numerically strong enough to allow for the proper policing of Bathurst.

62. A record of known and suspected criminals was instituted during the year. This should ultimately prove of great assistance to the Police in the investigation and detection of crime. It is hoped that the finger-print system of identification will be adopted shortly.

PRISONS.

63. The only prison in the Colony is established in Bathurst in an old building which is hardly suitable for modern requirements.

64. On the 1st January, 1912, there were 27 convicted prisoners remaining from 1911 in gaol. During the year 104 were admitted. Of these 84 were discharged on the expiration of their sentences, 17 were discharged before the expiration of their sentences, three had their sentences remitted, one died in gaol, and 26 remained in the prison on the 31st December, 1912.

65. The health of the prisoners continues to be satisfactory. The only death in 1912 was due to heart failure in the case of a prisoner whose sentence of death for murder was commuted in 1910 to 20 years' imprisonment.

66. The daily average number of prisoners during the last five years was as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23.89 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20.68 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23.78 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26.24 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27.50 |

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

67. In the Supreme Court there were 22 cases tried, a decrease of three as compared with the year 1911. These included two charges of murder, of which one prisoner was acquitted and the other resulted in a conviction of manslaughter. These charges arose in the Protectorate, as did also another, in which the charge was "attempt to murder," which also resulted in an acquittal. Two other charges of cattle stealing completed the cases committed from the Protectorate for trial.

68. The number of cases disposed of by the Police Court was 271, an excess of 46 as compared with the previous year. The increase includes 26 summonses taken out by the Board of Health under the sections of the new Public Health Ordinance, 1912, aiming at the destruction of mosquitoes. The figures given must not be taken as an indication of an increase in crime, but rather as showing more activity on the part of the Police.

69. During the year 466 cases were reported from the Protectorate, an increase of 99 as compared with 1911. The majority of these cases were breaches of special regulations under the Protectorate Ordinances, and were not of a serious nature. The increase may be accounted for by more attention being paid by the native officials in the Provinces to the observance of these Ordinances.

70. It is again most satisfactory to record the continued absence of serious crime both in the Colony and in the Protectorate.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

71. The last census of the Colony and Protectorate was taken in 1911, and gave the population of the former as 7,700 and of the latter as 138,401, a total number of 146,101 inhabitants. The Protectorate population was increased by the migration of a number, reported to have been 3,367 during the year, of strange farmers from neighbouring territories. This addition gives a total population of 149,468 (approximate).

72. The numbers of births and deaths registered in each of those parts of the Colony to which the system of registration applies, together with the total number therein for the year, are shown in the following tables:—

Births, 1912.

| District. | Males. | | | Females. | | | Totals. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|
| | White. | Black. | Mulatto. | White. | Black. | Mulatto. | |
| Bathurst... .. | — | 130 | 3 | — | 125 | 3 | 261 |
| British Kombo ... | — | 6 | — | — | 6 | — | 12 |
| Ceded Mile ... | — | 5 | — | — | 2 | — | 7 |
| MacCarthy Island | — | 10 | — | — | 13 | — | 23 |
| Total ... | — | 151 | 3 | — | 146 | 3 | 303 |

Deaths, 1912.

| District. | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Totals. |
|----------------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|---------|
| | White. | Black. | Mulatto. | Asiatic. | White. | Black. | Mulatto. | Asiatic. | |
| Bathurst | 3 | 138 | 2 | 1 | — | 112 | 5 | 1 | 262 |
| British Kombo ... | — | 19 | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | 29 |
| Ceded Mile | — | 7 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | 12 |
| MacCarthy Island ... | — | 17 | — | — | — | 16 | — | — | 33 |
| Total | 3 | 181 | 2 | 1 | — | 143 | 5 | 1 | 336 |

73. The causes of the deaths of the three Europeans who died during 1912 were syncope, appendicular abscess, and general peritonitis.

74. The following is a comparative return showing the births and deaths registered in Bathurst, British Kombo, the Ceded Mile, and MacCarthy Island during the years 1908-1912:—

| Year. | Births. | Deaths. | Excess of Deaths over Births. | Excess of Births over Deaths. |
|-------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1908 | 351 | 387 | 36 | — |
| 1909 | 339 | 330 | — | 9 |
| 1910 | 363 | 385 | 22 | — |
| 1911 | 306 | 318 | 12 | — |
| 1912 | 303 | 336 | 33 | — |

75. There were 20 marriages solemnized in Bathurst during the year, as against 17 in 1911. The number of Government marriage licences taken out was three, being five less than in the previous year.

76. The number of Europeans, including females, residing in the Colony and Protectorate during the year was 198. Of these 56 were officials and 142 non-officials. Seventeen Europeans, including five officials, were invalided during the year. Three Europeans died, but no death occurred amongst the European officials.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

77. The year was fortunately free from yellow fever, of which there was an outbreak in 1911. The general health of the Colony and Protectorate was satisfactory.

78. There were 1,914 vaccinations performed in Bathurst in 1912 and 867 in the Protectorate, compared with 2,608 and 394, respectively, in 1911. Arrangements have been made for a Medical Officer to travel through the Protectorate and carry out vaccinations. It is hoped that this will give more satisfactory results.

79. The Board of Health attends to the sanitation of Bathurst. The Senior Medical Officer is Chairman of the Board and the Colonial Engineer and Inspector of Police are ex-officio members. Six other members are appointed annually by the Governor. There is a Senior Sanitary Officer, whose services are shared by the Colony and Sierra Leone. Two new appointments were made under the Board, namely, a Medical Officer of Health and an Assistant Town Warden.

80. The native sanitary staff was increased by three. The campaign against mosquitoes has been vigorously carried out and has resulted in greatly diminishing their number. After the last case of yellow fever in November, 1911, the fumigation of all Government quarters, cellars, and many private buildings was undertaken.

81. The *stegomyia* species of mosquito has almost disappeared. Among the mosquitoes found in different parts of the town at the end of the year only two were *stegomyia*, the remainder were mainly *culex*. The clearing of about 40 acres of mangrove on the western side of the town has greatly diminished the number of mosquitoes in that quarter.

82. In addition to the officials already mentioned the sanitary staff includes an Inspector and five Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances, 40 labourers, increased to 70 in the rainy season; five cartmen, one groom, and four lamp-lighters.

83. In the Protectorate, where prizes are given to the cleanest village in each Province, the Travelling Commissioners are guided by special Sanitary Instructions.

CLIMATE.

84. The climate of the Gambia is pleasant during the dry season, which lasts from November to May. For the remaining months, the wet season, the conditions are similar to those experienced elsewhere on the West Coast of Africa. The damp and enervating weather is very oppressive and more generally felt, after the several rainless months, than is the case elsewhere.

85. A meteorological station of the second class is maintained in Bathurst. The highest shade temperature recorded in Bathurst was 104° and the lowest 58°. The rainfall was 33.99 inches, compared with 28.14 inches in 1911, the lowest for some years.

86. The following are the meteorological returns for Bathurst and MacCarthy Island respectively :—

Meteorological Return for the year 1912. Bathurst.

| Month. | Temperatures. | | | | | Rainfall. | Winds. |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Minimum on Grass. | Shade Maximum. | Shade Minimum. | Range. | Mean. | Amount in Inches. | General Direction. |
| January ... | 48 | 94 | 60 | 34 | 77·0 | — | E. |
| February ... | 50 | 101 | 60 | 41 | 80·5 | — | N. |
| March ... | 45 | 104 | 63 | 41 | 83·5 | — | — |
| April ... | 45 | 98 | 59 | 39 | 78·5 | — | — |
| May ... | 50 | 94 | 65 | 29 | 79·5 | — | — |
| June ... | 46 | 95 | 67 | 28 | 81·0 | 1·72 | Variable. |
| July ... | 50 | 92 | 72 | 20 | 82·0 | 5·95 | — |
| August ... | 52 | 89 | 70 | 29 | 79·5 | 13·24 | — |
| September ... | 68 | 90 | 71 | 19 | 80·5 | 9·89 | — |
| October ... | 67 | 92 | 73 | 19 | 82·5 | 3·19 | — |
| November ... | 58 | 90 | 70 | 27 | 83·5 | — | E |
| December ... | 49 | 93 | 58 | 35 | 75·5 | — | " |
| Total ... | 628 | 1,132 | 783 | 361 | 963·5 | 33·99 | — |
| Average ... | 52·3 | 94·3 | 65·6 | 30·1 | 80·3 | — | — |

Meteorological Return for the year 1912. MacCarthy Island.

| Month. | Temperatures. | | | | | Rainfall. | Winds. |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Minimum on Grass. | Shade Maximum. | Shade Minimum. | Range. | Mean. | Amount in Inches. | General Direction. |
| January ... | — | 100 | 54 | 46 | 77·0 | — | N. |
| February ... | — | 106 | 55 | 51 | 80·5 | — | N.W. |
| March ... | — | 110 | 60 | 50 | 85·0 | — | " |
| April ... | — | 110 | 63 | 47 | 86·5 | — | " |
| May ... | — | 115 | 57 | 58 | 86·0 | — | " |
| June ... | — | 108 | 53 | 55 | 80·5 | 2·15 | " |
| July ... | — | 100 | 55 | 45 | 77·5 | 4·96 | Variable. |
| August ... | — | 100 | 59 | 41 | 79·5 | 13·52 | " |
| September ... | — | 100 | 60 | 40 | 80·0 | 10·88 | " |
| October ... | — | 100 | 60 | 40 | 80·0 | 2·10 | " |
| November ... | — | 101 | 59 | 42 | 80·0 | ·52 | " |
| December ... | — | 101 | 50 | 50 | 75·0 | — | S.W. |
| Total ... | — | 1,250 | 685 | 565 | 977·5 | 34·13 | — |
| Average ... | — | 104·1 | 57·0 | 47·0 | 81·4 | — | — |

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

POSTAL.

87. There is a fortnightly mail service between Liverpool and Bathurst. The main feature of this communication is the unpunctuality of the homeward mail steamers. Of the latter, 23 out of 27 were late, seven being ten or more days over time. Mails are occasionally forwarded to England *via* Dakar and some continental port by trading vessels.

88. Internal communication is maintained by steamers or launches, of which there are a number belonging to the principal firms. These vessels make frequent trips up the river during the trading season, and are ready to carry passengers and freight.

89. There are two post offices established in the Colony, one, the head office, being in Bathurst, and the other in MacCarthy Island.

90. The following general return shows the steady increase in the volume of business done in the post office, and gives an indication of the prosperity of the Colony during recent years.

| Year. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Total number of letters, parcels, &c. dealt with. | Total value of Money and Postal Orders issued and paid. |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|---|---|
| | £ | £ | | £ |
| 1908 | 683 | 757 | 112,056 | 4,133 |
| 1909 | 2,325 | 820 | 110,682 | 4,848 |
| 1910 | 1,625 | 864 | 124,835 | 12,626 |
| 1911 | 1,811 | 818 | 128,265 | 14,386 |
| 1912 | 4,624 | 995 | 135,269 | 16,211 |

91. The "Cash on Delivery" service is in force. The existing laws relating to postal matters were consolidated and revised and embodied in the "Post Office Ordinance, 1912," enacted during the year.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

92. The African Direct Telegraph Company has a station at Bathurst. The ordinary rate to the United Kingdom is 3*s.* 2*d.* per word. Deferred cables at half-rate may be despatched.

93. There is no inland telegraph. Most Government Departments, some official quarters, the Bank of British West Africa, and Government House at Cape St. Mary are connected by telephone.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES.

94. The Gambia Company of the West African Frontier Force contains the only regular troops in the Colony.

95. The Company forms a detached command of the West African Frontier Force, and is inspected by the Inspector-General at his periodical visits.

96. The Gambia Artillery is a Volunteer Force mostly recruited from clerks in the Government offices.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

97. No event of particular importance occurred during the year 1912, which was one of general progress in the Gambia.

98. The immigration of native farmers from French territories adjoining the Protectorate continued during the year. While some of these immigrants only visit the Protectorate to sow and harvest a crop of ground-nuts, very many of them become permanent residents. The number of emigrants is very small.

99. No public work of any great importance was completed during the year. Some progress was made with the dredging of the Walli Kunda channel. Dredging was also carried out alongside the Government wharf at Bathurst. The survey of Bathurst was completed and the construction of the new bridge at Oyster Creek was continued. This and all other work of a similar nature is greatly handicapped by the inefficiency of the labourers available and by the necessity for suspending operations during the rains. The anti-malaria campaign was actively prosecuted by the Board of Health. Valuable work in this direction was carried out by the Town Warden, who superintended the operations of a gang which succeeded in clearing several acres of swamp from mangrove in the vicinity of Half Die. The Public Works Department was engaged in the building of additional and the renovation of existing quarters for officials, and in commencing the erection of a new post office.

100. There were no changes in the constitution of the Colony. Very necessary additions to the establishment were made during 1912, and the preceding year, by appointing assistants to the heads of the principal departments. These appointments will admit of a policy of continuity in the administration of the departments concerned being possible. The necessity for senior and other officers proceeding on leave at the expiration of their tours of service, and for their being transferred to other departments to hold acting appointments, entails frequent changes. They are not conducive to the maintenance of routine or departmental efficiency. As instances of such changes it may be mentioned that the Post Office and Treasury were administered by four and the Secretariat by five different officers in 1912. The condition of these departments at the end of the twelve months testified, not to the excellence of such a system, which had of necessity to be followed, but to the zeal and efficiency displayed by the several officers holding acting appointments therein during the year.

months testified, not to the excellence of such a system, which had of necessity to be followed, but to the zeal and efficiency displayed by the several officers holding acting appointments therein during the year.

101. The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G., as Colonial Secretary were lost to the Gambia at the latter end of the year on his promotion to the Governorship of the Seychelles.

102. Climatic conditions in the Gambia are unsuitable for the performance of manual labour by Europeans. Native labour was difficult to obtain. The scarcity of labour, due to the successful ground-nut harvest, caused a rise in wages. This, together with an advance of 10 per cent. in freight charges, increased the cost of living.

103. Capital might be invested with some profit provided that it was in the hands of competent persons with local experience who are independent of the ordinary Gambian labourer, who is in the happy position of having few wants, which are easily supplied, and is consequently not driven by stern necessity to work.

104. The year was one of peace and contentment. Many signs were given of the satisfaction existing among the natives regarding the benefits attached to living in the Colony and Protectorate under the British flag. The prosperity and peace reigning in the Protectorate is a tribute to the work, ably and patiently carried out, of the Travelling Commissioners, who have succeeded in gaining the confidence and regard of the natives.

105. With a continuation of favourable seasons and of the progressive policy of recent years there is every indication that the prosperity of the Colony and Protectorate and the happiness of the various communities therein will continue to increase.

W. T. CAMPBELL,

Colonial Secretary.

Bathurst, Gambia,
5th July, 1913.

36. The following is a return showing total quantity and value of, and revenue collected on, spirits of all kinds during the years 1911 and 1912:—

| Kind. | 1911. | | | | 1912. | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | Quantity. | Declared Value. | Rate of Duty. | Revenue Collected. | Quantity. | Declared Value. | Rate of Duty. | Revenue Collected. |
| | Galls. | £ | 4s. 2d. per gallon. | £ | Galls. | £ | 4s. 2d. per gallon. | £ |
| Alcohol | 23 | 3 | | 8 | — | — | | — |
| Brandy | 326 | 280 | | 69 | 324 | 249 | | 68 |
| Gin (Unsweetened) | 42,091 | 4,307 | | 6,214 | 52,238 | 6,169 | | 7,625 |
| Rum | 11,478 | 1,221 | | 2,364 | 8,963 | 1,303 | | 1,961 |
| Spirit (Sweetened) | 6,868 | 1,688 | | 1,445 | 8,097 | 2,023 | | 1,700 |
| Whisky | 1,991 | 1,009 | | 418 | 2,539 | 1,216 | | 533 |
| Total | 62,777 | 8,508 | — | 10,518 | 72,161 | 10,960 | — | 11,887 |

III.—LEGISLATION.

37. Fourteen Ordinances were passed during the year. Of these the most important were:—

No. 4.—“An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Public Health in the Island of Saint Mary.” This measure was not passed until the latter end of the year. The increased powers given will, it is hoped, simplify the action to be taken in the enforcement of sanitation and make the value thereof more apparent.

No. 5.—“An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the town of Bathurst.”

38. These enactments have transferred, to use the words of the Senior Sanitary Officer, “large and important sanitary subjects from the region of debate to the realm of action.”

IV.—EDUCATION.

SCHOOLS.

39. No schools are maintained by the Government. Education in the Colony, with the exception of the Mohammedan School, is carried on entirely by the three Missionary Societies—Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The schools of each of these denominations are under European superintendents, towards whose salaries the Government contributes £150 per annum in each case. A grant is also made towards the salaries of teachers in the Mohammedan School and the provision of prizes therein. Further grants-in-aid, provided under the Education Ordinance, are based on the average attendance of pupils and the results of examinations held by the Government Inspector of Schools.

40. In Bathurst the Anglican body has an affiliated elementary school, with 131 boys and girls on the register during 1912. There are also two Roman Catholic affiliated elementary schools in Bathurst, one for boys, with 302 on the register, and one for girls, with 140 on the register, in 1912. The Wesleyan Church has two similar schools, which had a total of 666 pupils on the register during the year. This denomination has another school in MacCarthy Island, which had 85 pupils on the register.

41. The Wesleyan Church also supplies the only secondary and technical education in the Colony. It has a non-affiliated secondary school for boys in Bathurst, and a technical and industrial school in Bathurst. An annual grant of £300 is given by the Government towards the maintenance of this school, which is examined once a year by a Government nominee.

42. The Mohammedan School, attended by 108 children during the year, is managed by a Board of leading Mohammedans, with the Governor as chairman. The pupils in this school are taught elementary subjects in English and Arabic, and the study of the Koran. The total number of children presented for examination was 31, of whom nine only obtained passes, as against 37 and 27 in 1911, due to changes in the teaching staff and difficulty in obtaining teachers.

43. The total number of children attending the schools in 1912 was 1,519, as compared with 1,461 in 1911.

44. Out of a total of 306 children, including those from the Mohammedan School, presented for examination only 173 obtained passes.

45. The Government provided £10 for prizes to teachers obtaining hygiene certificates. The results of the examination were not satisfactory, since only two prizes of ten shillings each were awarded. The subject of elementary hygiene and sanitation is now compulsory in Standards VI and VII. of the schools.

46. Voluntary education is carried on under great difficulty, owing to the irregular attendance of pupils at the various schools. The average attendance of pupils during 1912 was only about half of those on the registers.

47. The income and expenditure of the elementary schools for 1912 are shown in the following tables:—

Income, 1912.

| School. | School Fees. | Amount contributed by owners. | Government Grant. | Total. |
|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Hagan Street ... | 21 12 11½ | 122 13 10½ | *304 6 5 | 448 13 3 |
| St. Joseph's Convent... | 13 5 5 | 121 8 1 | 89 9 5 | 224 2 11 |
| St. Mary's ... | 16 14 0 | 156 16 8 | *238 15 2 | 412 5 10 |
| Dobson Street ... | 73 9 9 | 21 15 7 | †309 19 10 | 405 5 2 |
| Stanley Street ... | 39 7 11½ | 71 8 9 | 113 15 3 | 224 11 11½ |
| MacCarthy Island ... | 5 5 7 | 81 6 1 | 44 13 0 | 131 4 8 |
| Grant Total ... | 169 15 8 | 575 9 0½ | 1,100 19 1 | 1,846 3 9½ |

* Including grant of £150 to European superintendent.

† Including grant of £115 18s. 8d. to European superintendent.

Expenditure, 1912.

| School. | Build- ings. | Repairs. | School Materials. | Salaries. | Other Ex- penses. | Total. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Hagan Street | — | 0 16 8 | 17 15 7 | 430 1 0 | — | 448 13 3 |
| St. Joseph's Convent. | — | 1 17 6 | 6 5 5 | 216 0 0 | — | 224 2 11 |
| St. Mary's ... | — | 8 16 0 | 29 4 3 | 347 5 7 | 27 0 0 | 412 5 10 |
| Dobson Street | 24 4 5 | 1 11 6 | 27 14 4 | 347 14 11 | 4 0 0 | 495 5 2 |
| Stanley Street | — | 0 6 6 | 22 0 9½ | 197 4 8 | 5 0 0 | 224 11 11½ |
| MacCarthy Island. | 58 16 0 | — | 2 11 1 | 68 13 6 | 0 19 1 | 131 4 8 |
| Total ... | 83 0 5 | 13 8 2 | 105 11 5½ | 1,607 4 8 | 36 19 1 | 1,846 3 9½ |

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNICAL.

48. The technical and industrial school had a fairly successful year. The number of boys on the books was 22, of whom six were in the last year of their apprenticeship. The average annual value, for the last ten years, of the work done by the school was £373 6s. 9d. The value of the work done in 1912 was £375 18s. 10d., which, although slightly above the average, was considerably below that of 1911, the record year, when the value reached £675 13s. 3d. The work performed comprised build-ings, carts, and general blacksmith's work. The school is well patronised, orders for work being received from all denomina-tions. Although the school is a Wesleyan institution, its pupils include five Anglicans, one Roman Catholic, and one Mohammedan.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

49. There are two hospitals, one at Bathurst and one at MacCarthy Island. The former has accommodation for four first-class, 11 second-class, and 10 third-class male patients, and 15 female patients, including two cots for children. There are also four rooms for isolation cases. The wards for males and females are in separate buildings.

50. The hospital, opened in 1911, at MacCarthy Island is in charge of a European Medical Officer. It contains a ward for Europeans and three wards, two for males and one for female native patients; 66 in-patients and 1,356 out-patients were treated during the year.

51. There is also a contagious diseases hospital, situated about two miles from Bathurst. Four mild cases of small-pox, all of which recovered, were treated in this building during the year.

52. The medical establishment consists of a Senior Medical Officer and four other Medical Officers, all of whom are members

of the West African Medical Staff. The Senior and two other Medical Officers are resident in Bathurst, one is stationed at MacCarthy Island, and one is a travelling Medical Officer in the Protectorate.

53. Four European Roman Catholic Nursing Sisters were attached to the hospital. The engagement of these ladies terminated at the end of the year owing to the advisability of providing trained nurses for service in the hospital. The Sisters from the Convent of St. Joseph de Cluny, in Paris, performed their work with marked devotion, and left behind them a record of piety and gentle unselfishness. A native staff of dispensers, dressers, and nurses complete the hospital staff.

54. The total number of in-patients treated in the Bathurst Hospital during the year was 529, compared with 588 in 1911. Thirty-three patients died in hospital.

55. The number of cases treated in the out-patients' department was 7,895, compared with 7,255 in 1911.

56. Of the 33 deaths four were from broncho-pneumonia, three from bronchitis, while chronic malaria, debility, pneumonia, congestion of the lungs, abscess, general injuries, and valvular mitral were each responsible for two deaths.

ASYLUM.

57. The Home for the Afflicted and Destitute contained eight inmates at the end of 1911; 13 more were admitted during the year. Of this total of 21, 11 died during the year, two were removed to the Kissy Asylum at Sierra Leone, one was discharged, and seven remained on the 31st December, 1912.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

58. This institution continued to make satisfactory progress under the control of the Receiver-General. At the close of the year there were 501 accounts, as compared with 470 in 1911, 456 in 1910, and 428 in 1909. The amount remaining on deposit was £5,267 11s. 6d., as compared with £5,037 6s. 7d., £5,261 15s. 10d., and £4,411 5s. 4d. in 1911, 1910, and 1909, respectively. The amount deposited during the year was £3,517 4s. 4d., and £3,408 11s. 4d. was withdrawn. The interest payable was £110 11s.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

POLICE.

59. The Police Force consists of one European Superintendent of Police, one European Assistant Superintendent, and 80 non-commissioned officers and men. These were all stationed at Bathurst with the exception of one non-commissioned officer and six men, who were at out-stations in the Colony and Protectorate. During the year the composition of the Force was altered to include the ranks of corporal and lance-corporal, with a view to improving the organisation and discipline.

60. A Merryweather manual fire-engine, in the use of which selected men are instructed, is attached to the Force. There were seven calls to attend fires during the year. One fire, successfully dealt with, was serious, and being in the business quarter of the town was for a time endangered. Provision has been made for a new fire-engine, which will add to the value of the Fire Brigade and reduce the risks due to the inadequacy of the present fire-fighting appliances.

61. In addition to ordinary police duties, the Force is called upon to attend to stray animals, the issuing of licences for dogs, hawkers, boats, canoes, guns and powder, and the inspection of weights and measures, besides having to provide messengers, mail carriers, and escorts in the Colony and Protectorate. With all these calls upon it the Force is not numerically strong enough to allow for the proper policing of Bathurst.

62. A record of known and suspected criminals was instituted during the year. This should ultimately prove of great assistance to the Police in the investigation and detection of crime. It is hoped that the finger-print system of identification will be adopted shortly.

PRISONS.

63. The only prison in the Colony is established in Bathurst in an old building which is hardly suitable for modern requirements.

64. On the 1st January, 1912, there were 27 convicted prisoners remaining from 1911 in gaol. During the year 104 were admitted. Of these 84 were discharged on the expiration of their sentences, 17 were discharged before the expiration of their sentences, three had their sentences remitted, one died in gaol, and 26 remained in the prison on the 31st December, 1912.

65. The health of the prisoners continues to be satisfactory. The only death in 1912 was due to heart failure in the case of a prisoner whose sentence of death for murder was commuted in 1910 to 20 years' imprisonment.

66. The daily average number of prisoners during the last five years was as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23·89 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20·68 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23·78 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26·24 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27·50 |

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

67. In the Supreme Court there were 22 cases tried, a decrease of three as compared with the year 1911. These included two charges of murder, of which one prisoner was acquitted and the other resulted in a conviction of manslaughter. These charges arose in the Protectorate, as did also another, in which the charge was "attempt to murder," which also resulted in an acquittal. Two other charges of cattle stealing completed the cases committed from the Protectorate for trial.

68. The number of cases disposed of by the Police Court was 271, an excess of 46 as compared with the previous year. The increase includes 26 summonses taken out by the Board of Health under the sections of the new Public Health Ordinance, 1912, aiming at the destruction of mosquitoes. The figures given must not be taken as an indication of an increase in crime, but rather as showing more activity on the part of the Police.

69. During the year 466 cases were reported from the Protectorate, an increase of 99 as compared with 1911. The majority of these cases were breaches of special regulations under the Protectorate Ordinances, and were not of a serious nature. The increase may be accounted for by more attention being paid by the native officials in the Provinces to the observance of these Ordinances.

70. It is again most satisfactory to record the continued absence of serious crime both in the Colony and in the Protectorate.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

71. The last census of the Colony and Protectorate was taken in 1911, and gave the population of the former as 7,700 and of the latter as 138,401, a total number of 146,101 inhabitants. The Protectorate population was increased by the migration of a number, reported to have been 3,367 during the year, of strange farmers from neighbouring territories. This addition gives a total population of 149,468 (approximate).

72. The numbers of births and deaths registered in each of those parts of the Colony to which the system of registration applies, together with the total number therein for the year, are shown in the following tables:—

Births, 1912.

| District. | Males. | | | Females. | | | Totals. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|
| | White. | Black. | Mulatto. | White. | Black. | Mulatto. | |
| Bathurst... .. | — | 130 | 3 | — | 125 | 3 | 261 |
| British Kombo ... | — | 6 | — | — | 6 | — | 12 |
| Ceded Mile ... | — | 5 | — | — | 2 | — | 7 |
| MacCarthy Island | — | 10 | — | — | 13 | — | 23 |
| Total ... | — | 151 | 3 | — | 146 | 3 | 303 |

Deaths, 1912.

| District. | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Totals. |
|----------------------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|---------|
| | White. | Black. | Mulatto. | Asiatic. | White. | Black. | Mulatto. | Asiatic. | |
| Bathurst | 3 | 138 | 2 | 1 | — | 112 | 5 | 1 | 262 |
| British Kombo ... | — | 19 | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | 29 |
| Ceded Mile | — | 7 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | 12 |
| MacCarthy Island ... | — | 17 | — | — | — | 16 | — | — | 33 |
| Total | 3 | 181 | 2 | 1 | — | 143 | 5 | 1 | 336 |

73. The causes of the deaths of the three Europeans who died during 1912 were syncope, appendicular abscess, and general peritonitis.

74. The following is a comparative return showing the births and deaths registered in Bathurst, British Kombo, the Ceded Mile, and MacCarthy Island during the years 1908-1912:—

| Year. | Births. | Deaths. | Excess of Deaths over Births. | Excess of Births over Deaths. |
|-------------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1908 | 351 | 387 | 36 | — |
| 1909 | 339 | 330 | — | 9 |
| 1910 | 363 | 385 | 22 | — |
| 1911 | 306 | 318 | 12 | — |
| 1912 | 303 | 336 | 33 | — |

75. There were 20 marriages solemnized in Bathurst during the year, as against 17 in 1911. The number of Government marriage licences taken out was three, being five less than in the previous year.

76. The number of Europeans, including females, residing in the Colony and Protectorate during the year was 198. Of these 56 were officials and 142 non-officials. Seventeen Europeans, including five officials, were invalided during the year. Three Europeans died, but no death occurred amongst the European officials.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

77. The year was fortunately free from yellow fever, of which there was an outbreak in 1911. The general health of the Colony and Protectorate was satisfactory.

78. There were 1,914 vaccinations performed in Bathurst in 1912 and 867 in the Protectorate, compared with 2,608 and 394, respectively, in 1911. Arrangements have been made for a Medical Officer to travel through the Protectorate and carry out vaccinations. It is hoped that this will give more satisfactory results.

79. The Board of Health attends to the sanitation of Bathurst. The Senior Medical Officer is Chairman of the Board and the Colonial Engineer and Inspector of Police are ex-officio members. Six other members are appointed annually by the Governor. There is a Senior Sanitary Officer, whose services are shared by the Colony and Sierra Leone. Two new appointments were made under the Board, namely, a Medical Officer of Health and an Assistant Town Warden.

80. The native sanitary staff was increased by three. The campaign against mosquitoes has been vigorously carried out and has resulted in greatly diminishing their number. After the last case of yellow fever in November, 1911, the fumigation of all Government quarters, cellars, and many private buildings was undertaken.

81. The stegomyia species of mosquito has almost disappeared. Among the mosquitoes found in different parts of the town at the end of the year only two were stegomyia, the remainder were mainly culex. The clearing of about 40 acres of mangrove on the western side of the town has greatly diminished the number of mosquitoes in that quarter.

82. In addition to the officials already mentioned the sanitary staff includes an Inspector and five Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances, 40 labourers, increased to 70 in the rainy season; five cartmen, one groom, and four lamp-lighters.

83. In the Protectorate, where prizes are given to the cleanest village in each Province, the Travelling Commissioners are guided by special Sanitary Instructions.

CLIMATE.

84. The climate of the Gambia is pleasant during the dry season, which lasts from November to May. For the remaining months, the wet season, the conditions are similar to those experienced elsewhere on the West Coast of Africa. The damp and enervating weather is very oppressive and more generally felt, after the several rainless months, than is the case elsewhere.

85. A meteorological station of the second class is maintained in Bathurst. The highest shade temperature recorded in Bathurst was 104° and the lowest 58°. The rainfall was 33·99 inches, compared with 28·14 inches in 1911, the lowest for some years.

86. The following are the meteorological returns for Bathurst and MacCarthy Island respectively:—

Meteorological Return for the year 1912. Bathurst.

| Month. | Temperatures. | | | | | Rainfall. | Winds. |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Minimum on Grass. | Shade Maximum. | Shade Minimum. | Range. | Mean. | Amount in Inches. | General Direction. |
| January ... | 48 | 94 | 60 | 34 | 77·0 | — | E. |
| February ... | 50 | 101 | 60 | 41 | 80·5 | — | N. |
| March ... | 45 | 104 | 63 | 41 | 83·5 | — | — |
| April ... | 45 | 98 | 59 | 39 | 78·5 | — | — |
| May ... | 50 | 94 | 65 | 29 | 79·5 | — | — |
| June ... | 46 | 95 | 67 | 28 | 81·0 | 1·72 | Variable. |
| July ... | 50 | 92 | 72 | 20 | 82·0 | 5·95 | — |
| August ... | 52 | 89 | 70 | 29 | 79·5 | 13·24 | — |
| September ... | 68 | 90 | 71 | 19 | 80·5 | 9·89 | — |
| October ... | 67 | 92 | 73 | 19 | 82·5 | 3·19 | — |
| November ... | 58 | 90 | 70 | 27 | 83·5 | — | E |
| December ... | 49 | 93 | 58 | 35 | 75·5 | — | " |
| Total ... | 628 | 1,132 | 788 | 361 | 963·5 | 33·99 | — |
| Average ... | 52·3 | 94·3 | 65·6 | 30·1 | 80·3 | — | — |

Meteorological Return for the year 1912. MacCarthy Island.

| Month. | Temperatures. | | | | | Rainfall. | Winds. |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Minimum on Grass. | Shade Maximum. | Shade Minimum. | Range. | Mean. | Amount in Inches. | General Direction. |
| January ... | — | 100 | 54 | 46 | 77·0 | — | N. |
| February ... | — | 106 | 55 | 51 | 80·5 | — | N.W. |
| March ... | — | 110 | 60 | 50 | 85·0 | — | — |
| April ... | — | 110 | 63 | 47 | 86·5 | — | " |
| May ... | — | 115 | 57 | 58 | 86·0 | — | " |
| June ... | — | 108 | 53 | 55 | 80·5 | 2·15 | " |
| July ... | — | 100 | 55 | 45 | 77·5 | 4·96 | Variable. |
| August ... | — | 100 | 59 | 41 | 79·5 | 13·52 | — |
| September ... | — | 100 | 60 | 40 | 80·0 | 10·88 | " |
| October ... | — | 100 | 60 | 40 | 80·0 | 2·10 | " |
| November ... | — | 101 | 59 | 42 | 80·0 | ·52 | " |
| December ... | — | 101 | 50 | 50 | 75·0 | — | S.W. |
| Total ... | — | 1,250 | 685 | 565 | 977·5 | 34·13 | — |
| Average ... | — | 104·1 | 57·0 | 47·0 | 81·4 | — | — |

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

POSTAL.

87. There is a fortnightly mail service between Liverpool and Bathurst. The main feature of this communication is the unpunctuality of the homeward mail steamers. Of the latter, 23 out of 27 were late, seven being ten or more days over time. Mails are occasionally forwarded to England *viâ* Dakar and some continental port by trading vessels.

88. Internal communication is maintained by steamers or launches, of which there are a number belonging to the principal firms. These vessels make frequent trips up the river during the trading season, and are ready to carry passengers and freight.

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97. No event of particular importance occurred during the year 1912, which was one of general progress in the Gambia.

98. The immigration of native farmers from French territories adjoining the Protectorate continued during the year. While some of these immigrants only visit the Protectorate to sow and harvest a crop of ground-nuts, very many of them become permanent residents. The number of emigrants is very small.

99. No public work of any great importance was completed during the year. Some progress was made with the dredging of the Walli Kunda channel. Dredging was also carried out alongside the Government wharf at Bathurst. The survey of Bathurst was completed and the construction of the new bridge at Oyster Creek was continued. This and all other work of a similar nature is greatly handicapped by the inefficiency of the labourers available and by the necessity for suspending operations during the rains. The anti-malaria campaign was actively prosecuted by the Board of Health. Valuable work in this direction was carried out by the Town Warden, who superintended the operations of a gang which succeeded in clearing several acres of swamp from mangrove in the vicinity of Half Die. The Public Works Department was engaged in the building of additional and the renovation of existing quarters for officials, and in commencing the erection of a new post office.

100. There were no changes in the constitution of the Colony. Very necessary additions to the establishment were made during 1912, and the preceding year, by appointing assistants to the heads of the principal departments. These appointments will admit of a policy of continuity in the administration of the departments concerned being possible. The necessity for senior and other officers proceeding on leave at the expiration of their tours of service, and for their being transferred to other departments to hold acting appointments, entails frequent changes. They are not conducive to the maintenance of routine or departmental efficiency. As instances of such changes it may be mentioned that the Post Office and Treasury were administered by four and the Secretariat by five different officers in 1912. The condition of these departments at the end of the twelve months testified, not to the excellence of such a system, which had of necessity to be followed, but to the zeal and efficiency displayed by the several officers holding acting appointments therein during the year.

95. The Company forms a detached command of the West African Frontier Force, and is inspected by the Inspector-General at his periodical visits.

96. The Gambia Artillery is a Volunteer Force mostly recruited from clerks in the Government offices.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

97. No event of particular importance occurred during the year 1912, which was one of general progress in the Gambia.

98. The immigration of native farmers from French territories adjoining the Protectorate continued during the year. While some of these immigrants only visit the Protectorate to sow and harvest a crop of ground-nuts, very many of them become permanent residents. The number of emigrants is very small.

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101. The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G., as Colonial Secretary were lost to the Gambia at the latter end of the year on his promotion to the Governorship of the Seychelles.

102. Climatic conditions in the Gambia are unsuitable for the performance of manual labour by Europeans. Native labour was difficult to obtain. The scarcity of labour, due to the successful ground-nut harvest, caused a rise in wages. This, together with an advance of 10 per cent. in freight charges, increased the cost of living.

103. Capital might be invested with some profit provided that it was in the hands of competent persons with local experience who are independent of the ordinary Gambian labourer, who is in the happy position of having few wants, which are easily supplied, and is consequently not driven by stern necessity to work.

104. The year was one of peace and contentment. Many signs were given of the satisfaction existing among the natives regarding the benefits attached to living in the Colony and Protectorate under the British flag. The prosperity and peace reigning in the Protectorate is a tribute to the work, ably and patiently carried out, of the Travelling Commissioners, who have succeeded in gaining the confidence and regard of the natives.

105. With a continuation of favourable seasons and of the progressive policy of recent years there is every indication that the prosperity of the Colony and Protectorate and the happiness of the various communities therein will continue to increase.

W. T. CAMPBELL,

Colonial Secretary.

Bathurst, Gambia,
5th July, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 736 | Somaliland ... | 1911-1912 |
| 737 | Imperial Institute ... | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria ... | " |
| 739 | Jamaica ... | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland ... | " |
| 741 | Bahamas ... | " |
| 742 | Grenada ... | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda ... | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius ... | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago ... | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana ... | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent ... | " |
| 748 | Barbados ... | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands ... | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements ... | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate ... | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia ... | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate... | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) ... | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar ... | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena ... | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwai ... | " |
| 758 | Ceylon ... | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone ... | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles ... | " |
| 761 | Somaliland ... | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong... | 1912 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands... | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands ... | " |
| 765 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast | " |
| 766 | Bahamas ... | 1912-1913 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|------------------------|--|
| 74 | Ceylon ... | Mineral Survey, 1906-7 and 1907-8. |
| 75 | West Indies ... | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent ... | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei ... | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland ... | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute ... | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies... | Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c. |

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1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 768.

F I J I.

REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, see No. 727.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
September, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| I. FINANCIAL | 4 |
| II. TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES | 6 |
| III. IMMIGRATION | 12 |
| IV. LEGISLATION | 13 |
| V. EDUCATION | 14 |
| VI. GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | 14 |
| VII. CRIMINAL AND POLICE | 15 |
| VIII. VITAL STATISTICS | 16 |
| IX. CLIMATE | 17 |
| X. POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE STATISTICS | 17 |
| XI. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS | 19 |

SKETCH MAP.

No. 768.

FIJI.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 727.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House, Suva, Fiji,
9th June, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Report by Mr. Eyre Hutson, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, on the Blue Book of the Colony of Fiji for the year 1912.

2. The Blue Book itself is now in the hands of the printer, and copies will be transmitted to you in due course.

3. The revenue for 1912 was the highest collected in the history of the Colony, and exceeded the revenue for 1911 by no less than £43,552 4s. 4d. Excluding the expenditure on what are termed "Loan Works," namely, the Suva Harbour and Drainage Works, which amounted last year to £16,413, and will be met ultimately from the loan to be raised under the provisions of Ordinance No. 4 of 1910, the revenue for 1912 exceeded the expenditure by the handsome sum of £32,202 16s. 9d. On the 31st December last the surplus of the Colony's assets over its liabilities was £121,008 19s. 5d.

4. I invite attention to the rapid increase in the Indian population, and to the satisfactory increase that has taken place for the first time for many years in the native or Fijian population. Provided the increase in the population continues, lands are made available for European and Indian settlement, the Colony can be opened up by a better road system than now obtains, and steam communication between the different islands and the capital can be improved, the future of this Colony should be a bright one.

5. The Fiji Islands cover an area of 7,435 square miles, or more than the area of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, and Barbados put together, and are capable of sustaining a population which can be counted in millions. The opening in 1915 of the Panama Canal should prove an important event for Fiji, and, if steps are taken to attract shipping to its ports, a considerable expansion in its trade may be anticipated with confidence during the next decade.

I have, &c.,

BICKHAM ESCOTT,

Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State
for the Colonies.

FIJI BLUE BOOK REPORT, 1912.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The revenue for the year amounted to £283,947, or £43,552 greater than the revenue for 1911, and £15,747 in excess of the original estimate of the year's receipts. The principal increases were under the heads of Customs (£17,120); Stamp Duty (£9,500), Buildings and Hut Tax (£9,221), Telephone Receipts (£1,364), and Land Sales (£4,888). The increase in the revenue from Customs dues is accounted for by the increased importation of dutiable goods, such as biscuits, flour, drapery, meats, oils, and rice. Legacy and estate duty to the amount of £8,718 17s. 1d. was paid on one estate during 1912. The tax imposed under the Buildings and Hut Tax Ordinance was levied for the first time in 1912. A portion of the foreshore at Lautoka was sold during 1912 for the sum of £5,000. The revenue received for the year 1912 is greater than that received in respect of any previous year, and is greater than the average annual revenue received during the five previous years by a sum of approximately £86,332.

The expenditure for 1912 was originally estimated at £287,645, but, by direction of the Secretary of State, the vote for Public Works Extraordinary was reduced by £15,000. The actual expenditure for 1912 amounted to £268,158, or £15,789 less than the amount of revenue received. Included in the expenditure is a sum of £16,413 advanced against Loan Account for harbour and drainage works at Suva.

The total revenue and expenditure for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

| Year. | Revenue. | | | Expenditure. | | |
|-------------|----------|----|----|--------------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 1908 | 178,015 | 5 | 8 | 197,798 | 16 | 1 |
| 1909 | 177,909 | 13 | 5 | 187,684 | 13 | 0 |
| 1910 | 211,952 | 5 | 2 | 236,661 | 0 | 3 |
| 1911 | 240,394 | 14 | 9 | 265,347 | 8 | 8 |
| 1912 | 283,946 | 19 | 1 | 268,157 | 14 | 7 |

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st December, 1912, was £104,595, but this does not include the amount of £16,413 advanced against Loan Works. The surplus of assets over liabilities was, therefore, £121,008.

The nominal amount of stock held by Government was £111,463 10s. 0d.; the original cost was £112,207 11s. 0d., and the value of the stock on the 31st December, 1912, was £102,315 9s. 7d.

The public debt of the Colony stood as follows on the 31st December, 1912:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|---------|----|----|
| Imperial Loan without interest | 30,815 | 1 | 3 |
| Debentures (bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent.) | 52,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £82,815 | 1 | 3 |

The Imperial Loan is being repaid at the rate of £5,000 per annum. A sum of £1,500 is applied annually to the redemption of the Debenture Loan, the interest on debentures so redeemed being applied to the further reduction of the debt. The debt of the Colony was reduced during the year by £10,700.

The legal tender currency and the only coin in circulation is English sterling. There is at present no Government note issue. There are two private banks established in the Colony—the Bank of New Zealand and the Bank of New South Wales; the former has branches at Suva and Levuka, and the latter at Suva, Levuka, and Lautoka. Both these banks have a private note issue, the amount in circulation on the 31st December, 1912, being £1,790. The note issue is not officially recognised.

The business of the Government Savings Bank shows a slight increase. During the year 300 accounts were opened, as against 259, and 167 were closed, as against 138 in 1911. At the end of 1912, 530 accounts remained open, and an amount of £10,783 7s. 0d. stood to the credit of depositors, showing an average of £20 6s. 11d. to the credit of each depositor. The total amount deposited during 1912 exceeded the amount deposited during 1911 by £209 3s. 7d. Interest earned on investments amounted to £271 1s. 1d. Interest paid or credited to depositors was £206 15s. 2d. Incidental expenses amounted to £18 9s. 9d. No charge is made for expenses of management, which is in the hands of civil servants, who perform this work as part of their duties.

At Levuka, 30 accounts were opened and 13 closed. Deposits there amounted to £802 8s. 0d., and withdrawals to £467 9s. 11d. At the General Post Office, Suva, 98 accounts were opened and a sum of £1,951 18s. 0d. deposited. These figures are included in those referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Branch offices were also opened at Lomaloma, Lautoka, and Makogai.

The bank's funds are invested in England to the extent of £7,789 19s. 8d.

The following statements show the revenue and expenditure during each of the last five years of the Suva and Levuka Municipalities and School Boards:—

| Year. | Suva Municipality. | | Levuka Municipality. | |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 | 3,147 | 3,091 | 1,102 | 1,554 |
| 1909 | 3,215 | 3,575 | 1,555 | 1,433 |
| 1910 | 5,609 | 4,933 | 2,382 | 1,875 |
| 1911 | 5,772 | 7,081 | 2,068 | 2,266 |
| 1912 | 7,229 | 8,605 | 4,582 | 3,597 |

| Year. | Suva School Board. | | Levuka School Board. | |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 | 1,235 | 1,031 | 839 | 915 |
| 1909 | 967 | 1,011 | 741 | 714 |
| 1910 | 930 | 859 | 836 | 786 |
| 1911 | 1,354 | 1,275 | 683 | 882 |
| 1912 | 1,088 | 1,020 | 1,069 | 1,065 |

The debt of the Municipality of Suva consists of a Debenture Loan of £2,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent. and repayable at the rate of £100 a year. The amount of the debt on 31st December, 1912, was £1,400. A loan of £600, without interest, was made to the Suva Municipality during 1910 from general revenue to assist the Council in meeting expenses incurred in repairing damage caused by the hurricane in March, 1910. The loan is repayable by annual instalments of £100.

The debt of the Municipality of Levuka consists of a Debenture Loan of £500 bearing interest at 5 per cent. and repayable by annual instalments of £50, and a Debenture Loan of £1,400 bearing interest at 4 per cent. The former stood at £100 and the latter at £1,400 on the 31st December, 1912.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The following statement shows the value of the principal items of import during the years 1911 and 1912:—

| Nature of Import. | | | | 1911. | 1912. |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| Bacon and hams | ... | ... | ... | 3,312 | 3,564 |
| Bags and sugar-mats | ... | ... | ... | 25,968 | 26,871 |
| Beer | ... | ... | ... | 6,219 | 7,824 |
| Books | ... | ... | ... | 2,157 | 2,959 |
| Boots and shoes | ... | ... | ... | 9,884 | 8,390 |
| Breadstuffs and biscuits | ... | ... | ... | 60,443 | 72,344 |
| Bran | ... | ... | ... | 6,985 | 7,183 |
| Butter and ghee | ... | ... | ... | 17,631 | 17,629 |
| Cement | ... | ... | ... | 7,678 | 8,817 |
| Cigars and cigarettes | ... | ... | ... | 2,906 | 4,033 |
| Coal | ... | ... | ... | 28,684 | 25,910 |
| Cordage | ... | ... | ... | 4,210 | 4,589 |
| Cutlery | ... | ... | ... | 5,750 | 5,773 |
| Drapery | ... | ... | ... | 146,425 | 158,357 |
| Drugs | ... | ... | ... | 6,610 | 8,363 |
| Electroplated ware | ... | ... | ... | 2,667 | 3,377 |
| Fish | ... | ... | ... | 12,214 | 19,492 |
| Furniture | ... | ... | ... | 6,567 | 5,120 |
| Galvanised iron and goods... | ... | ... | ... | 22,237 | 22,910 |

| Nature of Import. | | | | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|
| | | | | £ | £ |
| Glassware and crockery | ... | ... | ... | 4,864 | 4,710 |
| Grain | ... | ... | ... | 4,987 | 6,146 |
| Grease and tallow | ... | ... | ... | 3,117 | 4,288 |
| Hardware | ... | ... | ... | 56,601 | 55,888 |
| Horses | ... | ... | ... | 8,755 | 7,325 |
| Iron-bar, rod, sheet-rails, and pipes | ... | ... | ... | 23,422 | 19,477 |
| Jewellery | ... | ... | ... | 4,479 | 5,916 |
| Leatherware | ... | ... | ... | 7,670 | 7,046 |
| Live stock | ... | ... | ... | 14,681 | 13,219 |
| Machinery | ... | ... | ... | 38,728 | 28,774 |
| Machinery—agricultural | ... | ... | ... | 10,595 | 7,307 |
| Manure | ... | ... | ... | 7,221 | 11,628 |
| Meats | ... | ... | ... | 22,489 | 27,055 |
| Milk | ... | ... | ... | 2,462 | 3,144 |
| Oils | ... | ... | ... | 20,470 | 25,557 |
| Paints | ... | ... | ... | 5,508 | 6,167 |
| Rice | ... | ... | ... | 16,945 | 27,381 |
| Sheep | ... | ... | ... | 3,240 | 3,506 |
| Soap | ... | ... | ... | 1,611 | 2,049 |
| Spirits | ... | ... | ... | 11,866 | 12,061 |
| Stationery | ... | ... | ... | 7,459 | 6,765 |
| Sugar | ... | ... | ... | 5,015 | 6,272 |
| Tea | ... | ... | ... | 3,531 | 4,007 |
| Timber | ... | ... | ... | 47,535 | 45,106 |
| Tobacco (excluding cigars and cigarettes) | ... | ... | ... | 10,663 | 10,421 |
| Toys and fancy goods | ... | ... | ... | 1,460 | 4,243 |
| Vegetables and fruit (fresh) | ... | ... | ... | 8,706 | 11,858 |
| Wines | ... | ... | ... | 2,871 | 3,382 |

The items showing increases of note are breadstuffs and biscuits, meats, manure, rice, and vegetables and fruit. The continued increase in imports is due to the fact that the Colony's industries continued to progress steadily despite the temporary set-back caused by the hurricane in January, 1912.

Particulars regarding the number, nationality, and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels entered and cleared at the ports of the Colony during 1911 and 1912 are given in the following table:—

| Nationality. | Description. | Entered. | | | | Cleared. | | | |
|--------------|--------------|----------|---------|-------|---------|----------|---------|-------|---------|
| | | 1911. | | 1912. | | 1911. | | 1912. | |
| | | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| British | Steam | 140 | 290,167 | 134 | 299,749 | 134 | 285,031 | 135 | 295,923 |
| " | Sailing | 3 | 1,345 | 1 | 1,031 | 2 | 1,188 | 2 | 1,187 |
| German | " | — | — | 1 | 1,958 | — | — | — | — |
| American | " | 6 | 2,942 | 6 | 3,364 | 4 | 2,216 | 5 | 2,829 |
| Norwegian | " | 1 | 1,023 | — | — | 1 | 1,023 | — | — |
| French | Steam | — | — | 2 | 164 | — | — | 2 | 164 |
| " | Sailing | — | — | 2 | 3,487 | — | — | 2 | 3,487 |

The number and tonnage of local vessels holding coasting licences during 1912 were:—

| | No. | Tons. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| European-owned vessels | 112 | 2,603 |
| Native-owned vessels | 152 | 982 |
| Chinese-owned vessels | 10 | 136 |
| Halfcaste-owned vessels | 19 | 253 |
| Indian-owned vessels | 7 | 36 |
| | <hr/> 300 | <hr/> 4,010 |

The following statement shows the total shipping entered and cleared during the past five years:—

| Year. | Entered. | Cleared. | Total. |
|-------------|----------|----------|---------|
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1908 | 244,173 | 234,860 | 474,033 |
| 1909 | 272,552 | 274,140 | 546,692 |
| 1910 | 262,273 | 253,299 | 515,572 |
| 1911 | 295,477 | 289,458 | 584,935 |
| 1912 | 309,753 | 303,590 | 613,343 |

The following figures show the number and tonnage of vessels visiting the Colony during the past five years:—

| Year. | No. | Tons. |
|-------------|-----|---------|
| 1908 | 134 | 224,173 |
| 1909 | 140 | 272,552 |
| 1910 | 124 | 262,273 |
| 1911 | 150 | 295,477 |
| 1912 | 146 | 309,753 |

The total imports and exports for the past five years are shown in the following table:—

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. |
|-------------|----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1908 | 662,654 | 878,393 |
| 1909 | 636,250 | 947,136 |
| 1910 | 829,029 | 1,005,818 |
| 1911 | 854,193 | 1,275,235 |
| 1912 | 940,044 | 1,058,960 |

The amount of Customs duties levied on imports during each of the past five years was as follows:—

| Year. | Customs Duties Levied. |
|-------------|------------------------|
| | £ |
| 1908 | 106,595 |
| 1909 | 106,357 |
| 1910 | 131,691 |
| 1911 | 150,165 |
| 1912 | 165,145 |

The bulk of the Colony's trade continues to be conducted through Australia and New Zealand. The total trade of the Colony during the year 1912 was distributed amongst the various countries as follows:—

| Country. | | | | Total. £ |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| United Kingdom | ... | ... | ... | 230,562 |
| British Possessions :— | | | | |
| New South Wales | ... | ... | ... | 868,907 |
| New Zealand | ... | ... | ... | 600,515 |
| Victoria | ... | ... | ... | 72,472 |
| Queensland | ... | ... | ... | 2,841 |
| India | ... | ... | ... | 41,369 |
| Canada | ... | ... | ... | 75,929 |
| Hong Kong | ... | ... | ... | 8,868 |
| Other British Possessions | ... | ... | ... | 2,870 |
| Total British Possessions | ... | ... | ... | <u>£1,674,421</u> |
| Foreign Countries :— | | | | |
| United States of America | ... | ... | ... | 51,618 |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... | 6,191 |
| France | ... | ... | ... | 1,014 |
| Germany | ... | ... | ... | 29,462 |
| Belgium | ... | ... | ... | 1,319 |
| Other Foreign Countries | ... | ... | ... | 4,416 |
| Total Foreign Countries | ... | ... | ... | <u>£94,020</u> |
| Totals :— | | | | |
| United Kingdom | ... | ... | ... | 230,562 |
| British Possessions | ... | ... | ... | 1,674,421 |
| Foreign Countries | ... | ... | ... | 94,020 |
| Total Trade | ... | ... | ... | <u>£1,999,004</u> |

The value of imports from the United Kingdom rose from £164,636 in 1911 to £184,862 in 1912. The exports to the United Kingdom in 1912 consisted almost entirely of copra.

The Receiver-General reports as follows on British and foreign trade :—

“ The trade statistics in this Colony are compiled on the basis, “ not of country of origin, but on country of consignment, and it “ is not known from the statistics whether the goods are of British “ or foreign manufacture.

“ Speaking generally, the proportion of British manufactured “ goods to the total importations is exceedingly high in Fiji. “ This is due in no small measure to the fact that the bulk of the “ export trade is with the adjoining British countries of Australia “ and New Zealand; that there are no, or few, direct means of “ communication with non-British countries; that most of the “ trade is in the hands of British subjects; and that it is con- “ venient to procure supplies from Australia. The bulk of food- “ stuffs, viz., flour, rice, biscuits, meats, potatoes, onions and “ dholl, will no doubt still be obtained from Australia, New “ Zealand, and India, owing to the proximity of the two former “ places and the cheap rates of freights ruling from the latter

“country. But, as regards manufactured goods, there is already the tendency, which will grow in future, to obtain goods in the cheapest markets now offering in Germany, Japan, the United States, and Sweden.

“16. From the United States are being obtained agricultural implements, oil engines, boots, wooden ware, oars, handles, wood blocks, lamps, paper bags, petroleum products, resin, and turpentine. From Germany, sewing machines, common jewellery, perfumery, buttons, brushware, toys, pianos, beer, wire nails, fencing wire, lamps, wooden pipes, fancy goods, and common tools. From Japan, cheap undershirts, hosiery, camphor, brushware, silk and silk manufactures. From Sweden, matches (the safety kind, which is almost invariably used in “Fiji) and calcium carbide.”

The decrease in exports in 1912, as compared with 1911, is attributable to the effects of the hurricane in January, 1912.

The staple products of the Colony remain the same; the quantity and value of these exports during the last five years were as follows:—

| Year. | Sugar. | | Copra. | | Green Fruit. |
|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Value. |
| | Tons. | £ | Tons | £ | £ |
| 1908... .. | 66,149 | 647,306 | 12,931 | 154,488 | 62,217 |
| 1909... .. | 60,825 | 607,969 | 15,880 | 226,599 | 98,491 |
| 1910... .. | 61,761 | 669,432 | 13,078 | 258,841 | 47,302 |
| 1911... .. | 72,834 | 797,274 | 16,337 | 294,245 | 151,668 |
| 1912... .. | 61,728 | 671,713 | 13,710 | 242,073 | 120,510 |

During the year green fruit of the total value of £120,510 was exported, of which about one-third was shipped to the Melbourne market by means of the greater facilities in transport provided during the year. The revenue derived from the imposition of the Banana Subsidy and Inspection Tax, levied under Ordinance XII. of 1911, amounted to £2,034 12s. 9d., against which the cost of inspection and subsidies on account of the banana trade amounted to £5,097.

The following statement shows the quantity of bananas exported during each of the last five years:—

| Year. | Bunches. | Cases. |
|-------------|----------|---------|
| 1908 | 356,180 | 145,110 |
| 1909 | 585,713 | 188,577 |
| 1910 | 271,024 | 81,225 |
| 1911 | 897,345 | 219,551 |
| 1912 | 589,743 | 209,772 |

The total area of land under sugar-cane cultivation on the 31st December, 1912, was estimated at 43,358 acres, from which were produced 480,658 tons of sugar-cane. The area under cocoanuts, or cultivated by Europeans, and exclusive of native planta-

tions, was estimated at 32,810 acres. The estimated cultivated area under bananas and pineapples on the 31st December last was 6,692 and 54 acres respectively. These figures do not include native plantations, as to which details are not available. It is from native plantations that the greater part of the green fruit exported is produced. Fruit so grown is sold under contract to European buyers, who ship the produce to the respective markets. Previous to the year 1911, the cultivation of bananas for export was confined principally to the Rewa Valley and to the Sigatoka district, from which the produce can be easily transported to meet ocean steamers sailing from Suva and from Momi, a port of call adjacent to the Sigatoka River. During 1912, a steamer of the Union Steamship Company continued to make periodical visits to Savu Savu Bay district on the southern side of the island of Vanua Levu. It is hoped that still greater facilities for transport and conveyance of fruit to the port of Suva may be provided in the near future, and that the cultivation of fruit will increase considerably.

After deducting the three principal items of export from the value of the total exports of the Colony, the value of the minor products exported during each of the last five years amounted to:—

| Year. | | | | | | £ |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,321 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,752 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30,171 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32,048 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24,236 |

The principal minor exports were trocas shell, £7,573; molasses, £7,259; turtle shell, £2,087; and hides and pelts, £1,480. More attention might, with advantage, be given to the cultivation of products other than sugar, fruit and copra. Some considerable area of land is being leased to planters for the cultivation of sisal hemp, and it is anticipated that the production of this fibre will become an important industry in some districts of the Colony. Land in considerable areas unsuited to the cultivation of the staple products is available for settlement.

LAND GRANTS.

The following is a statement of land alienations which shows approximately the position in regard to land as it stood on the 31st December, 1912, as compared to the position at the end of 1911:—

| | | Acreā. | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---------|---------|
| | | 1911. | 1912. |
| Crown Grants:— | | | |
| Area held by Crown on Crown Grant | ... | 9,865 | 9,865 |
| Area held by settlers on Crown Grant | ... | 418,134 | 418,149 |
| Total area held on Crown Grant | | 427,999 | 428,014 |

| | | Acres. | |
|--|-----|---------|---------|
| | | 1911. | 1912. |
| Native Grants:— | | | |
| Area held by Crown on Native Grant | ... | 50,878 | 52,338 |
| Area held by settlers on Native Grant | ... | 37,812 | 38,745 |
| Total area held on Native Grant | ... | 88,690 | 91,083 |
| Native Leaseholds:— | | | |
| Area held by Indians on Native Leasehold | ... | 21,781 | 23,140 |
| Area held by Europeans on Native Leasehold | ... | 120,765 | 140,478 |
| Total area of Native Leaseholds held by settlers | ... | 142,546 | 163,618 |
| Crown Leaseholds:— | | | |
| Area held by Indians on Crown Leasehold | ... | 3,850 | 3,870 |
| Area held by Europeans on Crown Leasehold | ... | 36,280 | 37,364 |
| Total area of Crown Leaseholds held by settlers | ... | 40,130 | 41,234 |

It will thus be seen that the alienated lands of the Colony are as follows:—

| | | Acres. | |
|---------------------------|-----|---------|--|
| Crown Grants | ... | 428,014 | |
| Native Grants | ... | 91,083 | |
| Total Freehold area | ... | 519,097 | |
| Add Native Leasehold area | ... | 163,618 | |
| Add Crown Leasehold area | ... | 41,234 | |
| Total alienated area | ... | 723,949 | |

III.—IMMIGRATION.

During 1912 there were introduced into the Colony 3,402 Indian immigrants, as against 4,216 during the previous year. The total population of East Indians in the Colony was 47,851. The number of East Indians serving under indenture on the 31st December last was 15,369 (male adults, 9,767; female adults, 3,400; children, 2,202) and of time-expired indentured immigrants remaining or settling in the Colony there were 32,482. The proportion of females to males of the Indian population was:—

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|--------------------|
| Adult females | ... | 43·17 to 100 males |
| Non-adult females | ... | 99·95 to 100 males |

The number of charges laid in each of the past five years for breaches of labour laws is as follows:—

| | | |
|------|-----|-------|
| 1908 | ... | 2,237 |
| 1909 | ... | 1,924 |
| 1910 | ... | 1,911 |
| 1911 | ... | 1,520 |
| 1912 | ... | 1,256 |

The steady decrease indicated in the number of charges laid is satisfactory, and it may be said to be due in part to more effective distribution of labour and to the rigid inspections carried out by the Department of Immigration.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty Ordinances were passed during the year. Of these the most important were:—

Ordinance No. VII. (the Cinematograph Ordinance), which provides for the better regulation and control of cinematograph exhibitions. Supervision is exercised at exhibitions to insure safety from fire, and cinematograph displays are subject to the permit of the Inspector-General of Constabulary.

Ordinance No. VIII. (the Forests Ordinance) amends the law relating to forests and timber. Provision is made for the proclamation of forest reserves, for the constitution of village forests, for the prohibition of certain acts in reserved forests, for the issue of licences to cut timber in such forests, and for the making of regulations with regard to any reserved forest.

Ordinance No. XVII. (the Customs Duties Ordinance) provides for the imposition of customs dues on certain articles hitherto included in the free list, and for a redistribution of dues imposed on food stuffs and necessities of life.

Ordinance No. XXIV. (the Ba and Sigatoka Light Railways Ordinance) authorises and provides for the regulation of certain light railways constructed by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Limited. Certain regulations are laid down for the control of the running of the trains, of the passenger traffic, and of the permanent way. The Governor in Council is given power to make further regulations, and the Company is empowered to make by-laws to regulate traffic and access to stations and other parts adequately fenced.

Ordinance No. XXVI. (the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance) renders illegal the establishment of a system of wireless telegraphy in the Colony without a licence to instal such an apparatus first obtained from the Governor. The Governor is empowered to make regulations to regulate the use of wireless apparatus, and penalties are laid down for breaches of the Ordinance or of regulations made thereunder.

Ordinance No. XXVII. (the Animals Protection Ordinance) provides for the protection of certain birds, animals, and fish. Power is given to the Governor in Council to reserve certain areas for the protection of game, and penalties are laid down for breaches of the Ordinance or of regulations made thereunder.

Ordinance No. XXIX. (the Suva Sewerage Ordinance) provides for the appointment of a Commissioner with certain defined powers to establish and construct a system of sewerage within the town of Suva. Provision is also made for the imposition of rates, for the collection of the same by the Municipal Council, and for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, with powers to make regulations relating to the Suva sewerage system.

V.—EDUCATION.

The Public Education Ordinance, 1890, provides for the election of School Boards within constituted areas. The expenses of the Boards are paid out of the School Funds of each district, consisting of (1) an annual grant by Government on the average attendance on a fixed scale, and (2) a contribution from the rating authorities of the amount required for school purposes beyond the Government grant. During the year the Government grant to the Suva Public School amounted to £457 10s. 9d., and the school rates to £430. There are two aided schools under these School Boards, at which education is free to children living within the school districts between the ages of six and fourteen years. These schools are inspected annually by an Inspector from the Education Department of Victoria. The children of people living in country districts are provided for by a boarding establishment attached to the Levuka school, where there is accommodation for a limited number. The Suva Public School has five teachers, with an average attendance of 143. The Levuka School has two teachers and an average attendance, during 1912, of 116.2. The Roman Catholic Mission provides three schools for the education of European children. The total number of children attending these schools in 1912 was 217. The education of natives is conducted mainly by the Methodist and Roman Catholic Missions. The former have 1,006, with a total attendance of 16,976. These figures include six minor schools set apart for the Indian community. The Roman Catholic Mission have 157 schools, and in 1912 1,905 native children were on their school rolls. The Government Native School at Nasinu is under the charge of two European masters. It is entirely a boarding school, and there were 70 pupils during the year. Beyond these schools there are several provincial schools maintained by the natives themselves, with, in one instance, monetary assistance from Government. The general question of education within the Colony was the subject of a commission which sat throughout the year 1909. The question as to steps to be taken to improve the educational facilities of the Colony is under consideration.

VI.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The Colonial Hospital, Suva, the principal medical institution in the Colony, is under the charge of a resident medical officer assisted by a junior medical officer, a matron, two staff nurses, one graduate nurse, and six pupil nurses, the whole being supervised by the Chief Medical Officer. Admissions during 1912 amounted to 1,728, of whom 211 were Europeans. The number of Europeans admitted in the previous year was 195. The revenue for the year was £1,750 4s. 9d., and the expenditure £3,019 4s. 4d.

There is a branch hospital at Levuka under the charge of the district medical officer, assisted by a matron. This institution provides for the treatment of Europeans as well as natives living in the district.

There are eight provincial hospitals for the treatment of native Fijians. These are supervised by Government medical officers. The number of admissions to these provincial hospitals during 1912 was 3,917.

The lunatic asylum at Suva is under the charge of a European warder, and the Chief Medical Officer is the superintendent of the asylum. The asylum is visited by the Board of Visitors appointed for the purpose. During 1912 there were 17 admissions and 7 discharges, leaving 39 inmates at the close of the year.

There is a leper asylum on the island of Makogai, under the charge of a medical superintendent, assisted by two European nursing sisters and two native medical practitioners. On the 31st December, 1912, there were 154 lepers in the asylum. The work of collection and transportation of lepers previously residing in all parts of the group is now nearing completion.

Considerable progress has been made in establishing herds of cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs, to be used as food for the asylum.

The expenditure on the asylum during 1912, exclusive of public works, amounted to £3,504 17s. 5d. A full description of the asylum is given in the report for 1911.

VII.—CRIMINAL AND POLICE.

The Fiji Constabulary consists of Fijians and Indians, officered by Europeans and supervised by the Inspector-General of Constabulary. The cost of the force in 1912 was £11,219.

The gaol in Suva is under the supervision of a keeper, with European overseers and native warders. The provincial gaols are supervised by keepers who are usually the European police officers stationed in the respective districts. The gaols of the Colony are controlled by the Inspector-General of Prisons. The total number of persons committed in 1912 to Suva and Levuka common gaols was 621, as against 652 for the previous year, and 857 for 1910.

The total number of offences reported to the police was 4,322. Of these reported offences 435 were offences against the person, 322 larceny, 49 offences against property (other than larceny), and the greater portion of the balance were offences against labour laws by indentured labourers.

The following table shows the number of offences reported in respect of the last five years:—

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,700 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,571 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,146 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,160 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,322 |

The total number of complaints against indentured immigrants in 1912 was 1,256, as compared with 1,520 in 1911.

There are 19 proclaimed prisons within the Colony. On the 31st December last there were 360 male and three female prisoners, making a total of 363, confined in the various prisons of the Colony, the nationalities being :—

| — | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|----------|--------|
| European | ... | ... | ... | 6 | — | 6 |
| Indian | ... | ... | ... | 218 | 3 | 221 |
| Polynesian | ... | ... | ... | 13 | — | 13 |
| Fijian | ... | ... | ... | 123 | — | 123 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 360 | 3 | 363 |

All prisoners sentenced to terms of six months' imprisonment and over, or to penal servitude, are confined in Suva gaol, only short-sentence prisoners being confined in the provincial gaols.

Shot-drill as a punishment has been abolished, and a system of marks for good behaviour has been introduced, and is in force in the gaols at Suva and Levuka. Considerable progress is being made in the establishment of the separate system of confinement in all the prisons of the Colony.

The total value of the work performed by prison labour at Suva gaol, exclusive of that employed in the prison service, was £5,020, as against a total expenditure of £5,127. The value of each unit is placed at 2s. per diem. Prisoners are mainly employed on public works, but a certain number are taught mat and brush making, printing, and tinsmithy.

VIII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The following statement shows the estimated population at the end of the year 1912 as compared with the population at the census on 2nd April, 1911 :—

| Class. | Census on 2nd April, 1911. | | | Estimate on 31st December, 1912. | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Europeans | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Half-castes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indians | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Polynesians | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rotumans | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fijians | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chinese | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Others | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total population at Census, 1911 | | | | ... | ... | 139,541 |
| " " on 31st December, 1912 | | | | ... | ... | 149,179 |
| Increase | | | | ... | ... | 9,638 |

An increase of 604 occurred during the year in the native population. The following table shows the increases and decreases occurring during the last eight years:—

| Year. | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----------|
| 1905 | ... | ... | 133 | — |
| 1906 | ... | ... | 32 | — |
| 1907 | ... | ... | — | 97 |
| 1908 | ... | ... | 85 | — |
| 1909 | ... | ... | 276 | — |
| 1910 | ... | ... | 70 | — |
| 1911 | ... | ... | — | 231 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | 604 | — |
| | | | <hr/> 1,200 | <hr/> 328 |
| | | | 328 | |
| | | | <hr/> | |
| Increase over period | ... | | 872 | |
| | | | <hr/> | |

IX.—CLIMATE.

The meteorological observations for 1912 show the total rainfall recorded at Suva during the year, 115·406 inches. For the previous year the rainfall recorded was 108·346 inches. The greatest rainfall in any one day throughout the year was 10·037 inches. The highest temperature in the shade was 92·0° F., on the 18th March, 1912, and the lowest 60·0° F., on the 25th August.

X.—POST, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE STATISTICS.

A subsidy of £4,930 was paid to the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company for the carriage of mails from and to Fiji.

Interinsular services were subsidised during 1912 to the extent of £5,410.

There is telegraphic communication between Suva and Levuka—a distance of 5½ miles—of which 1½ miles is by submarine cable.

There is an overland telephone line from Suva to Lautoka—a distance of 125 miles—*via* Nausori, on the Rewa river, Nadarivatu, and Ba. It is controlled by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. There is a telephone system in the town of Suva. During 1912 a telephone line from Suva to Navua (29 miles) was completed at a cost of £1,322 5s. 0d.

There are three wireless telegraph stations in the Colony—at Suva, Taviuni, and Labasa.

XI.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The returns of trade and shipping for 1912 contained in the report indicate that the Colony continues to make steady progress. In Suva, the capital, loan works are now in progress which provide for improved wharfage accommodation at an estimated cost of £133,200, and a sewerage system estimated to cost £30,177 12s. 2d. A preliminary survey was made during 1912 of the proposed route for a railway from Suva through the valley of the Rewa river, and the scheme is now under the consideration of a railway engineer, who visited the Colony at the end of 1912 for the purpose of examining and reporting on the project. In connection with the harbour and wharf improvements a slip has been erected at Suva, at a cost of £10,400, capable of taking vessels up to 500 tons burden.

Considerable progress was made during 1912 in the erection of the new gaol in Suva.

This building is being constructed of concrete and will provide 177 separate cells.

The field work in connection with the trigonometrical survey of Viti Levu was completed in 1911, and a start has now been made on the survey of Vanua Levu.

The Native Lands Commission appointed to enquire into the ownership of native lands was engaged during 1912 in holding enquiries in the Provinces of Nadroga and Colo West. The work of this Commission will be of great benefit to the natives and will materially assist the Government in opening up unused lands for settlement.

His Excellency Sir H. May, K.C.M.G., left the Colony for Hong Kong on 1st June, 1912, and His Excellency Sir E. B. Sweet Escott, K.C.M.G., assumed the administration of the Government on the 25th July, 1912.

EYRE HUTSON,

Colonial Secretary.

6th June, 1913.

CEDED TO HER MAJESTY 10TH. OCT. 1874.

Wireless Stations
shown thus: —



COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

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ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 735 | Southern Nigeria | 1911 |
| 736 | Somaliland | 1911-1912 |
| 737 | Imperial Institute | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria | 1911-1912 |
| 739 | Jamaica | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland | " |
| 741 | Bahamas | 1911 |
| 742 | Grenada | 1911-1912 |
| 743 | Uganda | 1911 |
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911-1912 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | " |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | 1911 |
| 750 | Straits Settlements | 1911-1912 |
| 751 | East African Protectorate | " |
| 752 | St. Lucia | 1911 |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands | 1911-1912 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | " |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei | 1911-1912 |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone | 1912-1913 |
| 760 | Seychelles | 1912 |
| 761 | Somaliland | " |
| 762 | Hong Kong | " |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands | " |
| 765 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast... .. | " |
| 766 | Bahamas | " |
| 767 | Gambia | " |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 74 | Ceylon | Mineral Survey, 1906-7 and 1907-8. |
| 75 | West Indies... .. | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies | Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c. |

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1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 769.

BASUTOLAND.

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

(For Report for 1911-12, see No. 729.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|----------------------------------|------|
| FINANCIAL | 4 |
| TRADE | 6 |
| AGRICULTURE | 7 |
| VETERINARY | 7 |
| EDUCATION | 9 |
| LEGISLATION | 10 |
| GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | 10 |
| GAOLS | 11 |
| PUBLIC WORKS | 12 |
| CRIME AND POLICE | 12 |
| MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH | 13 |
| GENERAL... .. | 14 |

No. 769.

BASUTOLAND.

(For Report for 1911-12, *see* No. 729.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria,
August 25th, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland forwarding the Annual Report and Blue Book on the Territory for the financial year ended March 31st, 1913.

I have, &c.,

GLADSTONE,
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Maseru,
August 5th, 1913.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book for the year ended March 31st, 1913, together with the Annual Report for the same period.

I have, &c.,

H. C. SLOLEY,
Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency
The Right Honourable
Viscount Gladstone, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for South Africa.

BASUTOLAND ANNUAL REPORT, 1912-13.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue of Basutoland for the financial year ended March 31st, 1913, amounted to £161,512, and the ordinary expenditure for the same period to £150,865. In addition a sum of £20,900 was spent, from surplus balances brought forward from previous years, on improvement of agriculture, new buildings, and the establishment of a leper settlement. The following table shows the revenue collected during the last three years:—

Revenue.

| | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Native Tax | 84,175 | 92,069 | 97,722 |
| Post Office | 3,774 | 3,634 | 5,096 |
| Licences (including fines) | 5,851 | 5,218 | 6,228 |
| Fees of Court or Office | 343 | 332 | 402 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 2,259 | 1,793 | 3,225 |
| Customs | 45,029 | 32,169 | 43,947 |
| Interest | 4,066 | 3,648 | 4,892 |
| Total | 145,500 | 138,864 | 161,512 |

It should be noted that the figures, both of revenue and expenditure, for the year 1911-12 are for nine months only, the financial year having been altered from June 30th to March 31st.

As, notwithstanding this change, practically the whole of the Native Tax was collected during the year 1911-12, the figures under this head for the year 1912-13 indicate a substantial increase, which is all the more satisfactory seeing that the Territory has experienced a season of exceptional drought. The other items of revenue, all of which show gratifying progress, do not call for special mention. The expenditure incurred during the past three years is shown in the following statement:—

Expenditure.

| | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Establishments | 13,740 | 11,165 | 15,110 |
| Police | 18,114 | 14,521 | 21,055 |
| Post Office | 4,377 | 3,510 | 4,586 |
| Allowances to Chiefs and Headmen | 6,376 | 6,108 | 6,764 |
| Medical Expenses | 642 | 761 | 1,347 |
| Office Contingencies | 1,153 | 1,396 | 3,089 |
| Revenue Services | 112 | 109 | 186 |
| Administration of Justice | 2,821 | 3,416 | 4,088 |
| Public Works... .. | 32,400 | 32,453 | 40,503 |
| Hospitals | 9,868 | 8,116 | 11,687 |

| | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Education | 12,385 | 9,804 | 14,657 |
| Rewards for Special Services | 64 | 85 | 131 |
| Audit | 355 | 225 | 375 |
| Miscellaneous... .. | 7,079 | 2,931 | 4,910 |
| Agriculture | 10,429 | 10,099 | 18,186 |
| National Council | 817 | 235 | 1,312 |
| Pensions | 2,025 | 1,792 | 2,879 |
| Capital Expenditure from Surplus Balances | 12,124 | 5,234 | 20,900 |
| Total | 134,888 | 111,968 | 171,765 |

These figures, even leaving those on account of capital expenditure on one side, show a great increase on those of two years before. In the majority of cases the increase is merely due to the natural growth of the population and progress of the Territory, but among causes responsible for increase under particular heads the following may be mentioned. Owing to the appearance of small-pox it was necessary to resort to general vaccination in areas surrounding the scenes of outbreaks of the disease, and in consequence the expenditure under the head "Medical Expenses" was doubled. Under the head "Office Contingencies" a sum of £1,388 was spent on furniture and fittings for the new head-quarter offices at Maseru, which were built from funds provided from surplus balances. Of the amount expended under the head "Public Works" just half was spent on the maintenance and repair of roads throughout the country. Owing to the spread of East Coast fever in the north-eastern districts of the Cape Province it became necessary to increase the precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease to Basutoland. No less a sum than £11,271 was spent during the year on this service, the expenditure being included under the head "Agriculture."

Up to March 31st last a sum of £65,849 in all has been spent from balances which had been brought forward from year to year on works of permanent utility and on schemes which it is hoped will add to the prosperity of the country. Hospitals have been built at Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek, and the Maseru Hospital has been added to at a total cost of £13,514. Three bridges have been constructed at a cost of £20,387. Under the head of "Agriculture" a sum of £7,061 has been spent on the purchase of stallions and rams and on measures taken for the eradication of scab. A large sum, amounting to £18,009, has been spent on the preparation of a leper settlement near Maseru, and a further amount of £20,000 has been authorised for the completion of the work. When finished accommodation will be provided for between six and seven hundred lepers.

The following is a statement of assets and liabilities on March 31st last:—

Assets.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Balance at Standard Bank | 17,558 | 8 | 5 |
| Balances in hands of Sub-Accountants | 5,079 | 17 | 5 |
| On loan to Swaziland Administration | 80,000 | 0 | 0 |
| On fixed deposit with Standard Bank | 50,000 | 0 | 0 |
| On deposit with Crown Agents | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Remittances in transit | 3,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Advances recoverable | 118 | 6 | 3 |
| Total | £157,256 | 12 | 1 |

Liabilities.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Deposits from Labour Agents | 1,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Deposits from Master of Court (Estate Moneys) | 2,351 | 13 | 4 |
| Debit balance with Crown Agents | 910 | 8 | 1 |
| Excess of Assets over Liabilities | 152,794 | 10 | 8 |
| Total | £157,256 | 12 | 1 |

TRADE.

The doubt expressed in last year's Report as to whether the yield of maize and kafir corn would be sufficient for home consumption has unfortunately been found to be well founded and large quantities of both have had to be imported to supply the deficiency. Maize crops are reported as being fairly good in the north of Basutoland, in the central parts and in some of the mountain districts only fair, and in the south as distinctly bad. It is hoped, however, that the better crops of the north will make up for the deficiency in the south and render importation from outside unnecessary. It is to be regretted that the same cannot be said of kafir corn, as from all accounts there will be a serious shortage and large orders are being placed for supplies from the Orange Free State and Transvaal. The wheat crop has again proved a disappointment, the one encouraging feature in the cultivation of this cereal being the marked diminution in the quantity of smut, attributable doubtless to the attention drawn to the necessity of dipping the seed before planting.

In wool and mchair prices have been fairly well maintained, which goes to show that the improvement of quality mentioned in last year's Report has not depreciated.

In the absence of statistics remarks on trade must of necessity be confined to narrow limits, from information gained second hand and from personal observation. Speaking generally, it is probable that the volume of trade has remained stationary owing to the fact that, although there has been a partial failure in some

branches of agriculture and in stock raising, yet, on the other hand, there has been a greater activity in other directions, and the valuable asset represented by the labour market has probably prevented a serious falling off in trade returns.

AGRICULTURE.

Work done during the year has been mainly in the direction of donga prevention, and tree planting for that purpose is therefore to a large extent experimental. Two dongas on the Maseru reserve were fenced in and stone dams either repaired or built to collect silt for tree planting, and the dongas themselves and the ground within the fencing were planted with poplar, willow, wild cherry and robinia and the dry banks with American aloe and prickly pear. Some 3,000 pine trees have also been planted along the sides of one of these dongas, which it is hoped will tend to stop the rush of water. Owing to the very severe drought this year the trees have not done so well as was hoped. At Teyateyaneng a piece of land very badly cut into by dongas has been fenced in for experimental purposes and some 30,000 poplar and willow trees have been planted in the enclosure, which, considering the bad year, have done well.

The question of afforestation is receiving the serious attention of the Government as being a means both for preventing the further erosion of the soil by dongas and for the establishment of plantations in various parts of the country. The great difficulty that has to be coped with is the apathy and indifference of the natives to the evils of soil erosion and to the question of afforestation generally, the great commercial importance of the latter being not realised by them at present.

During the coming year it is proposed to establish a small agricultural school and farm near Maseru, the value of which is to lie more in its demonstrative and educational than in experimental work, where pupils will, it is hoped, learn practically by actual labour some knowledge and skill in farming operations.

VETERINARY.

There have been no serious outbreaks of contagious disease in the Territory during the past year. There has been no recrudescence of glanders, and it is reasonable to suppose that this equine disease has been eradicated. No outbreaks of East Coast fever have occurred, and our position so far as the Natal border is concerned can be considered much more satisfactory than it ever has been since this disease assumed such serious proportions in Natal. As regards the East Griqualand border, East Coast fever has caused heavy losses in the native areas of East Griqualand and a strict watch is necessarily maintained along the border

During the year 144 slides have been examined microscopically by the Principal Veterinary Surgeon; these slides are sent in for examination by officers stationed on the border whose duty it is to investigate all outbreaks of bovine disease and to send gland and blood smears for examination.

Scab in sheep continues to be very prevalent and the serious drought experienced during the year has been particularly favourable to the existence of the scab parasite, poverty being the greatest predisposing factor in helping the spread of the disease. The policy of increasing the number of dipping-tanks is being continued and during the year 15 new tanks have been completed, making a total of 34. The total number of sheep dipped during the year, namely, 158,320, must be considered a very satisfactory increase on the 86,500 (in round numbers) dipped last year, and it is a sign that progress is being made. Had not the drought seriously interfered with dipping operations at several tanks it is possible that the returns would have been even more satisfactory.

The year 1912-13 will be known as one of the worst for stock ever experienced in Basutoland, the oldest residents never recollecting such a bad drought. As a result thousands of head of stock have perished from poverty, and unless copious rains occur early in the coming spring the outlook for the future is even more serious, the rainfall for the whole of the Territory being still far below normal.

Owing to the bad outlook stud rams, Merino and Angora goat were purchased only for the Leribe and Qacha's Nek districts, the later rains having been more favourable in these areas. The policy of introducing these rams is very popular with the natives, and there is every reason to suppose that it is playing an important part in the improvement of the wool and mohair of the Territory.

The weather conditions during the whole of the stud season were most trying and have had a depressing effect upon our efforts to improve the breed of horses in the country. During the year 483 mares were covered by Government stallions and 207 live foals born, and although this is an increase of 46 foals on last year it cannot be considered satisfactory. There are 13 Government stallions, which during the season are distributed throughout the Territory and returned to Maseru during the winter. Two of these, Arcturus and Rosebud, died during the year, their deaths being a serious loss to the stud. The horse Norman and the pony Signal Hill have been purchased. The beneficial effect of endeavours to improve the ponies of the country is observable at the agricultural shows, where numbers of ponies sired by Government stallions have been exhibited, many of them of very considerable merit. These shows are increasing in popularity with the natives and there is no doubt are doing much good in inciting them to improve their stock and to take greater care of it.

There have been no visitations by locusts this year.

EDUCATION.

All Government-aided schools in this Territory are regulated by rules drawn up by the Central Board of Advice, an advisory body, consisting of representatives of the Government and of the missions, formed in 1910. These rules, which are embodied in a pamphlet, have been approved by His Excellency the High Commissioner and are as occasion may require liable to amendment at the annual meetings of the Board of Advice. An immediate effect of the adopted resolutions of the Board was—as the following table shows—that the attendance of pupils, which had for years been stationary, or even retrograde, increased with great rapidity.

Table of Total Average Attendance in Schools and Institutions.

Year ending December,

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1902 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,057 |
| 1903 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,024 |
| 1904 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,041 |
| 1905 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,963 |
| 1906 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,704 |
| 1907 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,454 |
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,279 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,498 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,651 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,417 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,271 |

The following table shows the enrolment of pupils in elementary schools during the last two years:—

Enrolment of Pupils in Elementary Schools.

| Mission. | No. of Pupils on Roll December, 1911. | | | Number of Pupils on Roll, December, 1912. | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| Paris Evangelical Mission Society. | 5,250 | 8,548 | 14,198 | 6,241 | 9,957 | 16,198 |
| Church of England ... | 814 | 1,263 | 2,077 | 898 | 1,512 | 2,410 |
| Roman Catholic ... | 207 | 928 | 1,135 | 294 | 1,309 | 1,603 |
| Total ... | 6,671 | 10,739 | 17,410 | 7,433 | 12,778 | 20,211 |

The largely increased number of pupils on the roll, namely, 2,801, is very satisfactorily accounted for by the attendance of pupils in out-of-the-way and backward districts. The average attendance of pupils in elementary schools is given in the following table:—

Average Attendance of Pupils in Elementary Schools.

| Mission. | Year ending December, 1911. | | | Year ending December, 1912. | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| Paris Evangelical Mission Society. | 4,305 | 6,183 | 10,488 | 4,659 | 7,171 | 11,830 |
| Church of England ... | 599 | 876 | 1,475 | 631 | 1,042 | 1,673 |
| Roman Catholic ... | 176 | 738 | 914 | 223 | 982 | 1,205 |
| Total ... | 5,080 | 7,797 | 12,877 | 5,513 | 9,195 | 14,708 |

These figures show an increased attendance of 1,831 on last year, due to the number of children attending school on their own account, their parents taking no interest in the question whether their children should or should not come under the influence of the mission school.

The total number of elementary schools in Basutoland is 280, and it is satisfactory to note that a large number of these are small schools with an attendance of under 45, which shows the extent to which the influence of education has permeated to the more distant and uncivilised parts of the country.

Industrial training institutions continue to turn out a number of boys who find work as masons, carpenters, &c., and many villages show the result of their training in the shape of some solidly-built dwelling place of well-cut stone.

LEGISLATION.

The following are among the more important Proclamations issued by His Excellency the High Commissioner during the year under report:—

1. Cattle Importation Proclamation, regulating the introduction of cattle into Basutoland from the Union.
2. Further Native Labour Amendment Proclamation, dealing chiefly with the questions of desertion of native labourers after they have been recruited, and of increasing the efficiency of the security for good behaviour that has to be found by all labour agents on taking out a licence in Basutoland.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The number of Post Offices in the Territory remains unaltered, but sub-agencies for the circulation of letters and sale of postage stamps and postal orders have been opened at Thaba Bosiu, Roma, and Majara in the Maseru district in order to relieve the conges-

tion of the Maseru Post Office, where work has been increasing steadily for some time past. It is proposed to establish further sub-agencies at Motsekuoa's and Thabarney in the Mafeteng district. The necessity for establishing sub-agencies is doubtless the outcome of the ever-increasing needs of the natives for greater postal facilities.

Postage stamps to the value of £3,397 8s. 9d. were sold during the year as compared with £3,134 15s. 7d. sold during the previous year, being an increase of £262 12s. 2d. Telegraph collections amounted to £1,356 6s. 8d., being a decrease of £38 12s. 1d. on the previous year's collection, but on the other hand cable collections show an increase of £28, being £91 12s. 6d. for the year under review as against £63 12s. 6d. for the previous year. Savings Bank deposits amounted to £5,495 5s. 0d., and withdrawals to £4,593 16s. 5d. for 1912-13 as compared with £4,603 13s. 6d., and £3,225 17s. 11d., respectively, for 1911-12, being a respective increase of £891 11s. 6d. and £1,367 18s. 6d.

The following comparative table shows the amount of money orders and postal orders issued and paid during the last two years:—

| Year. | Issued. | | Paid. | |
|------------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Number. | Amount. | Number. | Amount. |
| 1912-13 | 25,848 | £ 38,693 | 18,160 | £ 36,897 |
| 1911-12 | 20,542 | 30,014 | 15,742 | 33,586 |
| Increased | 5,306 | 8,679 | 2,418 | 3,311 |

The progress of the boys at the Government Industrial School at Maseru continues to be good, and the class of work turned out has been excellent. Most of the energies of the school during the year have been spent on the building of the leper settlement on a piece of land about four miles from Maseru, and the work has been of the greatest value to the boys, who have thus had the opportunity of obtaining an insight into very practical work. The school has also built in Maseru a new stone church for Europeans, and the quality of the work is undoubtedly excellent. It is gratifying to note, with regard to the teaching of masonry in this and other industrial schools, that the natives are beginning to put to a practical use the knowledge acquired by them at these schools, and in many villages throughout the country can be seen neat, well-built, stone huts which must doubtless have been put up by former pupils in these schools.

GAOLS.

There are seven gaols and two lock-ups in Basutoland, and during the year under review 953 prisoners passed through them as compared with 558 in the period 1911-12.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The new headquarter offices, which were commenced in July, 1911, were completed in July, 1912, when the staff and the records were transferred to the new buildings. The new Government Offices at Mohale's Hoek have also been completed. New offices are in course of construction at Leribe, where they were badly needed. The bridge over the Tsoaing has been completed and is now open for traffic. Hutting for the police at various stations in the country has been proceeded with. The roads have been considerably improved and a number of cross culverts built. There is, however, room for much improvement in this respect.

CRIME AND POLICE.

The police force of the Territory on March 31st, 1913, was of the following strength:—

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| European Inspectors | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| European Sub-Inspectors | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| European Constables | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Native Officers | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Native Constables | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Native Sergeants | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Native Corporals | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Native Privates | ... | ... | ... | 260 |
| Native Special Police | ... | ... | ... | 240 |

The native special police shown above are employed as border guards in the Quthing and Qacha's Nek districts as a precaution against the introduction of East Coast fever into the Territory. They are not uniformed with the exception of an arm badge, but, like the regular force, are mounted.

Liquor smuggling, in spite of the good work done by the police in combating the illicit traffic, continues to be carried on extensively, the ease with which supplies are obtained across the borders rendering it a most difficult matter to check its introduction into Basutoland.

The following table shows the arrests for liquor smuggling during the last five years, but it is feared that the number of arrests made is small in comparison with the number of undetected smugglers:—

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| 1908-09 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79 arrests |
| 1909-10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 " |
| 1910-11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 148 " |
| 1911-12 | (9 months ended 31 March, | | | | |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 " |
| 1912-13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 186 " |

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The following table shows the number of patients treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries for the last two years:—

| Year. | | | | In-patients. | Out-patients (new cases). | Out-patients (subsequent attendances). |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1911-12 | ... | ... | ... | 1,674 | 36,264 | 8,931 |
| 1912-13 | ... | ... | ... | 1,959 | 41,923 | 13,014 |

A table showing the number of beds in each hospital was given in the Report for 1909-10.

There has been an unusual amount of illness in the Territory during the year, due to the adverse meteorological conditions, droughty years always being accompanied by an increased amount of sickness. Small-pox has been very prevalent, but the type has been mild. There were 600 cases, with only 40 deaths, mostly in unvaccinated patients. Infected villages are immediately quarantined and the inhabitants vaccinated. Should vaccination be refused the prejudices of the objectors have been speedily overcome by the putting in quarantine of the villages in which they reside. Some difficulty was naturally encountered in maintaining strict quarantine, and the spread of the disease from one village to another could generally be traced to people evading the regulations. The number of vaccinations and revaccinations performed during the year was 109,470, the best vaccinated districts showing a marked freedom from the disease, which was mostly prevalent in remote villages of south Basutoland, where the people are more ignorant and backward, and have in past years declined vaccination.

Enteric fever has been very prevalent and appears to be spreading to distant villages. The hospital accommodation of the Territory only admits of a small number of patients being treated on modern lines, and, moreover, since cases are not usually reported until about the second week of the disease, experience has shown that it is better to leave the patients where they are, however unfavourable the surroundings, than to attempt to move them into hospital. It is astonishing what a large number recover under the worst conditions.

Considerable progress has been made with the buildings of the leper settlement, about four miles from Maseru, and they should be ready for occupation towards the end of 1913. Provision is being made for 640 patients, but, if necessary, the accommodation could easily be extended to take 50 per cent. more at a minimum expenditure, and without interfering with the general arrangements of the institution.

The health of the police and convicts has been excellent.

GENERAL.

It is with extreme regret that the death of Mr. Lewis Wroughton, the Government Secretary, has to be recorded.

Mr. Wroughton had been ailing for some time, had been granted six months' leave, and was on the point of starting on his leave, when he passed quietly away on the night of April 23. Mr. Wroughton joined the Basutoland service in 1884 as a Sub-Inspector of the Police and had completed 28 years of good and faithful service. He leaves a widow and two young children, to whom the sympathy of the entire service is extended.

The death of Mr. Wroughton rendered certain official changes necessary. Mr. Barry May, Government Secretary of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Service, was transferred to Basutoland as Deputy Resident Commissioner and Treasurer. Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Assistant Commissioner of the Leribe district, was transferred to Bechuanaland as Government Secretary of the Protectorate. Mr. J. P. Murray, Financial Secretary, was transferred to an Assistant Commissionership in Basutoland, and Mr. C. E. Boyes appointed as Government Secretary and Assistant Commissioner of the Maseru district.

The new Government buildings were completed in July, and the Resident Commissioner and staff moved into them. They are built of stone under iron roof, and the offices are commodious and well ventilated.

The year under review has been one of the driest on record, the rainfall falling lamentably short of the average. The loss of stock in consequence of the want of grass has been enormous, and for some months all public work has been at a standstill owing to the lack of transport. This refers particularly to road work, as owing to poverty all transport oxen had to be withdrawn from work and even then the loss amongst Government oxen has been abnormally high.

The following table shows the number of passes for natives to leave the Territory issued during the last two years:—

| Year. | | | | Labour. | Visiting. | Total. |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----------|---------|
| 1911-12 | ... | ... | ... | 66,900 | 41,754 | 108,654 |
| 1912-13 | ... | ... | ... | 77,244 | 59,422 | 136,666 |

The figures for 1911-12 are for the nine months ended March 31st, 1912.

Towards the latter end of December, the Paramount Chief, Letsie, went on a visit to a neighbouring farmer in the Orange Free State, and whilst there was taken ill and was unable to move back to his village. He recovered slightly and before quite convalescent was seized with an attack of pneumonia and died on January 28th. Arrangements were made for bringing the body up to Thaba Bosiu, the national burying ground of the Baquena family, where the burial took place a few days later. The burial

was attended by the Deputy Resident Commissioner (the Resident Commissioner being away on leave) and most of the principal chiefs of the Territory. The chief Griffith, brother of the deceased chief, was nominated to act as Paramount Chief until such time as the nation should decide on a successor.

A rather serious breach of the peace occurred in the Mohale's Hoek district between the local chiefs Mako Sekake and Lebona, both of whom belong to the Ba Mohale clan. The dispute arose over the vexed question of land rights and both parties resorted to the use of arms. The case was heard at Mohale's Hoek by the Resident Commissioner in conjunction with the Paramount Chief, and those responsible were suitably punished.

No special remarks are called for on the amount of crime committed during the year, with the exception, perhaps, of the number of cases in which women have been concerned, such as infanticide and concealment of birth. These are crimes which, as a rule, are unknown amongst the natives, but during the year there appears to have been quite an unusual number of them.

The meeting of the National Council referred to in last year's Report as still being in session was fruitful of a good deal of discussion and representations on the following subjects were submitted to His Excellency the High Commissioner:—

- (1) Regarding procedure in the Council.
- (2) Native Tax Proclamation.
- (3) Marriage Law.

His Excellency's replies to these representations will probably be submitted to the Council when next in session.

CHAS. E. BOYES,
Government Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

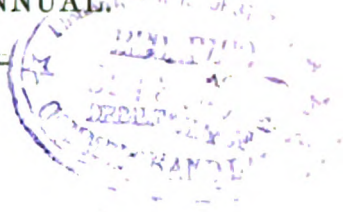
The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 737 | Imperial Institute ... | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria ... | " |
| 739 | Jamaica ... | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland ... | " |
| 741 | Bahamas ... | " |
| 742 | Grenada ... | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda ... | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius ... | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago ... | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana ... | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent ... | " |
| 748 | Barbados ... | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands ... | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements ... | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate ... | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia ... | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands ... | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) ... | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar ... | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena ... | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei ... | " |
| 758 | Ceylon ... | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone ... | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles ... | " |
| 761 | Somaliland ... | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong ... | 1912 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands ... | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands ... | " |
| 765 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ... | " |
| 766 | Bahamas ... | " |
| 767 | Gambia ... | " |
| 768 | Fiji ... | " |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 75 | West Indies ... | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent ... | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei ... | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland ... | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute ... | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria ... | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies ... | Preservation of Ancient Monuments. |



No. 770.

GOLD COAST.

REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 725.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| I.—FINANCIAL | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | PAGE 4 |
| II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| III.—LEGISLATION | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| IV.—EDUCATION | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 |
| V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
| VII.—VITAL STATISTICS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| IX.—ASHANTI | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| X.—NORTHERN TERRITORIES | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| XI.—RAILWAYS AND ROADS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| XII.—MISCELLANEOUS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 |
| APPENDIX | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| SKETCH MAP. | | | | | | | | | |

No. 770.

GOLD COAST.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 725.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Accra,

21st August, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith six copies of the Annual Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1912, together with a report thereon which has been prepared by Mr. W. C. F. Robertson, Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

HUGH CLIFFORD,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The financial year ending 31st December, 1912, recorded the largest revenue in the history of the Colony, despite the fact that there were no new sources of revenue nor additional taxation. It amounted to £1,230,851, an increase of £60,851 over the original estimate, and exceeded the expenditure by £73,759.

The following table shows the amounts collected under the several heads of revenue in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories:—

| Heads of Revenue. | Actual Revenue to 31st December, 1912. | Revenue for the same period of the preceding year. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1. Customs | 735,470 | 663,071 | 172,399 | — |
| 2. Light Dues | 2,737 | 2,646 | 91 | — |
| 3. Licences, &c. | 45,725 | 39,302 | 6,423 | — |
| 4. Fees of Court, &c. | 47,530 | 45,981 | 1,549 | — |
| 5. Railways | 329,399 | 294,650 | 34,749 | — |
| 6. Post and Telegraphs | 5,994 | 6,126 | — | 132 |
| 7. Rents of Government Land. | 1,211 | 1,342 | — | 131 |
| 8. Interest | 3,109 | 1,131 | 1,978 | — |
| 9. Ashanti | 50,265 | 50,319 | — | 54 |
| 10. Northern Territories | 2,994 | 2,426 | 568 | — |
| 11. Miscellaneous | 5,494 | 4,586 | 908 | — |
| Total | 1,229,928 | 1,111,580 | 118,665 | 317 |
| 12. Land Sales | 923 | 52 | 871 | — |
| Revenue Extraordinary | — | — | — | — |
| Grand Total | 1,230,851 | 1,111,632 | 119,523 | 317 |

The chief increases over the revenue originally estimated are under:—

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| | £ |
| Customs | 75,470 |
| Licences | 7,225 |
| Interest | 2,358 |
| Ashanti | 3,017 |

The increase under Customs may be attributed to the rapid development of the Colony and the general expansion of trade; under Licences, to augmented receipts for spirit licences and fines; under Interest, to investment of surplus funds; and under Ashanti, to the larger receipts from mining royalties. It is not improbable that the increase under Customs was, to some extent, abnormal. Strikes in Europe delayed importation towards the end of 1911, and a certain proportion of the imports in 1912 would, under ordinary conditions, have been credited to 1911.

The two principal heads which show a decrease are:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| | £ |
| Fees of Court or office, &c.... | 2,870 |
| Railways | 25,600 |

The decrease under Fees of Court is due to smaller receipts from Stamp Duties; while the large decrease under Railways is

explained by the reduction of tariff charges on goods from the 1st July.

The following comparative table gives the expenditure, in detail, for 1911 and 1912:—

| Head of Expenditure. | Actual expenditure to 31st December, 1912. | Expenditure for the same period of the preceding year. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|--|--|----------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Establishments. | | | | |
| 1. Governor and Legislature ... | 7,607 | 6,288 | 1,319 | — |
| 2. Supreme Court ... | 9,048 | 8,703 | 345 | — |
| 3. Law Officers ... | 2,281 | 2,491 | — | 210 |
| 4. Secretariat ... | 7,064 | 6,368 | 696 | — |
| 5. Printing Office ... | 9,203 | 7,898 | 1,305 | — |
| 6. Native Affairs ... | 1,956 | 1,860 | 96 | — |
| 7. Provincial and District Commissioners. | 27,392 | 25,133 | 2,259 | — |
| 8. Treasury ... | 11,750 | 11,481 | 269 | — |
| 9. Customs ... | 33,790 | 30,427 | 3,363 | — |
| 10. Customs, Preventive Services ... | 17,402 | 18,677 | — | 1,275 |
| 11. Marine ... | 1,649 | 1,327 | 322 | — |
| 12. Railways ... | 146,314 | 127,909 | 18,405 | — |
| 13. Post and Telegraphs ... | 32,596 | 28,549 | 4,047 | — |
| 14. Transport Department ... | 1,903 | 1,925 | — | 22 |
| 15. Medical ... | 51,996 | 51,469 | 527 | — |
| 16. Sanitation ... | 32,922 | 18,531 | 14,391 | — |
| 17. Veterinary Surgeon ... | 729 | 828 | — | 99 |
| 18. Education ... | 20,585 | 19,587 | 998 | — |
| 19. Agriculture ... | 11,295 | 9,895 | 1,400 | — |
| 20. Forestry ... | 5,208 | 3,446 | 1,762 | — |
| 21. Mines ... | 1,966 | 1,422 | 544 | — |
| 22. Gold Coast Regiment ... | 69,580 | 65,096 | 4,484 | — |
| 23. Volunteers ... | 1,531 | 1,416 | 115 | — |
| 24. Police ... | 36,652 | 32,761 | 3,891 | — |
| 25. Prisons ... | 16,931 | 15,389 | 1,542 | — |
| 26. Colonial Chaplain ... | — | 145 | — | 145 |
| 27. Public Cemeteries ... | 1,253 | 674 | 579 | — |
| 28. Audit Office ... | 4,251 | 3,641 | 610 | — |
| 29. Surveys ... | 14,508 | 10,024 | 4,484 | — |
| 30. Ashanti ... | 29,711 | 34,410 | — | 4,699 |
| 31. Northern Territories ... | 30,400 | 28,200 | 2,131 | — |
| 32. Northern Territories Constabulary. | 11,283 | 11,096 | 187 | — |
| 33. Ashanti and Northern Territories Roads Department. | 23,502 | 24,465 | — | 913 |
| 34. Miscellaneous Services ... | 14,360 | 11,989 | 2,371 | — |
| 35. Pensions and Gratuities ... | 19,146 | 16,831 | 2,315 | — |
| 36. Public Debt Charges ... | 84,955 | 80,677 | 4,278 | — |
| 37. Public Works Department ... | 43,921 | 31,785 | 12,136 | — |
| 38. Public Works Annually Recurrent. | 27,052 | 22,411 | 4,611 | — |
| 39. Public Works Extraordinary ... | 152,226 | 108,268 | 43,958 | — |
| 40. Post and Telegraph Extraordinary. | 2,784 | 1,232 | 1,552 | — |
| 41. Repayment of Loans ... | 20,000 | 25,000 | — | 5,000 |
| 42. Railway Survey ... | 1,817 | 4,677 | — | 2,860 |
| 43. Expenditure on Loan Works ... | 116,573 | — | 116,573 | — |
| Total ... | 1,157,092 | 914,500 | 257,865 | 15,273 |

The estimated expenditure for the year was £1,120,416; the actual expenditure was £1,157,092, or £36,676 over the estimate.

The most noticeable increase was an item of £116,573, defrayed from Revenue during the year, to meet the expenditure on loan works, the full amount of the loan authorised by Ordinance not yet having been issued. Increases also appear under Miscellaneous, £7,540, due to the Government's contribution to the King Edward Memorial Fund and the expenses connected with Mr. Belfield's enquiry; under Customs, £4,239, due to rebates on goods conveyed across the Volta, the result of increased trade; and under Pensions and Gratuities, £3,545.

Decreases occur under Public Works Extraordinary and Railways, with noteworthy savings under Medical, Sanitation and Education.

A comparative statement of the total revenue and expenditure for the past five years is appended:—

| Revenue. | | | Expenditure. | | |
|----------|--------------|---|--------------|--------------|---|
| Year. | Amount. | Remarks. | Year. | Amount. | Remarks. |
| 1908 | £ 752,142 | — | 1908 | £ 687,292 | Includes £20,000 repayment of loans. |
| 1909 | 778,552 | Includes £10,211 value of public works, materials and stores taken on charge. | 1909 | 734,367 | Includes £25,000 repayment of loans. |
| 1910 | 1,006,633 | Includes £8,950 in respect of expenditure on water works during 1907-1909. | 1910 | 924,862 | Includes £149,380 repayment of loans. |
| 1911 | 1,111,632 | — | 1911 | 914,500 | Includes £25,000 repayment of loans. |
| 1912 | 1,230,850 | — | 1912 | 1,157,091 | Includes £116,573 payments on account of loan works in excess of amounts provided in loan Ordinances and £20,000 repayment of loans |

The development of agriculture and the expansion of trade continued to make steady progress.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 1st of January, 1912, was £865,809; at the close of the year the excess amounted to £939,568, an increase of £73,759.

The increase of assets is explained as follows:—

| | £ |
|--|-----------|
| Excess on 31st December, 1911 | 865,809 |
| The revenue of 1912 was | 1,230,850 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 2,096,659 |
| The expenditure in 1912 amounted to | 1,157,091 |
| | <hr/> |
| Leaving an excess on 31st December, 1912, of | £939,568 |

PUBLIC DEBT.

On the 31st of December, 1911, the Public Debt of the Colony stood at £2,489,118. On the 31st December, 1912, it was reduced to £2,469,118, the difference of £20,000 being repaid to the Imperial Government during the year.

The amount standing to the credit of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Funded Debt on the 31st December, 1911, was £102,699, as against £84,023 at the close of the preceding year. Of the increase of £18,676, the sum of £15,570 was contributed from General Revenue during the year, the balance being in respect of interest realised on investments.

The following statement shows in detail the particulars of the Public Debt:—

Sinking Fund, £102,699—

| | £ | £ |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| (i.) 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock issued in March, 1902 | 1,035,000 | |
| (ii.) 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock issued against authorised loan of £665,000 | 63,000 | |
| (iii.) 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock issued against authorised loan of £1,610,000 | 1,030,000 | |
| | <hr/> | 2,128,000 |

Due to Imperial Government.

| | £ | £ |
|--|---------|------------|
| (i.) Ashanti Expenditure, 1896 | 98,798 | |
| (ii.) West India Regiment, 1897-1898 | 10,052 | |
| (iii.) Telegraph lines to the Northern Territories, 1897-1898 | 29,442 | |
| (iv.) Ashanti disturbances | 469,425 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| | 607,717 | |
| Less repayments | 266,599 | |
| | <hr/> | 341,118 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | £2,469,118 |

CURRENCY.

The currency and legal tender are British sterling, with the addition of the undermentioned French, Spanish, and American gold coins, the value of which are fixed by the Demonetization Ordinance, No. 2 of 1880:—

| Nominal Value. | | | | | | Legal Value. | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|----|---------|--------------|----|-------|
| | | | | | | £ | s. | d. |
| French— | | | | | | | | |
| Napoleon | ... | ... | ... | 20 | francs | ... | 0 | 15 10 |
| Spanish— | | | | | | | | |
| Doubloon | ... | ... | ... | 16 | dollars | ... | 3 | 4 0 |
| Half Doubloon | ... | ... | ... | 8 | „ | ... | 1 | 12 0 |
| American— | | | | | | | | |
| Double Eagle | ... | ... | ... | 20 | „ | ... | 4 | 2 0 |
| Eagle | ... | ... | ... | 10 | „ | ... | 2 | 1 0 |
| Half Eagle | ... | ... | ... | 5 | „ | ... | 1 | 0 6 |
| Quarter Eagle | ... | ... | ... | 2 | „ | 50c... | 0 | 10 3 |

British silver coins are legal tender to an unlimited amount; British bronze coins to an amount not exceeding one shilling. On the 1st of July a new subsidiary nickel currency was introduced into the West African Colonies, in coins of three denominations, viz., one penny, one half-penny, and one-tenth of a penny. These coins were well received by the native and are coming rapidly into general circulation. The United States half-dollar is current to a small extent, but is not legal tender; its current value is two shillings.

The following statement shows the amount of gold, silver and bronze coinage imported during the last two years:—

| Year. | | | | Gold. | Silver. | Bronze. | Total. |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | 80,275 | 800,115 | 702 | 881,092 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | 121,200 | 599,078 | 700 | 720,978 |

BANKS.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, is the only commercial bank established in the Colony and its dependencies, and has branches at Accra, Cape Coast, Secondee, Axim, Coomassie, Tarquah, Saltpond, and Winnebah.

MUNICIPAL BODIES.

Municipalities have been established in the towns of Accra, Cape Coast, and Secondee, under the provisions of the Town Councils Ordinance of 1894. These bodies consist of eight members, of whom four are official, nominated by the Governor, and four representatives elected by the ratepayers. The Governor has power to nominate four members to represent the ratepayers if there is no election through the failure of voters to nominate.

The following statement shows revenue and expenditure of the town councils for the past five years:—

| | Revenue. | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | |
|----------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Accra ... | 5,740 | 6,893 | 6,227 | 7,416 | 8,630 | 5,966 | 7,211 | 7,702 | 7,457 | 8,022 |
| Secondee ... | 3,283 | 3,464 | 2,830 | 4,538 | 4,511 | 4,680 | 3,367 | 2,907 | 3,906 | 4,769 |
| Cape Coast ... | 2,381 | 2,411 | 2,296 | 3,073 | 3,495 | 2,586 | 2,236 | 2,175 | 2,754 | 3,349 |

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The gross value of the sea-borne trade of the Colony has grown from £7,565,630 in 1911 to £8,314,208 in 1912, an increase of £748,578. The combined value of specie imported and exported was £1,024,484, as against £1,202,237 in the preceding year. The value of commercial imports and exports for 1912, exclusive of specie and Government materials, amounted to £7,145,080, an increase of £910,876 over the figures for the previous year. The total value of imports (exclusive of specie) and exports, and the trade for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Total Trade. |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 | 2,029,447 | 2,525,171 | 4,554,618 |
| 1909 | 2,394,412 | 2,655,573 | 5,049,985 |
| 1910 | 3,439,831 | 2,697,706 | 6,137,537 |
| 1911 | 3,784,260 | 3,792,454 | 7,576,714 |
| 1912 | 4,023,322 | 4,307,802 | 8,331,124 |

The following table gives the values of imports and exports of dutiable goods during the past two years to and from the countries classified:—

| | | | Total Imports therefrom. | Total Exports thereto. | Total Imports therefrom. | Total Exports thereto. |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | 1911. | 1911. | 1912. | 1912. |
| | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | ... | ... | 2,842,895 | 2,453,629 | 2,622,932 | 2,680,973 |
| British Colonies:— | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | ... | ... | 8,544 | 851 | 11,978 | 3,001 |
| Southern Nigeria | ... | ... | 23,989 | 298,738 | 261,714 | 376,409 |
| Other British Colonies | ... | ... | 23,265 | — | 16,994 | 26 |
| Total | ... | ... | 55,798 | 294,589 | 290,686 | 379,436 |
| Foreign Countries:— | | | | | | |
| Germany | ... | ... | 305,303 | 552,303 | 379,028 | 731,124 |
| Holland | ... | ... | 182,337 | — | 182,965 | 20 |
| France... | ... | ... | 27,470 | 397,092 | 42,605 | 384,218 |
| United States of America | ... | ... | 174,173 | 42,647 | 229,604 | 72,136 |
| Other foreign countries | ... | ... | 196,284 | 52,194 | 275,502 | 59,895 |
| Total | ... | ... | 885,567 | 1,044,236 | 1,109,704 | 1,247,393 |
| United Kingdom | ... | ... | 2,842,895 | 2,453,629 | 2,622,932 | 2,680,973 |
| British Colonies... | ... | ... | 55,798 | 294,589 | 290,686 | 379,436 |
| Foreign Countries | ... | ... | 885,567 | 1,044,236 | 1,109,704 | 1,247,393 |
| Grand Total | ... | ... | 3,784,260* | 3,792,454 | 4,023,322* | 4,307,802 |

* Exclusive of specie.

EXPORTS.

The total value of all seaborne exports from the Colony during 1912 was £4,307,802, as against £3,792,454 in 1911, an increase of £515,348, or 11 per cent.

A comparative statement of the principal articles exported during the last two years is appended:—

| Article. | 1911. | | 1912. | | In-crease. | De-crease. |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | | |
| | | £ | | £ | £ | £ |
| Cocoa lbs. | 88,987,324 | 1,613,468 | 86,568,481 | 1,642,733 | 29,265 | — |
| Kola Nuts " | 5,791,931 | 93,099 | 7,133,165 | 134,231 | 41,132 | — |
| Copra tons. | 779 | 13,257 | 620 | 11,841 | — | 1,416 |
| Cotton, Raw lbs. | 9,701 | 238 | 20,395 | 506 | 268 | — |
| Gold and Gold Dust ... ozs. | 280,060 | 1,057,692 | 377,659 | 1,439,268 | 381,576 | — |
| Auriferous By-products lbs. | 1,064,456 | 13,924 | 160,024 | 31,392 | 17,468 | — |
| Guinea Grains " | 99,385 | 2,099 | 158,488 | 3,304 | 1,205 | — |
| Gum Copal " | 80,042 | 1,110 | 67,133 | 1,077 | — | 33 |
| Ivory " | 1,607 | 885 | 2,068 | 643 | 258 | — |
| Lumber (Native Timber) sup. ft. | 13,973,396 | 138,821 | 23,573,651 | 228,745 | 89,924 | — |
| Palm Kernels tons. | 13,254 | 175,891 | 14,628 | 205,365 | 29,474 | — |
| Palm Oil galls. | 1,610,209 | 128,916 | 1,444,432 | 112,885 | — | 16,031 |
| Rubber lbs. | 2,668,667 | 219,447 | 1,990,699 | 168,729 | — | 50,718 |
| Specie " | — | 321,145 | — | 303,606 | — | 17,639 |
| Other Articles " | — | 12,962 | — | 23,577 | 10,615 | — |
| Total | — | 3,792,454 | — | 4,307,802 | 601,185 | 85,837 |
| | | Decrease | | | 85,837 | — |
| | | Net Increase | | | 515,348 | — |

The most notable increases were:—

| | |
|--|---------|
| | £ |
| Gold (including auriferous by-products)... | 399,044 |
| Timber | 89,924 |
| Kola Nuts | 41,132 |
| Palm Kernels | 29,474 |
| Cocoa | 29,265 |

The value of gold exported surpassed that of all previous years, and shows that, in spite of the temporary closing down of six of the mines, the development of this industry is proceeding with satisfactory results.

The values of timber, kola nuts and palm kernels also show record figures for the Colony, while the gratifying advance in the average value of cocoa is evidence of the greater care exercised by the cultivators of the crop.

The principal decreases were:—

| | |
|-----------------|--------|
| | £ |
| Rubber | 50,718 |
| Specie | 17,639 |
| Palm Oil | 10,031 |

The decrease in the rubber exported is due to the low prices ruling in the European markets, which have practically ceased to deal in the lowest grade native rubber, and the diversion of labour to more profitable occupations.

The decrease under Specie may be attributed to a more correct estimate of the requirements for the cocoa season, and has no bearing on the trade of the Colony; while that under Palm Oil is due to the dryness of the season, which had a deteriorating effect on the yield of oil from the nuts.

PORTS.

The principal ports in the Colony are:—

| Port. | Total Customs Dues. | Total Value. | | Total Trade. |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | | Imports. | Exports. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1. Seccondee | 184,890 | 1,441,643 | 2,034,189 | 3,475,832 |
| 2. Accra | 174,654 | 1,238,502 | 1,081,592 | 2,320,094 |
| 3. Addah | 115,221 | 359,617 | 343,968 | 703,585 |
| 4. Axim | 20,950 | 95,736 | 190,531 | 286,267 |
| 5. Saltpond | 39,555 | 147,293 | 197,905 | 345,198 |
| 6. Quittah | 43,328 | 127,902 | 84,522 | 212,424 |
| 7. Winnebah | 39,715 | 163,656 | 159,325 | 322,981 |
| 8. Cape Coast... .. | 27,039 | 120,117 | 50,987 | 171,104 |

With the exception of Cape Coast, the total trade of all these ports shows an advance on the corresponding figures for 1911. The decline at Cape Coast is due to the fact that specie is now imported direct to Saltpond and Winnebah.

Axim, by increased activity in the timber trade, has nearly recovered from the diversion of trade from this port consequent on the opening of the Prestea branch of the Seccondee railway.

The above figures give evidence of a year of great prosperity, and it is satisfactory to note that, while material prosperity is indicated by the high values reached in the principal articles of export, signs are not lacking that increasing wealth is being followed by improved conditions of living.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

The efficiency of the Preventive Service, which is a branch of the Customs' Department and operates on the frontiers of the adjoining Administrations, was well maintained.

The distribution of men was as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|--------|-----|-----|
| Volta River Preventive Service | ... .. | 255 | men |
| Western Frontier Preventive Service | ... .. | 108 | „ |
| South-Eastern Frontier Preventive Service | ... .. | 77 | „ |
| North-Eastern Frontier Preventive Service | ... .. | 42 | „ |

MINING.

The value of gold produced in 1912 was £1,499,469, an increase of £420,445 on the figures for 1911, and surpassed that of all previous years.

Of the total amount produced, 340,479·34 ounces were obtained by mining and 12,478·14 ounces by dredging.

EXPORTS.

The total value of all seaborne exports from the Colony during 1912 was £4,307,802, as against £3,792,454 in 1911, an increase of £515,348, or 11 per cent.

A comparative statement of the principal articles exported during the last two years is appended:—

| Article. | 1911. | | 1912. | | In-crease. | De-crease. |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | | |
| | | £ | | £ | £ | £ |
| Cocoa lbs. | 88,987,324 | 1,613,468 | 86,568,481 | 1,642,733 | 29,265 | — |
| Kola Nuts " | 5,791,931 | 93,099 | 7,133,165 | 134,231 | 41,132 | — |
| Copra tons. | 779 | 13,257 | 620 | 11,841 | — | 1,416 |
| Cotton, Raw lbs. | 9,701 | 238 | 20,395 | 506 | 268 | — |
| Gold and Gold Dust ... ozs. | 280,060 | 1,057,692 | 377,659 | 1,439,268 | 381,576 | — |
| Auriferous By-products lbs. | 1,064,456 | 13,924 | 160,024 | 31,392 | 17,468 | — |
| Guinea Grains " | 99,386 | 2,099 | 158,488 | 3,304 | 1,205 | — |
| Gum Copal " | 80,042 | 1,110 | 67,133 | 1,077 | — | 33 |
| Ivory " | 1,607 | 385 | 2,068 | 643 | 258 | — |
| Lumber (Native Timber) sup. ft. | 13,973,396 | 138,821 | 23,573,651 | 228,745 | 89,924 | — |
| Palm Kernels tons. | 13,254 | 175,891 | 14,628 | 205,365 | 29,474 | — |
| Palm Oil galls. | 1,610,209 | 128,916 | 1,444,432 | 112,885 | — | 16,031 |
| Rubber lbs. | 2,668,667 | 219,447 | 1,990,699 | 168,729 | — | 50,718 |
| Specie " | — | 321,145 | — | 303,506 | — | 17,639 |
| Other Articles " | — | 12,962 | — | 23,577 | 10,615 | — |
| Total | — | 3,792,454 | — | 4,307,802 | 601,185 | 85,837 |
| | | Decrease | | | 85,837 | — |
| | | Net Increase | | | 515,348 | — |

The most notable increases were:—

| | £ |
|--|---------|
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|-----------------|--------|
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|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
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| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
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| 2. Accra | 174,654 | 1,238,502 | 1,081,592 | 2,320,094 |
| 3. Addah | 115,221 | 359,617 | 343,968 | 703,585 |
| 4. Axim | 20,950 | 95,736 | 190,531 | 286,267 |
| 5. Saltpond | 39,555 | 147,293 | 197,905 | 345,198 |
| 6. Quittah | 43,328 | 127,902 | 84,522 | 212,424 |
| 7. Winnebah | 39,715 | 163,656 | 159,325 | 322,981 |
| 8. Cape Coast... .. | 27,039 | 120,117 | 50,987 | 171,104 |

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The efficiency of the Preventive Service, which is a branch of the Customs' Department and operates on the frontiers of the adjoining Administrations, was well maintained.

The distribution of men was as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|--------|-----|-----|
| Volta River Preventive Service | ... .. | 255 | men |
| Western Frontier Preventive Service | ... .. | 108 | „ |
| South-Eastern Frontier Preventive Service | ... .. | 77 | „ |
| North-Eastern Frontier Preventive Service | ... .. | 42 | „ |

MINING.

The value of gold produced in 1912 was £1,499,469, an increase of £420,445 on the figures for 1911, and surpassed that of all previous years.

Of the total amount produced, 340,479·34 ounces were obtained by mining and 12,478·14 ounces by dredging.

The increase in the Colony amounted to £433,135; Ashanti, however, shows a decrease of £12,690.

The value of gold produced by the various mining companies during the past five years is shown in the following table:—

| Name of Company. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Gold Coast Colony.</i> | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Abontiakoon Mines, Ltd. ... | 114,725 | 52,013 | — | — | 78,775 |
| Abosso Gold Mining Co., Ltd. ... | 113,616 | 165,343 | 163,198 | 133,765 | 188,156 |
| Affoh Gold Mining Co., Ltd. ... | — | — | — | 210 | — |
| Ankobra Exploration and Dredging Co., Ltd. | — | 15,536 | 19,488 | 22,656 | 16,055 |
| African Gold Dredging and Mining Concessions, Ltd. | 12,818 | — | — | — | — |
| Ankobra (Tarquah and Abosso) Development Syndicate, Ltd. | 1,273 | 2,083 | — | — | — |
| Akoko Gold Mines and Estates, Ltd. | — | — | — | — | 3,773 |
| Attasi Mines (1905) and Railway Co., Ltd. | 17,639 | — | — | — | — |
| Bibiani ... | 97,655 | 98,499 | 88,950 | 95,693 | 83,949 |
| Broomassie Mines, Ltd. ... | 112,358 | 82,971 | — | 80,023 | 131,400 |
| Fura Dredging Co., Ltd. ... | — | 3,955 | 4,088 | 2,893 | 5,270 |
| Prestea Block A., Ltd. ... | 154,819 | 83,255 | — | 159,052 | 297,128 |
| Tarquah Mining and Exploration Co., Ltd. | 216,899 | 141,404 | 101,668 | 54,149 | 168,769 |
| Wassaw (Gold Coast) Mining Co., Ltd. | 87,127 | 29,640 | — | — | — |
| Shepperd's Estates, Ltd. ... | — | 3,153 | — | — | — |
| Tarkwa Banket Mining Syndicate, Ltd. | — | — | — | — | 1,294 |
| Tarkwa Banket West, Ltd. ... | — | — | — | — | 2,102 |
| West African Trust, Ltd. (Sefwhi) ... | — | — | — | — | 4,905 |
| Total ... | — | 677,852 | 377,392 | 548,441 | 931,576 |
| <i>Ashanti.</i> | | | | | |
| Akrokerri (Ashanti) Mines, Ltd. ... | 61,739 | 10,457 | — | — | — |
| Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ltd. | — | 227,031 | 356,964 | 487,628 | 486,211 |
| Ashanti Rivers and Concessions, Ltd. | 21,733 | 22,170 | 13,467 | 16,878 | 9,618 |
| Ashanti Quartzite Co., Ltd. ... | 3,329 | 3,072 | 5,054 | 2,962 | — |
| Imbatien Goldfields, Ltd. ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ofin River Gold Estate, Ltd. ... | 20,865 | 38,492 | 27,520 | 23,115 | 22,064 |
| Sansu Mines, Ltd. ... | — | — | — | — | — |
| Total for Gold Coast and Ashanti | — | 979,074 | 780,397 | 1,079,024 | 1,499,469 |

On the Tarquah conglomerate mines 218,362 tons were crushed and produced 103,364·52 ounces, this being an extraction of 9·47 dwts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.; from the quartz mines the crushing of 458,186 tons produced 237,114·82 ounces, being an extraction of 10·35 dwts. per ton.

The various dredging companies treated 2,204,501 yards of alluvium, with a production of 12,478·14 ounces of fine gold, an average of 2·71 grains per cubic yard treated.

The average number of labourers employed daily by the mining and dredging companies throughout the year was 17,633, as against 19,153 in 1911. The decrease may be attributed to the closing of a certain number of mines and to the fact that less labour was employed on the surface works.

Seven prospecting and four mining licences were granted in Ashanti and the Colony during the year; and forty-nine certificates of validity for Mining Concessions were issued.

Nineteen persons were prosecuted for contravention of the Mining Rules, the fines inflicted by the Court amounting to £85 10s.

MANUFACTURES.

Native manufactures are insignificant. Cloths are woven in many parts of the Colony, usually of yarn spun in Europe, but in the northern districts occasionally of thread manufactured from the indigenous cotton plant.

Many of the local requirements, such as canoes, baskets, pots, and fishing nets, are supplied by native industries.

Salt is roughly prepared from the lagoons between Accra and Quittah and sent up country to the markets of the Northern Territories.

FISHERIES.

A number of canoes, estimated at 5,000, are employed in the fishing industry. The trade in cured fish is considerable and appears to be on the increase.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the most prominent native industry throughout the Colony, the principal food crops being yam, maize, cassada, plantain, and amankani. The energy of the farmers is turned mainly to the cultivation of cocoa, of which 86,568,481 lbs., valued at £1,642,733, were exported in 1912, as against 88,987,324 lbs., valued at £1,613,468 in the previous year. This decrease may be attributed to the late ripening of the crop, and an increase is anticipated in this year's production. From the higher ratio of value in proportion to production it may be inferred that the instruction given by travelling officials of the Agricultural Department is beginning to have a good influence in the direction of scientific cultivation.

The quantity of kola nuts exported was the largest on record, amounting to 7,133,165 lbs., with a value of £134,231.

Palm kernels show an increase on the figures for 1911, 14,628 tons being exported, as against 13,254.

A decline in the export of palm oil is shown, 1,444,432 gallons being shipped, as against 1,610,209 in 1911: this is due to the increasing attention that is being given to cocoa, which yields a more immediate profit. Rubber also shows a decline, 1,990,699 lbs. being exported in 1912, compared with 2,668,667 lbs. in the previous year.

Agricultural stations in charge of European curators are established at Aburi, Tarquah, and Assuantsi in the Colony, at Coomassie in Ashanti, and at Tamale in the Northern Territories. In addition to these a small sub-station was opened at Kibbi in February and a large nursery established.

The European and native travelling instructors confined most of their attention to the cocoa crops, but instruction was also given in connection with the cultivation of other products of economic importance.

Following on the successful Agricultural Show held in 1911 a Volta River District Show was held at Odumase in November and was attended by a large number of chiefs.

FORESTRY.

The work of the Forestry Department was mainly confined to inspection and report on the forest areas. It is satisfactory to note that improved development of the timber industry is confidently expected.

The quantity and value of timber exported during the last two years is as follows:—

| | | 1911. | 1912. |
|----------|--------|----------------|----------------|
| Quantity | ... .. | 13,973,396 ft. | 23,573,651 ft. |
| Value | ... .. | £138,821 | £228,745 |

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The following reports were furnished by the Imperial Institute to the Government of the Gold Coast during 1912 as the result of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by reference to manufacturers and commercial experts. In some cases recommendations were made in the reports with a view to developing a trade in products for which there would be a commercial demand.

The characters and quality of 13 samples of cotton grown at Labolabo, Assuantsi, Peki, and Tamale were determined, and valuations ranging from 5*d.* to 7*d.* per lb., with “middling” American at 5*d.* per lb., were obtained.

Three samples of Amelonado cocoa were forwarded for examination in continuation of the previous work on Gold Coast cocoa. One of the samples had been well fermented and was valued at 57*s.* to 58*s.* per cwt., *ex* quay, Liverpool. The other two samples were unfermented and these were valued at 53*s.* to 54*s.* per cwt. in Liverpool. A fourth sample, described as the produce of trees differing from the ordinary variety grown in the Gold Coast, and more nearly resembling the Cundeamor type of Ceylon, was valued at about 60*s.* per cwt. in Liverpool on the same date as the preceding samples, and was stated by brokers and manufacturers to represent a particularly promising variety which should repay extended cultivation.

A sample of arrowroot consisting of genuine Maranta starch was of good colour, and was valued at about 3*d.* per lb. in London, with St. Vincent arrowroot at 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb.

A sample of Cassava starch, of exceptionally good appearance and purity, was valued at £14 to £15 per ton, *ex* wharf, Liverpool. Commercial experts considered that it should be possible to sell a large quantity of this starch in the United Kingdom if it could compete with tapioca flour selling at £12 to £15 per ton. Further information was requested as to whether similar starch could be supplied in commercial quantities, and, if so, the price at which it could be offered. It was suggested that a trial consignment should be forwarded for sale,

The sample of guinea grain consisted of rather small grains, which were, however, satisfactorily pungent and aromatic. The market for this product is very limited, and there does not seem to be much likelihood of an increased demand.

A sample of capsicum fruits, probably derived from *Capsicum minimum*, contained a rather large proportion of green unripe fruits. The mixed fruits were valued by one firm of brokers at from 18s. to 20s. per cwt. in London (March, 1912), and by a second firm at not over 15s. per cwt. (May, 1912). The latter firm stated that if the unripe fruits had been absent the value would have been 25s. per cwt.

A sample of black pepper (*Piper nigrum*) was described by brokers in London and Liverpool as of fair quality and worth about 5d. to 5½d. per lb. (March, 1912).

Samples of palm fruits and fibre, stated to represent the fruits used and the residue obtained in experiments conducted with the Gwira palm-pulping machine, were examined. The result did not indicate that the machine is as efficient in extracting palm oil as the usual native method.

An investigation of samples of palm oil obtained (1) from fresh fruits, (2) from fruits fermented eight days, and (3) from fruits fermented six weeks showed conclusively that the effect of allowing palm fruits to ferment for a considerable period is to produce a "hard" oil of much lower commercial value than the "soft" oil prepared from the fresh fruits.

The kernels of "Kaku" seeds (*Lophira procera*) were found to yield 55·3 per cent. of a cream-coloured, solid fat, which was considered by commercial experts to be suitable for soap-making. The kernels were valued at about £12 per ton, delivered in Liverpool (January, 1912).

A sample of shea kernels yielding 51·2 per cent. of fat was valued at £10 10s. per ton (March, 1912). A sample of shea butter was submitted to commercial experts, who reported that it would sell readily at current rates, viz., £28 5s. per ton (March, 1912).

LANDS.

The following paragraphs under this head from the Report for 1910 are again published for general information, there having been no change or legislation in connection with land during the period under review:—

The bulk of land in the Colony belongs to the tribal "stools" and theoretically there is no land without an owner. The ascertainment of the exact boundaries of tribal land is, however, often a matter of considerable difficulty, as towns and villages have sprung up with large tracts of intervening unoccupied land, sometimes dense forest, which is gradually brought under cultivation from either end. Now that the value of land is appreciated, boundary disputes frequently come before the Supreme Court, and in certain parts of the Colony, especially in the mining district of Wassaw, the limits of the lands adjoining tribal stools have been definitely prescribed.

The general principle laid down by judicial decisions is that all land within the recognised territory of a "stool" is the property of that stool. Thus, in the case of every head chief's division, where there are tribal and family stools in subordination to the head chief's stool, all lands within the recognised boundaries of the family or subordinate tribe are held to be attached to the family or tribal stool, but all other unoccupied lands are the property of the head chief's stool. An attempt was recently made in the courts to extend this principle so as to enable the head chief's stool to claim all cultivated land the original title to which, as is not uncommon in the case of lands under native tenure, is lost in obscurity; but, though no limit of prescription is laid down by native law, the local Court of Appeal held that in the case of long occupation and when there has been cultivation of permanent crops, such as sugar-cane and cocoa, as opposed to the usual shifting cultivation of yams, plantains, and similar food products, the presumption is that the occupation was with the consent of the head chief's stool.

The Crown possesses no waste lands in the Colony, but certain lands have been acquired by the Government from time to time, mostly under the provisions of the Public Lands Ordinance, 1876, which legalises compulsory acquisition for the services of the Colony on payment of reasonable compensation.

Of recent years deeds have come into common use, especially in land transactions between natives and Europeans. Where these deeds relate to grants of rights of mining, felling timber, and collecting rubber, and other products of the soil, they are called concessions, and their validity is inquired into by the Supreme Court, under the provisions of the Concessions Ordinance, 1900. The court inquires whether the grantors are the native owners of the land, whether the area falls within the prescribed limit of five square miles for a mining concession and 20 square miles for other concessions, whether the prescribed term of 99 years is exceeded, whether the consideration is adequate, and whether the statutory rights reserved to the natives are included in the deed. A survey and demarcation of boundaries by the Survey Department is ordered, and when it is completed a certificate of validity, giving the lessee an indefeasible title, subject to observance of his covenants, is issued by the court, in which are contained such modifications of the deed as the court may impose to bring it within statutory requirements, and to render it a transaction fair and equitable to both parties. The rent from certified concessions is paid to the native grantors through the Government. Concessions granted solely for purposes of plantation of rubber and other products may be exempted from the operation of the Ordinance; whilst concessions to acquire mineral oil are held subject to the Government right of pre-emption of the oil under Ordinance No. 15 of 1907.

SHIPPING.

The following statement gives the comparative number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared at the ports of the Colony during the past five years:—

Steam Vessels.

| Years. | British | | | | Foreign. | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------|
| | | | | | German. | | | | French. | | | | |
| | Entered. | | Cleared. | | Entered. | | Cleared. | | Entered. | | Cleared. | | |
| 1908 | ... | No. 382 | Tons. 770,501 | No. 372 | Tons. 751,997 | No. 156 | Tons. 292,224 | No. 154 | Tons. 287,196 | No. 36 | Tons. 55,392 | No. 35 | Tons. 52,293 |
| 1909 | ... | 411 | 823,475 | 406 | 810,169 | 179 | 345,238 | 172 | 329,924 | 57 | 91,704 | 60 | 94,851 |
| 1910 | ... | 402 | 798,416 | 396 | 785,446 | 204 | 393,442 | 203 | 390,247 | 69 | 112,845 | 69 | 114,508 |
| 1911 | ... | 389 | 784,536 | 378 | 773,150 | 210 | 446,221 | 209 | 438,561 | 65 | 117,071 | 63 | 113,755 |
| 1912 | ... | 398 | 827,390 | 383 | 798,414 | 223 | 500,998 | 216 | 486,292 | 64 | 118,951 | 59 | 112,953 |

| Years. | Foreign. | | | | | | | | Total. | | | |
|--------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Belgian. | | | | Norwegian. | | | | United States of America. | | | |
| | Entered. | | Cleared. | | Entered. | | Cleared. | | Entered. | | Cleared. | |
| 1908 | No. ... | Tons. ... | No. ... | Tons. ... | No. ... | Tons. ... | No. ... | Tons. ... | No. ... | Tons. ... | No. ... | Tons. ... |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1912 | ... | 1,167 | 1 | 1,167 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
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Sailing Vessels.

| Years. | British. | | | | Foreign. | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | |
|--------|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------------|-------|----------|-------|------------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|------|---|
| | | | | | United States. | | | | Norwegian. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Entered. | | Cleared. | | Entered. | | Cleared. | | Entered. | | Cleared. | | Entered. | | Cleared. | | | |
| No. | Tons | No. | Tons | No. | Tons | No. | Tons | No. | Tons | No. | Tons | No. | Tons | No. | Tons | No. | Tons | |
| 1908 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 3,076 | 5 | 3,076 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 3,076 | 5 | 3,076 | — | — |
| 1909 | 1 | 766 | 1 | 766 | — | 564 | — | — | 1 | 419 | 1 | 419 | 8 | 1,749 | 2 | 1,185 | — | — |
| 1910 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 580 | 2 | 1,244 | 8 | 2,660 | — | — | 4 | 3,240 | 2 | 1,244 | — | — |
| 1911 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | 1 | 1,000 | — | — |
| 1912 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 958 | 1 | 958 | 1 | 958 | 1 | 958 | — | — |

The mail steamers of the African Steamship Company and the British and African Steam Navigation Company, both of which are under the management of Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Company, leave Liverpool every Wednesday for Secondee, Cape Coast and Accra, and on alternate Wednesdays for Axim, the scheduled time of the voyage being 15 days. Homewards, the mail service leaves Accra every Friday and is due to arrive at Plymouth in 16 days. The same companies also provide three services of cargo boats from Liverpool—the Benin and Brass Service, the Opobo Service, and the South Coast Service.

The steamers of the first-named service leave every alternate Saturday and call at Axim, Secondee, Cape Coast, Saltpond, and Accra. Those of the Opobo Service, which sail on the other alternate Saturday, call at Axim, Secondee, Cape Coast, Winnebah, Accra, and Addah, and every alternate boat at Appam; the same ports of call are touched on the homeward voyage, with the exception of Accra, which is only touched in the cocoa season. Boats in the South Coast Service run every month from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling outwards and homewards at Half Assinie, Dixcove, Ajua, Chama, Elmina, Pram Pram, and Quittah, and at Accra homewards.

Two services from Hamburg, known as the Creeks Services No. 1 and No. 2, are provided by these lines. The ships of both services call at Axim, Secondee, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Appam, Winnebah, Accra, and Addah both outward and homeward. A monthly service runs from London on Thursdays, calling at Axim, Secondee, and Accra, and occasionally at Cape Coast outward, and at Danoe, Quittah, and Accra homewards.

The cargo service takes from 32 to 34 days to Accra.

The rates of fares from Liverpool by these lines are £28 12s. first class, and £20 7s. second class, for all ports as far as Winnebah; and £29 14s. and £21 9s., respectively, to Accra and eastward ports.

The Woermann Line runs two mail steamers monthly from Hamburg, calling at Dover on the 11th and 26th of each month, with passengers and mails for Secondee and Accra. The boats also call homewards at the same ports on the 14th and 29th of each month and disembark passengers at Southampton. The

passenger fares are the same as on the Elder Dempster steamers, and the duration of the voyage is 15 days. Cargo services of the Woermann, Hamburg-Amerika, and Hamburg-Bremen-Afrika Lines leave Hamburg for the Gold Coast ports on the 12th, 16th and 30th of each month.

The Chargeurs Réunis run a monthly service to the Gold Coast, sailing from Dunkirk on the 5th of each month. One passenger boat monthly calls at Accra on the homeward voyage.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-two Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during the year under review, of which the following are the most important:—

No. 1 of 1912.—The Master and Servant (Amendment) Ordinance, providing new forms of contract (a) for servants engaged other than on mines or works, and (b) for servants engaged on mines or works, and giving power to make rules for the recruiting of servants, their registration, identification, and inspection, their examination by medical officers, the inspection of their houses and food, and generally for the care and treatment of themselves and their families.

No. 2 of 1912.—To prevent the introduction into the Colony of pests and insects destructive to trees, plants and crops.

No. 3 of 1912.—Making provision for the registration of births, deaths and burials.

No. 4 of 1912.—The Illiterates Protection Ordinance, providing for the licensing of letter writers and the fees to be paid to them.

No. 7 of 1912.—Providing for the registration of medical practitioners and dentists.

No. 15 of 1912.—Amending the Quittah Customs Tariff in so far as the duties on spirits are concerned.

No. 16 of 1912.—Imposing further conditions in connection with the obtaining of certificates of validity for concessions.

Six Ashanti and two Northern Territories Ordinances were enacted by the Governor. Of the Ashanti Ordinances, two were amendments of the Administration Ordinance, one an amendment of the Commissioners Ordinance, two amendments of the Concessions Ordinance, and one an amendment of the Firearms Ordinance. Of the Northern Territories Ordinances one was an amendment of the Administration Ordinance and one an amendment of the Constabulary Ordinance.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The schools under the management of Missionary Bodies which are subject to inspection by officers of the Education Department and receive grants-in-aid from public funds numbered, at the close of the year, 148. There are 11 schools under direct Government control.

The following is a comparative table showing the number of schools inspected during the last two years:—

| Denomination. | 1911. | 1912. | Increase or Decrease in 1912. |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| African Methodist E.Z. Mission | 4 | 5 | + 1 |
| Basel Mission | 62 | 69 | + 7 |
| Bremen Mission | 15 | 16 | + 1 |
| Church of England | 3 | 3 | — |
| Government Schools | 9 | 11 | + 2 |
| Roman Catholic Mission | 22 | 22 | — |
| Wesleyan Mission | 46 | 32 | — 14 |
| Secondary Schools | 1 | 1 | — |
| Total | 162 | 159 | — 3 |

One hundred and forty-two of the Mission Schools inspected obtained grants-in-aid.

The number of children enrolled on the registers of Government and assisted schools during 1912 was 18,524, a decrease of 156 as compared with that of the previous year. This is partly due to the withdrawal of the large number of Wesleyan Mission Schools from the assisted list. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the average daily attendance was 14,113, an increase of 494 as compared with 1911.

The grants-in-aid in 1912 amounted to nearly £8,853, an increase of £1,351 on the figures for 1911.

The total income of the assisted schools for the year was £15,874, of which sum the grants-in-aid represent rather more than half, the balance consisting of amounts collected in school fees, voluntary subscriptions and grants from the Mission Societies. The average of the fees paid by pupils in the assisted primary schools was 1s. 9d.

The total sum expended by Government on education in the Colony and its dependencies in 1912 amounted to £20,585, a total exceeding that of the previous year by £998.

In addition to the assisted schools there are 176 primary schools supported by the various religious bodies, with an enrolment of 4,895 children; education is not compulsory.

There is a Government Training Institution for teachers at Accra, and two Basel Mission Seminaries, situate at Akropong and Abetife, which receive grants from Government in aid of the secular work which they perform.

The increase in the staff of the Training Institution was of decided advantage to the work of the students: this was indicated by the successes gained in the examination of teachers and students for certificates. Physical drill was added to the curriculum. Satisfactory results were also obtained from the instruction in woodwork at the Government Technical School, Accra.

A feature of the year was the introduction of hand and eye work into the majority of the schools, and this innovation was attended by satisfactory results.

Increased attention was paid throughout the Colony to instruction in agricultural and industrial work, including carpentry, printing, weaving and book-binding.

Thirty-three candidates succeeded in obtaining certificates at the courses of instruction in agriculture for students and teachers held at the Aburi, Assuantsi, Tarquah and Coomassie stations.

At the competitive Civil Service examinations for 1912, which control admission to clerkships in the Government service, 52 candidates obtained passes.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

In the course of the year 1,004 Europeans and 25,964 natives were treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the Colony, as compared with 878 and 24,197, respectively, in the previous year.

The appended table gives the total number of patients treated in the various hospitals during the years 1911 and 1912:—

| Hospital. | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Number of in-patients. | Number of out-patients. | Number of in-patients. | Number of out-patients. |
| Accra | 517 | 4,262 | 603 | 5,095 |
| Seccondee | 569 | 3,380 | 762 | 4,010 |
| Cape Coast | 198 | 3,996 | 250 | 3,354 |
| Axim | 103 | 3,666 | 133 | 2,702 |
| Saltpond | — | 867 | — | 996 |
| Winnebah | 35 | 1,326 | 70 | 1,118 |
| Tarquah | 89 | 1,062 | 98 | 1,470 |
| Elmina | 5 | 746 | 5 | 510 |
| Quittah | 48 | 1,902 | 85 | 2,253 |
| Addah | 38 | 1,128 | 56 | 1,855 |
| Akuse | 94 | 1,044 | 154 | 1,384 |
| Total | 1,696 | 23,379 | 2,216 | 24,747 |

The new European hospital at Accra has not yet been completed, but the existing one, which comprises 3 European and 4 native wards, containing 7 and 25 beds, respectively, was made mosquito proof.

The hospital at Seccondee consists of 6 European wards, including 2 for convalescents, with a total of 16 beds, while, for native patients, 4 wards with 20 beds are provided. At Cape Coast there is accommodation for 13 Europeans, while there are 4 wards containing 19 beds for native patients.

At Coomassie there is a European hospital with 4 wards, and a native hospital with 3 wards.

The returns of patients treated at this station during the year are as follows:—

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Europeans | ... | ... | ... | 52 |
| Natives in-patients | ... | ... | ... | 1,028 |
| Out-patients | ... | ... | ... | 6,869 |

European nursing sisters are attached to the Accra, Secondee and Coomassie Hospitals.

There are a lunatic asylum and a laboratory at Accra, and a special sleeping sickness hospital at Anum. The number of patients admitted to the lunatic asylum amounted to 36 males and 7 females, as against 31 and 6 in the previous year; the number discharged as cured was 4 males and 1 female, as against 8 and 2 in 1911. The daily average of inmates was 95, of whom the majority were classified as dangerous maniacs. Those who are fit to do any work are employed in the asylum garden.

The Post Office Savings Bank continued to show good progress. The number of depositors' accounts remaining open at the end of the year was 3,857, as compared with 3,137 on the 31st December, 1911.

The value of deposits during the year amounted to £25,447, an increase of £1,453 over the figures for 1911; and withdrawals were returned at £22,476, as against £19,130 for the previous year.

The credit of the bank on the 31st December, 1912, was £38,576, or an increase of £3,795.

The interest paid to depositors during the year amounted to £824, as compared with £729 in 1911; and the interest received from investments was £1,034, as against £845 in the preceding year.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

POLICE.

The total strength of the police force of all ranks on the 31st December, 1912, was 838, being one below the authorised strength, and was distributed as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| General police ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 520 |
| Escort police ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 206 |
| Mines police ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 |
| Railway police... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59 |
| Total ... | | | | | 838 |

The establishment of the force was augmented during the year by the following additions:—

| General. | Escort. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 staff instructor. | 1 sergeant. |
| 2 senior superintendents. | 2 corporals. |
| 2 superintendents. | 4 second-class constables. |
| 7 police clerks and interpreters. | 8 third-class constables. |
| 1 sergeant. | |
| 2 second-class constables. | |
| 3 third-class constables. | |

The number of recruits enlisted was 334, as compared with 262 in 1911.

The general level of physique and intelligence among those who were recruited to the general police was on a par with that of the previous year.

Excellent work was done by the escort police during the year, no losses occurring of consignments of specie entrusted to their charge; good reports were also returned with regard to the railway police.

There were 90 cases of dismissal for various offences, as against 86 in 1911.

The detection and prevention of crime compared very favourably with preceding years. A noticeable feature was the prevalence of the crime locally designated "money doubling," a method of extracting large sums from a credulous public by the assumption of magical powers of increasing any money deposited with the principals. It is satisfactory to note that by the strenuous efforts of the police this evil was considerably abated by the end of the year.

The health of the force was good throughout 1912, and the police gave active assistance to the medical authorities in dealing with outbreaks of yellow fever in Accra and small-pox in various parts of the Colony.

PRISONS.

The four central prisons of the Colony, in which long-sentence prisoners are confined, are situate at Accra, Cape Coast, Elmina and Seccondee.

Prisoners whose sentences are less than six months serve their time in the minor gaols at Axim, Seccondee (Fort Orange), Tarquah, Saltpond, Winnebah, Akuse, Addah and Quittah. At Obuasi and Coomassie, in Ashanti, prisoners undergo sentences up to three years; minor gaols are at Dunkwa, Kintampo, Sunyani and Krachi.

No new prisons were declared during the year.

The number of prisoners admitted in 1912 was 6,064, an increase of 590 over the figures for the previous year. The daily average of prisoners in the Colony and Ashanti was 1,046, as compared with 978 in 1911, an increase of 68.

The reports on the various prisons show that the discipline maintained was generally satisfactory, and for the latter part of the year was good, though the first six months were characterised by outbreaks of insubordination.

The total earnings for prison industries and labour amounted to £2,528, as against £2,278 in the preceding year, an increase of £250.

The health of the prisoners generally was good.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The total number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the Courts in the Colony and its dependencies was 13,595, an increase of 1,184, as compared with 1911. Of these, 2,131 were acquitted. The convictions obtained numbered 11,460, as against 10,377 in the previous year.

The number of cases in the Supreme Courts of the Colony in 1911 and 1912 were as follows:—

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Convictions for offences against the person | 71 | 46 |
| Convictions for slave-dealing | 2 | — |
| Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny) ... | 26 | 16 |
| Convictions for other offences | 41 | 24 |
| Acquittals | 81 | 108 |
| | <hr/> 221 | <hr/> 194 |

The comparative figures in respect of the summary convictions for the past two years are appended:—

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Convictions for offences against the person | 862 | 1,041 |
| Convictions for slave dealing | 6 | 7 |
| Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny)... | 1,228 | 1,430 |
| Convictions for other offences | 5,545 | 6,011 |
| Acquittals | 1,417 | 1,494 |
| | <hr/> 9,058 | <hr/> 9,983 |
| Grand total for the Colony ... | <hr/> 9,279 | <hr/> 10,177 |

Summary jurisdiction alone obtains in Ashanti; the figures in respect of 1911 and 1912 are as follows:—

| In the Superior Courts. | 1911. | 1912. |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Convictions for offences against the person | 14 | 25 |
| Convictions for slave dealing | 1 | — |
| Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny) ... | 16 | 10 |
| Convictions for other offences | 9 | 11 |
| Acquittals | 16 | 18 |
| | <hr/> 56 | <hr/> 64 |
| In the Inferior Courts. | 1911. | 1912. |
| Convictions for offences against the person | 200 | 354 |
| Convictions for slave dealing | 2 | 3 |
| Convictions for offences against public health | 897 | 1,001 |
| Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny) ... | 277 | 261 |
| Convictions for other offences | 545 | 680 |
| Acquittals | 355 | 409 |
| | <hr/> 2,296 | <hr/> 2,708 |
| Grand total for Ashanti ... | <hr/> 2,332 | <hr/> 2,772 |

In the Northern Territories trial is also summary, the figures for the past two years being as follows:—

| In the Superior Courts. | | 1911. | 1912. |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|
| Convictions for offences against the person | | 7 | 1 |
| Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny) ... | | — | — |
| Convictions for other offences | | — | 6 |
| Acquittals | | 4 | 7 |
| | | <hr/> 11 | <hr/> 14 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| In the Inferior Courts. | | 1911. | 1912. |
| Convictions for other offences against the person | | 94 | 108 |
| Convictions for offences against public health | | 183 | 186 |
| Convictions for offences against property (other than prædial larceny) ... | | 109 | 106 |
| Convictions for other offences | | 262 | 137 |
| Acquittals | | 141 | 95 |
| | | <hr/> 789 | <hr/> 632 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Grand total for the Northern Territories | | 800 | 646 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

NATIVE TRIBUNALS.

Returns of cases heard before native tribunals are not sufficiently accurate for much reliance to be placed on the figures. Native customary law does not generally discriminate between civil and criminal actions, although in some divisions a distinction is drawn. The returns indicate that 2,148 cases were heard, of which 108 were shown as civil actions; on these judgment was given in 27 instances for the defendant and in 81 for the plaintiff. The cases classified as criminal comprise offences connected with marriage laws, fetish practices and breach of oath; assault was responsible for 381; offences against property for 307; and offences against public health, 32. Peremptory imprisonment was inflicted in 123 instances; imprisonment in lieu of fine in 38; and fines in 1,875; while in 4 cases trivial punishments were imposed.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The total population of the Gold Coast Colony and its dependencies according to the most recent census—that of 1911—is 1,503,386.

No census was returned for 1912, but provision was made for the greater accuracy of future returns by the passing of Ordinances in connection with the compulsory registration of births and deaths, and of the arrivals and departures of Europeans and Asiatics. These Ordinances did not come into practical operation until the latter quarter of the year, and it is early to judge of their utility.

The number of Europeans resident in the Colony during the year is given as 2,367, as compared with 2,245 during 1911.

Decreases of 4·46 in the death rate and 4·4 in the invaliding rate per thousand are recorded, the mortality being highest among the officials. An analysis of the death and invaliding statistics is appended:—

| 1911. | Number of Residents. | Deaths. | Invalided. | Death rate per 1,000. | Invaliding rate per 1,000. |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Officials | 566 | 4 | 27 | 7·06 | 47·70 |
| Merchants | 605 | 14 | 20 | 23·14 | 33·05 |
| Mining companies ... | 922 | 16 | 31 | 17·35 | 33·62 |
| Missions | 152 | 3 | 3 | 19·73 | 19·73 |
| | 2,245 | 37 | 81 | 16·48 | 36·08 |
| 1912. | | | | | |
| Officials | 586 | 8 | 13 | 13·65 | 22·18 |
| Merchants | 668 | 7 | 24 | 10·47 | 35·92 |
| Mining companies ... | 953 | 11 | 35 | 11·54 | 36·72 |
| Missions | 160 | 2 | 3 | 12·50 | 18·75 |
| | 2,367 | 28 | 75 | 11·82 | 31·68 |
| 1911. | Number. | Deaths. | Invalided. | Death rate per 1,000. | Invaliding rate per 1,000. |
| Colony | 1,715 | 34 | 56 | 19·82 | 32·65 |
| Ashanti | 463 | 3 | 23 | 6·47 | 49·67 |
| Northern Territories | 67 | — | 2 | — | 29·85 |
| | 2,245 | 37 | 81 | 16·48 | 36·08 |
| 1912. | | | | | |
| Colony | 1,811 | 24 | 61 | 13·25 | 33·68 |
| Ashanti | 470 | 3 | 13 | 6·38 | 27·70 |
| Northern Territories | 86 | 1 | 1 | 11·62 | 11·62 |
| | 2,367 | 28 | 75 | 12·25 | 31·68 |

Death in the case of the eight European officials was due in two cases to yellow fever, in two to blackwater fever, and in two to malaria; the remaining two being due to non-climatic causes.

There were four cases of yellow fever amongst Europeans, all of which proved fatal. Of officials, 13 were invalided owing to:—malaria, 3; blackwater fever, 2; neurasthenia, 2; adenitis, 1; neuritis, 1; various, 4; and of non-officials 62, due to:—malaria, 22; blackwater, 6; dysentery, 6; anæmia, 3; gastritis, 2; various, 23.

The number of Europeans coming under treatment was 1,004, as against 878 in 1911.

No means exist whereby accurate statistics relating to the health of natives can be obtained. The returns show that the number of attendances for hospital and dispensary treatment was 25,964, or 1,767 more than in the previous year. Treatment was given for 2,282 cases of malaria, 1,931 of helminthic diseases, and 549 for dysentery.

In all, 46,234 cases of disease were treated, of which 257 proved fatal—the figures for 1911 being 42,389 and 184, respectively.

There were several outbreaks of smallpox in the Eastern Province of the Colony during the year, and slight outbreaks occurred in the Central and Western Provinces. In Ashanti one case was recorded during the year, and no cases were reported in the Northern Territories.

The number of successful vaccinations performed was 23,232.

There were 104 cases of sleeping sickness reported during the year, and there were three deaths. The cases were distributed as follows: 4 in the Colony, 3 in the Northern Territories, the rest in Ashanti, chiefly in the Western Province.

There were three cases of yellow fever among natives in Accra, all of whom recovered.

The following table shows the native mortality as registered in the hospital records and the cemeteries of the principal towns:—

| | | | Hospital records. | Burial Permit records. |
|------|-----|-----|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1907 | ... | ... | 113 | 1,517 |
| 1908 | ... | ... | 554 | 1,159 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | 232 | 1,611 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | 271 | 2,099 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | 184 | 1,932 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | — | 2,166 |

The appended table gives the results of the meteorological observations taken at the stations mentioned during the year:—

| Station. | | | Temperature. | | | | | Rainfall. | | |
|------------|-----|-----|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Solar maximum. | Minimum on grass. | Shade maximum. | Shade minimum. | Range. | Mean. | Amount in inches. | Degree of humidity. |
| Accra | ... | ... | 143.71 | 74.15 | 85.59 | 72.60 | 12.98 | 79.09 | 20.53 | 79.08 |
| Aburi | ... | ... | 143.86 | 67.38 | 84.45 | 66.57 | 17.87 | 75.92 | 32.40 | 84.57 |
| Addah | ... | ... | 148.15 | 73.40 | 84.05 | 76.06 | 7.82 | 80.08 | 27.16 | 82.47 |
| Quittah | ... | ... | 138.55 | 66.18 | 87.16 | 74.43 | 12.75 | 80.79 | 17.49 | 76.72 |
| Cape Coast | ... | ... | 128.40 | 63.43 | 86.13 | 72.49 | 13.63 | 79.26 | 20.10 | 82.59 |
| Seccondee | ... | ... | 130.04 | 68.79 | 87.39 | 71.34 | 16.44 | 79.35 | 33.32 | 58.22 |
| Axim | ... | ... | 131.34 | 59.09 | 84.68 | 72.41 | 12.04 | 75.77 | 63.59 | 90.48 |
| Tarquah | ... | ... | 151.97 | 70.49 | 91.73 | 71.79 | 19.43 | 81.75 | 52.06 | 78.73 |
| Coomassie | ... | ... | 137.10 | 61.87 | 86.69 | 70.65 | 15.97 | 78.66 | 50.54 | 84.48 |
| Kintampo | ... | ... | 145.47 | — | 90.16 | 69.56 | 20.61 | 77.02 | — | 74.09 |
| Sunyani | ... | ... | 128.36 | 56.28 | 83.00 | 53.68 | 27.17 | 64.62 | 36.90 | 82.95 |
| Gambaga | ... | ... | — | 70.28 | 93.40 | 72.33 | 21.55 | 82.30 | 39.37 | 59.29 |
| Tamale | ... | ... | 151.10 | 52.98 | 95.78 | 66.89 | 28.80 | 77.95 | 27.20 | 57.24 |

SANITATION.

The sanitary conditions under the sanitary branch of the Medical Department show, generally, a marked improvement, but the inadequacy of water supplies remains a cardinal difficulty. There is a pipe-borne supply at Obuasi, in Ashanti, and waterworks at Accra and Seccondee are in course of construction.

During the year £42,053 was spent by the Public Works Department on sanitary improvements, and, in addition to other works, 17,612 lineal yards of concrete drain were laid and 3,141 lineal yards repaired or reconstructed; 22,190 lineal yards of open cut drains were made and 467,066 lineal yards cleaned; 15,458,005 square yards of vegetation were cleared; 594 pools or excavations were filled; 82,425 square yards of marsh land were filled and drained; and 6,352 drains and 3,693 pools were treated with crude petroleum.

The sum of £32,922 was expended under the head of sanitation.

In addition to the normal expenditure the following sums were spent:—

| | £ |
|--|-------|
| Sleeping sickness preventive measures | 1,807 |
| Yellow fever do. do. | 960 |

In 1912 5,677 prosecutions were made, and 5,590 convictions were obtained in the Courts for offences against sanitary laws and regulations.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

The revenue of the post and telegraph department for 1912 amounted to £35,672, an increase of £4,161 over the figures for the previous year.

The department also collected £7,533 on behalf of the African Direct Telegraph Company and foreign administrations on account of telegrams forwarded; £14,018 on behalf of the Judicial Department, and £11,839 in respect of Customs duties levied on parcels; all of these sums showing increases over the corresponding figures for 1911.

The expenditure for the year amounted to £35,714, as against £29,781 in the preceding year.

The business dealt with by the department for the last two years is shown in the appended statement:—

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Sale of stamps for postal purposes | £10,376 | £12,569 |
| Letters and postcards received and despatched | 5,009,407 | 5,061,059 |
| Registered articles | 414,271 | 473,758 |
| Parcels | 82,958 | 75,896 |
| Money orders (value) | £49,491 | £47,953 |
| Postal do. do. | £148,418 | £164,923 |
| Do. do. (numbers) | 214,954 | 232,934 |
| Telegrams, public | 191,062 | 190,235 |
| Do. official | 82,360 | 80,055 |

Two telegraph offices were closed during the year, the total number open to the public in the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories being forty-six, with a length of wire amounting to 1,492 miles.

A wireless telegraph station was erected at Accra.

Telephone exchanges are established at Accra, Seccondee, Tarquah and Dodowa, that at Cape Coast having been closed. The public subscribe for 76 of the 151 connections at the four exchanges.

IX.—ASHANTI.

The total revenue collected in Ashanti during 1912 was £50,265, as compared with £50,319 in the previous year, a decrease of £54.

The expenditure in 1912 was £148,685, as against £146,317 in 1911, showing an increase of £2,368.

The imports by railway amounted to 16,469 tons, as against 13,998 in the previous year, an increase of 2,471 tons. There was a marked increase in the number of cattle imported, the great majority coming in from the north.

The chief exports were rubber, cocoa, kola, cattle, sheep, and hides.

The quantity of rubber exported by rail is estimated at 952 tons, a decrease of 254 on the figures for 1911. This is due to the systematic over-tapping of the wild trees by the natives, a practice which some of the chiefs have had the foresight to check. Cocoa shows an increase of 26 per cent. on the previous year's figures, 6,337 tons being exported; and the demand for kola was steadily maintained, 3,000 tons being exported.

The amount of gold produced during the year was valued at £517,893, as against £530,583 in 1911.

The chief interests of the natives now lie in the direction of agriculture, with especial reference to the cultivation of cocoa, and travelling inspectors were constantly employed in giving instructions as to the proper care of plantations.

Education continued to make steady progress, the natives displaying great eagerness to obtain the advantages of secular education for their children.

European hospitals are established at Coomassie and Obuasi, and native hospitals at Coomassie, Obuasi, Sunyani, and Kintampo.

Satisfactory reports are returned with regard to the discipline and efficiency of the Police and Prisons Departments.

No census has been taken since 1911, when the total population was returned as 287,814.

A marked improvement in the general health of the community is recorded for 1912, and the sanitation was well maintained.

Relations between the administration and the natives continued to be excellent, and the prospects of Ashanti for the future, in the direction both of political amity and trading prosperity, are very promising.

Full details and statistics may be found in the Annual Report on Ashanti by the Chief Commissioner.

X.—NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

The total revenue collected in the Northern Territories during 1912 amounted to £2,994, as compared with £2,426 in 1911, an increase of £568.

The expenditure showed a net increase of £13,809.

A general increase is reported in the value of imports during the year, the principal articles being cotton, beads, brass rods, silk handkerchiefs, hardware, haberdashery, there was a steady export of cattle, while shea-butter and dawa-dawa statistics which market in Ashanti and the Colony. The trade represent the are kept at all administrative stations do not of live volume of trade with any accuracy, as the registration routes do stock and goods is voluntary and several of the trade not pass through provincial or district stations.

In spite of an unusually small rainfall harvests were abundant throughout the dependency; and cassava, ginger, sweet potatoes and rice were distributed by the agricultural station at Tamale to the local chiefs for planting on their farms.

The British Cotton Growing Association, which has established presses at Tamale and Tamale-Port, was successful in inducing the natives to take an increased interest in cotton growing.

The Government School at Tamale was very well attended during the year, the daily average being 74, as against 56 in 1911. A school was opened in April at Gambaga, and requests have been preferred for the establishment of new schools at Wa and Bole.

The general health of both Europeans and natives was good, although the return for European officials is slightly more unfavourable than that for the preceding year.

No epidemic occurred during the year, and the chiefs and people appear to have begun to realise the importance of maintaining their houses and villages in a sanitary condition.

A few minor disturbances alone interrupted the peaceful administration of the Northern Territories during the year; and it is satisfactory to record that the chiefs have assisted the Government officers in the suppression of crime and the detection of malefactors, with the result that there was a general decrease in crime throughout the dependency and more sympathetic relations between the chiefs and the administrative officers.

Detailed information as to the Protectorate will be found in the Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner.

XI.—RAILWAYS AND ROADS.

The total capital liability in respect of the Secondee-Coomassie Railway to the 31st December, 1912, stood at £2,414,961.

This sum includes the cost of all permanent improvements, additional plant, machinery, and rolling stock provided from time to time since the opening of the line, and also the cost of the Prestea-Broomassie branch.

During the year the following amounts were charged against the capital account:—

| | £ |
|--|---------|
| Lowering No. 1 jetty | 80 |
| Improved station arrangements at Abosso ... | 204 |
| Engine shed extension at Tarquah | 1,286 |
| One inspection car, 3 third-class and brake composite carriages | 2,912 |
| Additional iron shed and locomotive workshop fittings | 2,066 |
| Twenty-five steel low-sided waggons | 9,080 |
| Two additional locomotives of 151 class ... | 6,212 |
| Two additional barrack quarters for 2nd class officers | 1,750 |
| Additional expenditure in connection with the Tarquah-Prestea branch... .. | 128 |
| Construction of the Accra-Pakro branch up to 31st December, 1912 | 346,403 |

The gross revenue for the year amounted to £315,373, and exceeded that for 1911 by £29,456. The estimated revenue exceeded the actual revenue by £39,627. The reason for this difference is attributable to the reduction in the goods tariff introduced on July 1st, 1912, and to the fact that the Accra-Akwapim railway was worked for six instead of for nine months attended anticipated, the line not having been handed over until 10th.

The net revenue for the year was £194,405, or £10,607 more than in 1911, and represents 8.05 per cent. of the total capital expenditure at the 31st of December, 1912.

The appended table shows the sources from which these earnings were derived:—

| — | Coaching. | Goods. | Sundry Earnings. | Total. |
|-------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------------|---------|
| Tarquah-Prestea | 10,696 | 12,939 | 122 | 23,757 |
| Broomassie | 481 | 316 | 1 | 798 |
| Accra-Akwapim... .. | 9,845 | 27,640 | 114 | 37,599 |
| Becondree-Coomassie Main Line | 52,880 | 196,339 | 4,001 | 253,219 |
| Total | 73,902 | 237,234 | 4,238 | 315,373 |

These figures do not include the sum of £18,155 which was paid by the contractors to Government during the provisional working of the line from December, 1911, to June, 1912.

The average receipts per mile of open line amounted to £1,420, as against £1,520 in 1911. The decrease is accounted for by the reduction in tariff and the fact that receipts for six months only on the Accra-Akwapim line are taken into account.

The receipts per train mile are £1 1s. 9d., as compared with £1 4s. in 1911. The increase over the figures for 1911 in the coaching traffic receipts was £12,031, and in the goods traffic £17,120.

The revenue from coaching and goods traffic was, respectively, £73,902 and £237,233, as compared with £61,871 and £220,113 in 1911.

The total tonnage hauled amounted to 197,421 tons. Of this total 2,167 tons represent Government stores and 380 tons construction materials. The increase for 1912 is 14,077 tons. There was also an increase of 102,065 in the number of passengers carried.

The percentage of the current expenditure to revenue was 38·35, as compared with 35·71 in 1911. The percentage of the total capital and recurrent expenditure to revenue amounts to 45·83; in 1911 the percentage was 44·8.

The expenditure of the combined railways for the year, exclusive of a sum of £23,590, which was charged against capital account (improvements), amounted to £120,967, being £18,848 in excess of the actual expenditure in 1911, and £3,475 over the original estimate.

The amount paid in claims, &c., for goods lost, delayed and damaged was £411 11s. 10d.

The general financial position of the Government railways (open line) and results of working to the 31st of December, 1912, are as follows:—

| | | | |
|--|------------|-----------|-----|
| Total capital expenditure ... | £2,414,961 | 0s. | 0d. |
| Total revenue earned ... | £315,373 | 0s. | 0d. |
| Total working expenditure ... | £120,967 | 0s. | 0d. |
| Extraordinary expenditure chargeable to capital ... | £23,590 | 0s. | 0d. |
| Proportion of working expenditure to revenue ... | 38·35 | per cent. | |
| Proportion of total expenditure (working and extraordinary) to revenue ... | 45·83 | per cent. | |
| Net revenue earned ... | £194,405 | 0s. | 0d. |
| Interest upon capital expenditure | 8·05 | per cent. | |
| Revenue per mile open (222 miles) ... | £1,420 | 0s. | 0d. |
| Expenditure per mile open ... | £544 | 0s. | 0d. |
| Total train mileage, exclusive of banking and shunting ... | 288,914 | miles. | |
| Earnings per train mile ... | £1 | 1s. | 9d. |
| Expenditure per train mile ... | £0 | 8s. | 4d. |
| Net earnings per mile open ... | £875 | 0s. | 0d. |
| Net earnings per train mile ... | £0 | 13s. | 5d. |
| Total number of passengers carried ... | 638,365 | | |
| Gross tonnage of goods and minerals ... | 197,421 | tons. | |
| Average fare per passenger carried ... | £0 | 2s. | 3d. |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Average earnings per goods ton mile (public and Government traffic) Seccondee line ... | 6'32 pence. |
| Average earnings per goods ton mile (public and Government traffic) Accra line ... | 9'49 pence. |
| Proportion of goods receipts to total revenue ... | 75'22 per cent. |
| Proportion of coaching receipts to total revenue ... | 23'43 ,, |
| Proportion of down to up traffic (goods) tonnage ... | 55'11 ,, |
| Proportion of down to up traffic (goods) receipts ... | 39'2 ,, |

Increases in the commodities carried appear under cotton goods, fish, native produce, flour and timber (exported); and decreases under building materials, coal, mining machinery, firewood and timber (imported).

A summary of the accidents which have occurred on the Seccondee-Coomassie line for the past two years is appended:—

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Engine failure ... | 27 | 16 |
| Derailments ... | 65 | 61 |
| Fallen trees, &c. ... | 56 | 62 |
| Trolley accidents ... | 3 | 6 |
| Washouts of line and slips ... | — | 4 |
| Personal, fatal ... | 11 | 6 |
| „ non-fatal ... | 7 | 16 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 46 | 20 |
| Total ... | 215 | 191 |

On the Accra line the following accidents occurred:—

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Engine failure ... | 4 |
| Derailments ... | 17 |
| Personal, fatal ... | 1 |
| „ non-fatal ... | 1 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 4 |
| Total ... | 27 |

No blame attached to the railway in any of the cases which proved fatal.

On the Seccondee line 244 persons were charged with offences under the Railway Ordinance, 212 convictions being obtained.

On the Accra line 22 prosecutions resulted in 14 convictions being obtained.

The Accra-Akwapim railway was taken over from the contractors on July 1st and worked under the railway administration with satisfactory results. The line was opened as far as Mangoase, and a survey of the proposed extension to Komfrodwa was carried out; construction work is now in hand.

The quantity of cocoa carried on this line was 14,159 tons, while 6,593 tons were conveyed on the Secondee-Coomassie line.

An inspection of the Government railways was carried out by Major Waghorn, R.E., and a report was presented by him early in the year.

ROADS.

The main roads of the Colony are constructed and maintained by a branch of the Public Works Department. In addition to these 2,096 miles of roads in the Colony have been placed under the Roads Ordinance (No. 13 of 1894) and are kept clear of bush and made passable by the native chiefs. A chief receives every quarter, under the provisions of this Ordinance, a payment proportionate to the length of road so kept in repair, calculated, in the discretion of the District Commissioner, at a rate of 5s. to £1 per mile.

The principal roads under direct Government supervision are as follows:—

- (a) The Accra-Dodowa Road, about 27 miles in length. This road is used regularly for motor traffic.
- (b) The Accra-Aburi Road, about 25 miles in length, of which the first 13 miles are the same as the Accra-Dodowa Road. It is used by motor lorries as far as Ayimensa, at the foot of the Akwapim Hills, and motor cars can ascend the hills to Aburi.
- (c) The Nsawam-Kibbi Road, about 36 miles in length, was originally constructed by a mining company from Accra to Kibbi, and its maintenance was taken in charge by the Government in 1904. Since the opening of the Accra-Akwapim railway, however, traffic in the Accra-Nsawam section has declined and the northern portion only is being kept in repair. This portion of the road is being reconstructed and steel and concrete bridges are being built.
- (d) The Nsawam-Asamangkese Road, about 30 miles in length, is in course of construction.
- (e) The Winnebah-Nsaba Road, about 25 miles in length, has been constructed for the use of motor lorries and other vehicular traffic to Nsaba, and is being continued to Asantemang.
- (f) The Saltpond-Nsuaem Road, about 58 miles in length, is being re-formed for motor traffic, and steel and concrete bridges are replacing those of timber construction.
- (g) The Cape Coast-Prahsu Road, about 73 miles in length, the first 31 miles of which are under process of reconstruction, is being provided with bridges of permanent character.
- (h) Among the lesser roads maintained or in course of construction at the close of the year may be mentioned the following:—

| | Miles. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Prestea Railway Station Road | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Axim-Ancobra Road | $2\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Akuse-Amedica Road | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cape Coast-Elmina Road | 8 |
| Asebu-Abakrampa Road | 3 |
| Broomassie-Insu Road | 20 |
| Adawso-Mangoase Road | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Somanya-Akuse Road | 10 |
| Kpong-Akuse Road | 6 |
| Danoe-Dsodje Road | 16 |
| Cape Coast-Jukwa Road | $14\frac{1}{2}$ |

- (i) The Coomassie-Ejura Road in Ashanti, about 62 miles in length, has been constructed by a special department.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

No accurate statistics can be compiled under this head as there is no general system of registration of persons either entering or leaving the Colony. It is estimated that some 3,500 labourers, few of whom become permanent residents, enter the Colony every year in search of employment. Most of these immigrants are natives of the Kroo coast (Liberia), Sierra Leone, and Lagos. A certain number of natives of the artisan class leave the Gold Coast for varying periods spent in such neighbouring administrations as offer employment for skilled labour; but during the year the local demand for services of this nature led to a considerable decline in the number of this class of emigrants. Under the provisions of the European and Asiatic Passengers Ordinance, which came into force on the 1st of July, masters of ships are now required to furnish returns of all European or Asiatic passengers arriving at or departing from any place in the Colony.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to £223,152, as compared with £162,494 in 1911. Annually recurrent works show an increase of £4,611, works and buildings of £42,054, and roads and bridges of £3,424.

The following are the more important works commenced, in progress, or completed during the year:—

At Accra, the quarters for the Municipal Inspector, the extension to the printing office, the mess room for native clerks, and the erection of the wireless station were completed. An addition was made to Government House and dormitories were built for the Technical Schools. The outer wall of the Boys' School, the Training Institution, and Technical School, a double bungalow, and two barrack quarters were completed; while repairs were carried out in connection with the sea wall, High Court, and Colonial

Hospital, the latter being enclosed with mosquito-proof gauze. Considerable progress was made with the erection of the new European hospital, the rest-house, harbour and water works, while sanitary improvements on an extensive scale were carried out.

At Seccondee a rest-house was built, and the Treasury and Town Council offices, second-class quarters, Public Works Department stores, and two types of bungalow were nearing completion by the end of the year.

At Dunkwa a post office and court house were built, while the construction of the police station and barracks was well advanced.

At Tarquah bungalows for the Sanitary Officer and Public Works Department officials were completed, together with an infectious diseases hospital.

Post offices were built at Nsawam, Adawso, Somanya, Akuse and Aburi.

At Nsawam the police station and barracks and the rest-house were completed. At Aburi the construction of a four-roomed bungalow and entomological laboratory was in progress.

In Ashanti bungalows for the nursing sisters, Conservator of Forests, and Veterinary Officer were built at Coomassie; and considerable progress was made with the erection of veterinary offices, dispensers' quarters, forestry offices, transport stores and new rest-house.

At Kintampo a native hospital and post office were built, and the new bungalows for the Provincial and District Commissioner were nearing completion. The new bungalows for the District Commissioner and Inspector of Mines, and the police station and barracks at Obuasi were well advanced.

At Tamale, in the Northern Territories, the Public Works Department stores, offices, and sheds, and the Treasury vault were in hand.

Extensive sanitary improvements were carried out at Axim, Dixcove, Dunkwa, Tarquah, and Chama in the Western Province; Nsawam, Aburi, Adawso, Akuse, and Addah in the Eastern Province; and Cape Coast in the Central Province. The sanitation of Coomassie and Kintampo also received attention.

At Accra progress was made with surface water drainage, and several swamps were reclaimed.

To provide suitable houses for persons dispossessed, owing to the necessity of clearing unsanitary and congested areas, model houses were erected by the Public Works Department and sold, the payments being spread over a period of years. Building was also encouraged by a system of advancing materials from store, repayment being arranged by easy instalments in each case.

Altogether 4,834 lineal yards of new roads were cleared, levelled, and kept in repair.

Acquisition and demolition of insanitary dwellings was carried out on a large scale, 60 properties in all being acquired.

The most important sanitary works at Secondee were the construction of 5,428 lineal yards of concrete drains and the reclamation of the Sweet Water Lagoon.

The new Hausa Zongo was completed and extended and various new townships laid out; the road surface constructed amounted to 45,207 yards super.

The total sum expended on sanitation by the Public Works Department was £42,053.

WATER WORKS.

The Accra water works made good progress during the year, in spite of the difficulty experienced in obtaining satisfactory labour.

The light railway between Accra and the dam was maintained in good order and sidings were added in two places.

Additions were also made to the work yard, including a cement testing room and a bridge to afford better access to the explosives magazine. One stone crusher was erected and put into operation, a water tank was erected near the site of the filters, and work on the foundation for the permanent filters was approaching completion at the end of the year.

Excellent progress was made with the 12-inch gravitation main, the work being within a mile of the transshipment station in December, in spite of a break of four months owing to the incidence of leave. In view of engineering difficulties and the expense involved, the scheme for the construction of a dam in the valley of the River Densu was abandoned in favour of a scheme of storage reservoirs, work on which was commenced.

A four-roomed bungalow was erected at Weshiang for the use of the staff, and the native village was completed, providing a total of 48 huts for the use of the labourers on the works.

An experiment as to the possibility of making bricks proved that this industry could be pursued to advantage if a properly equipped yard were provided.

At Secondee no construction work was done, but the railway to the works was commenced, formation being completed by the end of the year. Preliminary investigation was carried out as to the depth of the rock at the proposed sites of the dam and overflow.

The village of Osofocrum, which was considered to be in too close proximity to the works, was removed to a new site laid out for the purpose; compensation was paid to the inhabitants.

ACCRA HARBOUR WORKS.

No constructional work was done on the breakwater, but its extension was under consideration.

A ramp was built at the shoreward end to facilitate the landing of cargo, and proved of great assistance.

Operations during the year were mainly confined to the removal of silt from the harbour. Nearly 180,000 tons of sand were

removed by the sand pump. A tunnel some 60 feet in length was constructed to protect the delivery pipes from the heavy surfs.

An examination of the sea bed in the harbour was made by means of probing, &c., with a view to finding suitable foundations for a new wharf.

Over 50,000 tons of cargo were dealt with in the sheltered area of the harbour, as much as 4,000 tons having been shipped or landed in one week.

The expenditure during the year was £12,583.

SECCONDEE.

Good progress was made with the construction of the break-water in spite of the heavy surf, and a length of 227½ feet was completed, making a total length of 355 feet.

A sheltering concrete parapet 209 feet in length was built on the seaward side.

The two abutments were finished, in readiness for the erection of iron jetties, and the construction of the concrete slope was commenced.

The railway quay was extended by 99 feet for the purpose of affording more accommodation for the shipping of mahogany logs.

The expenditure during the year amounted to £24,537.

SURVEY.

The additional temporary staff provided in 1911 proved successful in bringing the work of this department up to date. During 1912 the staff was gradually reduced to more normal limits, while the department was in a position to cope with the applications which were received.

The greater part of the work was cadastral. Including those in hand, both in the field and in the drafting office, 36 concessions were completed; three being in hand at the end of the year.

The number of applications received during 1912 was 14. The total receipts of the department amounted to £3,708, as against £3,348 in 1911.

The topographical branch of the department was brought up to full strength in September with the object of compiling an accurate map of the Northern Territories and completing the map of Northern Ashanti.

The surveys in connection with the water supply schemes at Accra and Seccondee were brought to a satisfactory completion in October.

The special surveys undertaken for the Wallis Company were completed early in the year. Further progress was made with the survey of towns, those at Cape Coast and Akuse being completed in the course of the year, while work of this nature was also done at Accra.

TRANSPORT.

The total number of loads dealt with by the Transport Department in 1912 was 48,000, as compared with 40,709 in the previous year. In addition, 922 carriers were employed on long engagements, as against 901 in 1911.

The delivery of mails to the outstations beyond Coomassie, in Ashanti, and to the Northern Territories was carried out by this department: 1,156 bags were transported as against 1,126, being 36 more than in 1911.

Some difficulty was experienced in maintaining the supply of permanent carriers during the year, as labour was generally scarce, and opportunities of temporary employment on favourable terms by private firms were not infrequent. Arrangements were made for the introduction of a higher rate of pay and of a distinct uniform for the carriers in permanent employment, and seem to have been successful in restoring the popularity of this service.

The safety of the loads in charge of carriers is ensured by the system in force of savings bank deposits. These deposits amount to about £4,000 for 543 carriers.

The results of the work dealt with by the department during the year are tabulated below:—

Seccondee—Headquarters.

| | Loads. |
|---|---------------|
| Loads despatched by railway... .. | 16,000 |
| " " by carriers... .. | 30 |
| " " by sea | 800 |
| " " locally | 200 |
| Loads moved belonging to officers passing through | 10,000 |
| Carriers with officers travelling | 1,000 |
| Total at Seccondee | 28,030 |
| Carriers engaged on contract for Government ... | 895 |
| " " " " " companies, &c... .. | 27 |

Coomassie.

| | Loads. |
|--|---------------|
| Loads despatched by railway... .. | 500 |
| " " by carriers to the Northern Territories | 2,705 |
| " " by carriers to stations in Ashanti | 1,630 |
| " distributed in Coomassie | 4,729 |
| " moved belonging to officers passing through | 5,000 |
| Bags of mails sent up-country | 1,156 |
| Carriers with officers to the Northern Territories ... | 1,410 |
| " " " and troops in Ashanti | 1,600 |
| Total at Coomassie | 18,730 |

SUITABILITY OF CLIMATE FOR EUROPEANS AND OPENING FOR WHITE LABOUR.

The climate, though hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated in similar latitudes. It is not in itself unhealthy, but an evil reputation has been earned for it in the past by the prevalence of mosquito-borne diseases, against which all possible precautions have constantly to be taken. The rainy season is marked by a considerable fall in the temperature, which is found to be refreshing to many Europeans, but proves trying to some.

All Government officials and employees of mercantile firms and mining companies are engaged in the United Kingdom; it is inadvisable for a European to come to the Colony for the purpose of seeking employment.

Compared with Eastern colonies, the wages on the Gold Coast are high. The rates for domestic servants vary from £1 to £6 per month, £1 10s. to £2 being the average, and cooks are paid from £2 to £6 per month.

The Government rate for carriers is 1s. per diem and 3d. subsistence money. Contract labourers and carriers under contract for a period of months are now also paid 1s. a day and 3d. subsistence instead of 25s. a month and 3d. a day subsistence as formerly.

Native carpenters, masons, and smiths find ready employment at rates of wages varying from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. a day.

Generally, the cost of living, except in the Northern Territories, is high. Frozen meat of fair quality can be purchased from the mail steamers at the principal ports, and there is a cold-storage plant at Tarquah; but in many other places Europeans are dependent, to a great extent, on tinned provisions. Goats' flesh and fowls are obtainable in most localities, and beef and mutton can be purchased in towns where there are Mohammedan communities. In the Northern Territories meat and other foodstuffs are both abundant and inexpensive.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Commissions of Inquiry determined the relative political positions of the chiefs in the Seconde-Dixcove, the Quittah, Addah, and portions of the Axim and Volta River districts. Relations between the chiefs and people and the administration continued to be excellent. A scarcity of corn was felt on the eastern frontier as the result of a drought about the middle of the year, but this led to nothing more serious than the inconvenience of enhanced prices. The general prosperity in the agricultural districts of the Eastern and Central Provinces, though not always accompanied by moral benefits, tends to improve the standard of living and to awaken interest in education.

The Native Jurisdiction Ordinance, on the whole, has worked well, and, though experience shows that its details will require amendment in the future, it provides an easily accessible justice generally suited to the needs of the people.

CHANGES IN ESTABLISHMENT.

The Governor, Mr. James Jamieson Thorburn, C.M.G., proceeded on leave on the 29th of June and retired on the 15th of September on the ground of ill-health. Major Herbert Bryan, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, administered the Government from June 29th to December 25th.

Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, was appointed Governor on the 11th of November and arrived to assume the administration on the 26th of December.

Mr. W. R. Townsend, Circuit Judge of the Protectorate of Sierra Leone, was appointed Attorney-General on the 8th of December, 1912, on the retirement on pension of Mr. A. Hudson. He arrived and assumed duty in the Colony on the 13th of December.

Mr. P. L. H. Archer, Postmaster-General, Southern Nigeria, was appointed Comptroller of Customs on the retirement on pension of Mr. S. J. Hood.

Mr. A. E. Cruickshank, Traffic Manager, Uganda Railway, was appointed General Manager of the Government Railways on the 12th of June, on the retirement on pension of Mr. W. E. Smith.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The year 1912 has been one of remarkable progress and prosperity. The returns of revenue and value of imports and exports show a large excess on the records of any previous year. The exports of gold reached the high figure of £1,439,268, and indicate that the mining industry is placed on a satisfactory basis. The value of cocoa exported amounted to £1,642,733, and the Gold Coast must now be placed foremost among the cocoa-producing countries of the world. An important feature of this industry is that it has been developed by, and is entirely in the hands of, the native population of the country. The methods of cultivation employed are, to a great extent, primitive, and though the ignorance of the farmer is now counteracted by the natural richness of the soil, it is clear that much has to be done, both by example and instruction in better methods, if the industry is to be maintained or extended. The Agricultural Department is giving earnest attention to this problem. Every district is regularly visited by travelling instructors, while experimental plantations are being established at the centres of several of the principal divisions.

The question of transport presents great difficulty, and in some districts where the population is sparse and labour hard to obtain the farmer has resorted to the expedient of selling his crop as it stands to itinerant middlemen, to be picked, cured, and transported to the nearest port—a system which must result in injury to the trees and an indifferently prepared product.

Railway extensions and improved facilities of access to the railway are essential to the permanent establishment of this industry, and this policy is recognised and is being pursued.

In some of the districts where cocoa has been most successful there has been a general and even alarming rise in the price of food stuffs, due mainly to the abandonment of cultivation of such crops in favour of the more remunerative product.

This feature is, perhaps, incidental to the rapid growth of the cocoa trade, and conditions may be expected to become more normal as time goes on.

The general conditions of land tenure in the Colony and the operation of the Concessions Ordinance formed the subject of investigation by a special Commissioner, Mr. H. Conway Belfield, C.M.G., whose report was issued in June. Following on this report, a Committee was appointed by the Secretary of State to consider questions relating to land generally in West Africa. This Committee had not concluded its enquiry at the end of the year.

Reorganisation of the Post and Telegraph Department resulted in considerable improvement in that service. A wireless station was established at Accra, and experiments were made with a portable installation, communication being successfully effected with the Accra station from both Seccondee and Coomassie.

There have been no disturbances during the year to interrupt the peaceful administration of the country. Various questions affecting tribal organisation have formed the subject of careful investigation by the Secretary for Native Affairs, and the decision in each case has been accepted without demur. This result is satisfactory both as being a departure from the system of tedious and expensive litigation, which has been only too prevalent in the past, and also as illustrating the increasing confidence in Government administration.

The reform of the native tribunals effected by the amendment of the Native Jurisdiction Ordinance has been followed by improvement in tribal administration. In the majority of the divisions, bylaws dealing with sanitation and the cultivation of cocoa, palm trees, and other economic products have been issued and enforced. The interest of the people in the system of government by the native rulers is indicated by the fact that several chiefs have been deposed for misgovernment, incapacity, or drunkenness.

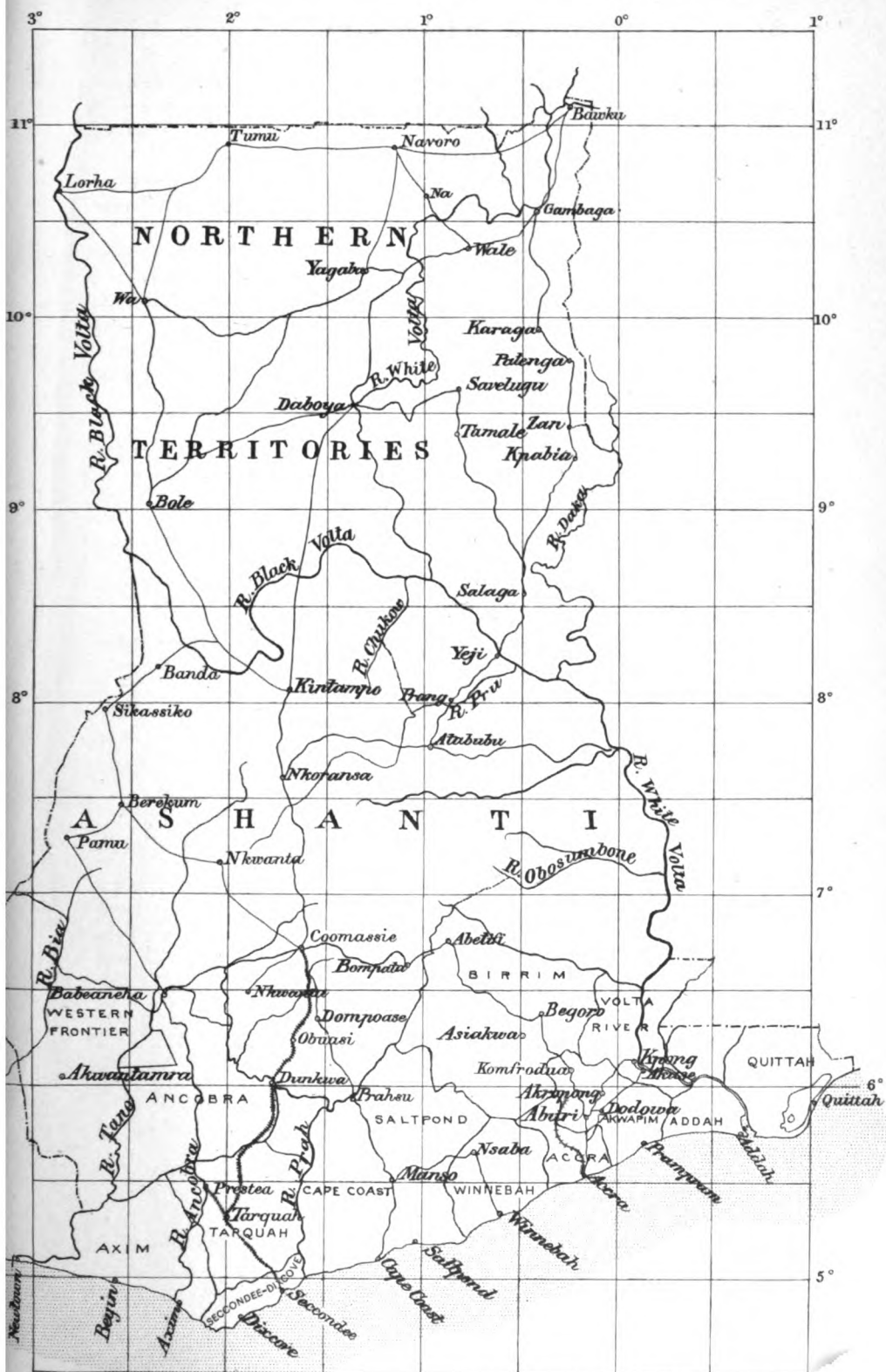
Signs are not wanting that the general increase of wealth is being followed, not merely by better living and better houses, but also by an increased intelligence and enlightenment as well as by an access of industry and thrift.

If this be so, there is no reason to doubt the permanence of the prosperity recorded in the year now passed.

W. C. F. ROBERTSON,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

12th August, 1913.



Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1913

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the importation of spirits into the Gold Coast during the six years ended 31st December, 1912:—

| Year. | Total Quantity in Gallons Imported. | Total Quantity in Gallons entered for Home Consumption. | Gallons at 100° converted from liquid gallons varying in strength. | Declared Value. | Revenue derived from Duties. | Duty Chargeable. | Explanation. |
|-------|---|---|--|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| 1907 | 1,208,248 | 1,089,475 | 571,347 | £ 183,500 | £ 254,348 | West of Volta, Jan. to 3rd Aug. 4s. 6d., 4th Aug. to 31st Dec. 5s. per gal. imp. East of Volta, Jan. to May 2s. 11d., June to Dec. 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp. | — |
| 1908 | 1,254,120 | 1,322,218 | 595,787 | 188,571 | 382,043 | West of Volta, Jan. to 3rd Aug. 5s., 4th Aug. to 31st Dec. 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 3s. 7½d. per gal. imp. | — |
| 1909 | 1,177,711 | 1,144,644 | 558,519 | 182,619 | 298,883 | West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 8s. 7½d. per gal. imp. | — |
| 1910 | 1,581,624 | 1,469,350 | 751,969 | 176,859 | 384,538 | West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 8s. 7½d. per gal. imp. | — |
| 1911 | 1,559,782 | 1,611,725 | 788,714 | 185,129 | 421,970 | West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 8s. 7½d. per gal. imp. | — |
| 1912 | 1,835,204 | 1,655,842 | 904,526 | 220,267 | 470,143 | West of Volta, 5s. 6d. per gal. imp. East of Volta, 8s. 7½d. per gal. imp. | — |

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 736 | Somaliland | 1911-1912 |
| 737 | Imperial Institute | 1911 |
| 738 | Northern Nigeria | 1911-1912 |
| 739 | Jamaica | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland | " |
| 741 | Bahamas | " |
| 742 | Grenada | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Wei-hai-wei | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles | " |
| 761 | Somaliland | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong | 1912 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands | " |
| 765 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast | " |
| 766 | Bahamas | " |
| 767 | Gambia | " |
| 768 | Fiji | " |
| 769 | Basutoland | 1912-1913 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 74 | Ceylon | Mineral Survey, 1906-7 and 1907-8. |
| 75 | West Indies | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Wei-hai-wei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies | Preservation of Ancient Monuments. |
| 85 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1911. |

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 771.

ASHANTI.

REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 719.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE. |
|---|--------|
| FINANCIAL | 5 |
| TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES :— | |
| Imports | 6 |
| Exports | 7 |
| Agriculture | 8 |
| Mines | 10 |
| Manufactures | 11 |
| Fisheries | 11 |
| LEGISLATION | 11 |
| EDUCATION | 11 |
| GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS :— | |
| Hospitals | 12 |
| Savings Bank | 12 |
| JUDICIAL STATISTICS :— | |
| Police | 13 |
| Prisons | 13 |
| Criminal Cases | 14 |
| VITAL STATISTICS :— | |
| Population | 15 |
| Public Health | 15 |
| Sanitation and Climate | 17 |
| POST AND TELEGRAPHS | 17 |
| RELIGION... .. | 18 |
| GENERAL OBSERVATIONS :— | |
| Native Affairs | 19 |
| Roads | 19 |
| Forestry | 20 |
| Railways | 21 |
| Transport Department | 22 |
| Immigration and Emigration | 22 |
| Public Works | 22 |
| Coomassie Town | 23 |
| Wages | 24 |
| Prospects for Future Trade | 24 |
| Suitability for Europeans... .. | 24 |
| Investments... .. | 24 |

KETCH MAP.

No. 771.

ASHANTI.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 719.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Accra,
26th August, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report on Ashanti for the year 1912, which has been prepared by the Chief Commissioner, Mr. F. C. Fuller, C.M.G.

2. The revenue for the year under review amounted to £50,265, which is practically the same as that for 1911.

3. The expenditure for 1912 amounted to £148,685, as against £146,317 in 1911.

4. As regards the revenue, however, it must be remembered that all customs dues collected on imports consumed in Ashanti are included in the revenue returns of the Colony, and do not appear in the accounts to the credit of the Protectorate. Similarly, as regards expenditure, 70 per cent. of the total cost of the Gold Coast Regiment (£49,670 out of £69,580) is shown as expenditure on account of Ashanti. At one time doubtless this charge could fairly be classed as part of the expenditure which the assumption of the administration of Ashanti by the Government of the Gold Coast threw upon the revenues of the Colony; but to-day the situation has changed. Having regard to the geographical and strategical position of this Colony, it will always, it is probable, be necessary to maintain the Gold Coast Regiment at approximately its present strength, for considerations which are quite apart from the maintenance of law and order within our borders. That the presence of this force is now specially required in order to support the authority of the Chief Commissioner and his officers in Ashanti itself, or that it is needed for the preservation of order in Ashanti to a degree markedly greater than in other parts of the Colony and its dependencies, are contentions which can, I think, no longer be successfully maintained. Coomassie is, however, and will continue to be, the most central and convenient place for the headquarters of the regiment, and for convenience of accounting the greater part of our military expenditure will therefore be charged against the Protectorate. It is only fair, however, to place it on record that this course is dictated by convenience, and not by any local necessity.

5. On the other hand, I differ from the Chief Commissioner, who considers that the Northern Territories should be debited with a portion of the £11,751 on account of the so-called Ashanti and Northern Territories Roads Department. The whole of the Ejura Road, which is under the charge of that Department, lies within Ashanti territory, and except that it leads in the direction of the Northern Territories it has no connection with the administration of that Dependency.

6. Accepting the Chief Commissioner's estimate of £90,000 on account of customs duties collected in the Colony on goods consumed in Ashanti, adding this to the revenue actually brought to account, and deducting the cost of the Gold Coast Regiment (£49,670) from the expenditure of the Protectorate, it will be found that a considerable excess of revenue over expenditure results; and this, I think, may be regarded as a more accurate representation of the actual state of the financial position of Ashanti than that disclosed by the figures given in the Report.

7. The trade statistics for 1912 are satisfactory. The gross value of the imports conveyed into Ashanti by rail exceeded half a million pounds sterling; the value of imports brought into the Protectorate otherwise than by rail amounted to £245,000; while about £25,000 worth was imported by natives. This makes a total value of £770,000.

8. The value of the exports (other than gold) amounted to £616,750 during the year under review, and in this connection it is satisfactory to note the progress which cocoa-cultivation is making in Ashanti. The value of the cocoa exported during 1912 amounted to £230,000.

9. The value of the gold produced during the year under review amounted to £517,893.

10. Education, I feel sure you will note with satisfaction, is making steady progress in Ashanti, and I hope during 1914 to increase the school accommodation at Coomassie to meet a rapidly growing demand.

11. I should like to take this opportunity of placing on record the highly favourable impression which I formed, during my recent visit to Ashanti, of the excellent relations which appear to exist between the Chief Commissioner and his administrative officers and the native chiefs and people. The confidence of the latter seems to have been won with a completeness which does much credit to Mr. Fuller, and to the administrative officers who are co-operating with him.

I have, &c.,

HUGH CLIFFORD,

Governor.

The Right Honourable

Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,

&c., &c., &c.,

FINANCIAL.

The total revenue collected in Ashanti during 1912 was £50,265, as against £50,319 in 1911 and £37,621 in 1910.

Increases, compared with the Estimates for the year, amounting to £5,093, are shown under nine heads, the principal of which are:—

| | £ |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Firearms and Ammunition | 368 |
| Court Fines and Fees | 426 |
| Mining Royalties | 3,410 |
| Rents from Government Land | 161 |
| Miscellaneous | 446 |
| Kraal Fees | 274 |

Decreases, amounting to £2,328, appear under eleven heads, the principal being:—

| | £ |
|--|-------|
| Spirit Licences | 1,210 |
| Market and Slaughter House Fees | 114 |
| Sale of Stamps | 735 |

The revenue and expenditure of Ashanti for the last five years were as follows:—

| | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|-------------|----------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1908 | 27,909 | 98,580 |
| 1909 | 29,264 | 102,211 |
| 1910 | 37,621 | 117,398 |
| 1911 | 50,319 | 146,317 |
| 1912 | 50,265 | 148,685 |

The revenue quoted represents (with the exception of mining royalties) actual moneys collected in Ashanti and does not include any *ad valorem* duties on goods consumed in Ashanti. This duty is estimated at £90,000.

Stamp duties, registration and survey fees are likewise not shown, as these are paid in the Colony. On the other hand, the expenditure quoted includes 70 per cent. of the total cost of the Gold Coast Regiment, *i.e.*, £49,670 out of £69,580, and all Public Works Extraordinary, including £11,751 under the Ashanti and Northern Territories Roads Department.

In reality, therefore, the Dependency more than pays its way, for it was able to contribute some £140,000 to pay to the public revenue to meet an unduly inflated expenditure (to wit, 70 per cent. of the total military cost) which for convenience of accounting is debited to the Dependency.

During the year a West African nickel coinage was introduced, comprising pennies, half-pennies and one-tenth pennies. The coins have a centre hole to facilitate stringing them together. Their popularity was immediate and the demand for them is steadily increasing. Some £250 in nickel coins was issued during the year.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

Imports by railway amounted to 16,469 tons, as against 13,998 in 1911, an increase of 2,471 tons.

The imports represent a gross value of over £500,000.

Wines and Spirits.—Wines and spirits accounted for 1,520 tons, as against 1,389 in 1911, an increase of 131 tons. This can be explained by the growing prosperity of the country, and the advent of more coast natives in search of employment as skilled artisans.

Dried Fish.—999 tons were imported during the year as against 517 in 1911. This large expansion was only to be expected owing to the popularity of this fish as an article of diet. The demand is only limited by the supply on the coast, which naturally varies according to years and seasons. The fish averaged in value about £25 a ton.

Imports from adjoining Countries.

Cattle.—A marked increase in the number of cattle imported into Ashanti can be recorded. Over 40,000 head found their way from and through the Northern Territories. Of these 4,154 were slaughtered in Coomassie, as against 3,960 in 1911. 1,967 were slaughtered at the remaining headquarter stations in Ashanti and 3,344 were re-exported by railway.

There was a slight decrease in the trade with the Ivory Coast. The trade in cattle indigenous to the Northern Territories is still very small, only 491 non-humped cattle having arrived in Coomassie.

Several Moors from the Sun country imported cattle from the Timbuctoo district, but the vast majority of the animals come from French Moshi country north of the Northern Territories. Prices fluctuated between £3 to £9 according to seasons and number in the market for sale. An average of £4 can be safely taken, which means a value of £160,000.

Sheep and Goats.—Importation of sheep and goats showed a slight decrease. 75,000 came from the Northern Territories against 82,000 in 1911. Of these, 3,652 were slaughtered in Coomassie, 1,619 at other headquarter stations, and 2,519 exported by rail. This represents, roughly speaking, a spending power of £20,000.

Vegetable Products.—Trade statistics record an increase in the number of loads from the Northern Territories. The principal items were dawa-dawa (8,248), shea-butter (11,346), native cloths (9,405), and miscellaneous (22,467).

The average price of a load of dawa-dawa was 50s., of shea-butter, £1, and of native cloths, £10.

It is impossible to gauge the average of miscellaneous loads, but the whole trade in all the above mentioned articles can be safely valued at £10,000.

The trade in hides more than doubled itself in 1912. Whereas some £4,000 was paid out by the merchant firms for hides in 1911, over £8,750 worth was purchased in 1912.

An export trade in millet has suddenly sprung up in the Kratchi district, and is well worth encouraging. This article of food fetches a price ranging from 12s. 6d. to 16s. a bag at Kpong and Addah. 694 bags were exported in 1912, as against 64 in 1911.

Total value of imports other than by railway may be estimated at:—

| | £ |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Cattle | 160,000 |
| Sheep and Goats | 20,000 |
| Dawa-dawa | 20,000 |
| Shea butter | 12,000 |
| Native Cloths | 9,000 |
| Hides | 8,750 |
| Miscellaneous, say | 15,250 |
| Total | £245,000 |

EXPORTS.

The principal exports were rubber, cocoa, kola, cattle, sheep, and hides.

Rubber.—952 tons of rubber were exported by rail in 1912, as against 1,206 in 1911, representing a purchasing power of £160,000. The decrease was due to the systematic overtapping of the wild rubber trees that has been carried out by the natives ever since the industry commenced. A few of the chiefs had the foresight to stop all tapping on their lands, in order to avert wholesale destruction. This may have a good effect and tend to resuscitate the failing supply.

Cocoa.—The amount of cocoa exported was 5,337 tons, against 4,170 tons in 1911 and 1,914 in 1910. This means an increase of 26·4 per cent over 1911. According to average prices paid by the mercantile firms, this industry was worth about £230,000 to the natives in 1912.

Kola.—The demand for these nuts is ever on the increase, especially in the Nigerias, where improved transport facilities are every day opening up a wider area for this favourite form of stimulant. 1,353 tons were exported by rail in 1912, against 904 in 1911, nor has there been any noticeable decrease of the human-borne kola loads to the north. A cursory checking gave over 10,000 loads as having been exported from Ejura alone. Kintampo, Wenchi, and Sikasiko would all number as many loads, and Wenchi would probably greatly exceed that number. At a rough estimate, 50,000 head loads left Ashanti during 1912, representing a value of £1 per load. This would about equal the export by rail, as 1,353 tons represent 54,120 head loads (reckoned at 40 to the ton) and a value of £54,120.

Cattle and Sheep.—3,344 cattle were exported by rail, representing, at an average of £5 a head, £16,720, and 2,519 sheep at 10s. = £1,259, say a total under this head of £18,000.

The export of *Hides* was valued at £8,750.

Summary.

Value of Imports:—

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|----------|---|
| From the Coast | | | | £ |
| By European Firms | ... | ... | 500,000 | |
| By Natives | ... | ... | 25,000 | |
| From Adjoining Countries | ... | ... | 245,000 | |
| Total | ... | ... | £770,000 | |

Value of Exports:—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Rubber | ... | ... | ... | ... | £ |
| Cocoa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 230,000 |
| Kola | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100,000 |
| Cattle and Sheep exported | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,000 |
| Hides | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,750 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | £616,750 |

Business of the Bank.

The Bank Manager reports as follows:—

“An increase in business is still maintained. The cause of this increase is due to a considerable extent to the expansion of petty trade. With the pacific state of Ashanti, and the natural aptitude of the natives for trade, such an expansion must inevitably happen. This trade is dependent, to a certain degree, on the amount of cash disbursed during the produce season, and a considerable sum has been put into circulation this year. The most important increase under this heading was the growth of the dried fish trade. The remittances received from these traders were as much again as those of the previous year, and a still further increase is anticipated.

“Diverting to other business, the exchange of gold and dollars nearly doubled that of the previous year. The supply has been well financed, and both the cattle traders and natives from the Northern Territories have taken advantage of these facilities.

“The kola traders transacted a considerable business through the bank’s Southern Nigeria branches, and this trade shows an inclination to increase.”

AGRICULTURE.

The chief interest of the natives now lies in this direction. Every year sees more new land under cultivation, mainly with *Cocoa*. The majority of the trees are as yet, however, too young to bear fruit. This is the reason why only an increase of 26 per

cent. is shown in the export of this article for 1912 over that of 1911, but a great expansion is now taking place, and may be confidently looked forward to.

Travelling inspectors were constantly at work throughout the year, instructing the people how to care for their plantations and stamp out disease, but so far only a few farmers have taken the teachings to heart. Generally speaking, the quality of cocoa produced appears to satisfy mercantile requirements.

Rubber.—The planting of *Funtumia* trees in cocoa farms is becoming general, while in certain districts plots are entirely devoted to this plant. But the trees are all too young as yet to be tapped.

Para trees (*Hevea Brasiliensis*) are becoming more popular among the natives and several small plantations have been established.

The export of rubber decreased in 1912 by 254 tons (952, against 1,206 in 1911). This was all so-called "wild rubber," i.e., obtained from forest trees. Owing to overtapping, this supply will inevitably decrease and will, it is hoped, be gradually replaced and superseded by plantation rubber.

Kola.—The nut yielded by this tree is in universal demand throughout tropical Africa. In fact, it is safe to say that, unless the plant is largely cultivated on plantations, the supply will never equal the demand. The Ashantis trust to their rich forest belt of kola trees.

Although numbering many millions of trees, doubts are entertained as to whether the limit of supply has not been reached. In any case, no considerable increase on the present export (about 3,000 tons) need be expected.

Tobacco and Cotton have so far only been tried experimentally on a small scale. Proper curing presents a difficulty in the production of the former, while the thickly wooded nature of the country is not suitable to the cultivation of the latter.

Shea butter.—So far this commodity is nearly all locally consumed. The quantity produced remains, therefore, about stationary, but vast supplies exist in the north that have not yet been exploited.

Agricultural Station.

The *Cocoa Section* consists of 25 acres planted out with several varieties, namely, Amelonado, Cundeamor, Criollo and Ocumare. The trees in bearing pod freely and gave good results.

The *Rubber Section* comprised some 85 acres—55 of which are planted out with Para trees, the remainder being devoted to *Funtumia elastica*.

The Para variety gave much more satisfactory results, although only a few of the trees are tappable as yet. *Funtumia* evidently requires forest conditions to thrive well.

Coffee, tobacco, ground-nuts, arrow-root, sugar-cane and various timbers, spices and fruits were successfully grown at the station.

The rainfall for the year was 50.53 inches, the lowest rainfall on record since the establishment of the station in 1907.

MINES.

The amount of gold produced during the year was 121,914·55 ounces, valued at £517,893, as compared with 124,878 ounces, valued at £530,583, in 1911.

The following companies produced gold during the year:—

A.—*Mining.*

| | | Fine gold. | Value. £ |
|--------------------------------------|--|------------|-------------|
| Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Ltd. | | 114,456·36 | 486,211 |

B.—*Dredging.*

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----------|--------|
| Ashanti Rivers and Concessions, Ltd. | | 2,264·18 | 9,618 |
| Ofin River Gold Estates, Ltd.... | ... | 5,194·01 | 22,064 |

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|------------|----------|
| Total | ... | ... | 121,914·55 | £517,893 |
|-------|-----|-----|------------|----------|

The amount of labour employed daily by the mining and dredging companies in Ashanti was:—

| — | Surface. | Mine. | Total. |
|------------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Europeans | 106 | 44 | 150 |
| Natives | 2,904 | 1,364 | 4,268 |
| Total | 3,010 | 1,408 | 4,418 |

During the year prospecting work was carried out by the Ashanti Goldfields Territories, Limited, and on the conglomerate reefs in eastern Ashanti by the Gold Coast Explorers and W. A. Pritchard and Co., Ltd.

Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited.

| | 1912. | 1911. |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Europeans employed—British ... | 134 | 136 |
| Italians ... | 18 | 16 |
| Natives employed | 3,400 | 3,495 |
| Total accidents | 7 | 12 |
| Health | Good. | Good. |

Ashanti Goldfields Territories, Limited.

| | 1912. | 1911. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Europeans employed | 19 | 14 |
| Natives employed | 326 | 471 |
| Accidents | Nil. | Nil. |
| Health | Good. | Good. |

Ashanti Rivers and Concession, Limited.

| | 1912. | 1911. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Europeans employed | 20 | 41 |
| Natives employed | 465 | 2,668 |
| Accidents | Nil. | Nil. |
| Health | Good. | Good. |

Ofin River Gold Estates, Limited.

| | | 1912. | 1911. |
|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Europeans employed | ... .. | 28 | 18 |
| Natives employed | ... .. | 250 | 286 |
| Health | ... .. | Good. | Good. |

W. A. P. Company, Limited.

| | | 1912. | 1911. |
|--------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Europeans employed | ... .. | 4 | 6 |
| Natives employed | ... .. | 150 | 60 |
| Health | ... .. | Good. | Fair. |

Prospecting only.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Total Europeans employed | ... .. | 223 | 231 |
| Total natives employed | ... .. | 4,591 | 6,500 |

MANUFACTURES.

The staple manufactures continue to be weaving, pottery, basket-making and ornamental gold work.

Weaving is all done with hand looms, the yarn being generally imported. Silk garments of considerable beauty and value are a speciality of Ashanti.

204 men were licensed as goldsmiths during the year. Their work is both delicate and unique.

FISHERIES.

The only local fish obtainable is from Lake Busumtchi and a few of the rivers. The demand for coast-smoked fish is much on the increase owing to the paucity of the local fresh fish supply.

Imports by railway for 1912 amounted to 999 tons, as against 517 tons in 1911 and 270 tons in 1910.

LEGISLATION.

Six additions or amendments were made under Section 26 of the Ashanti Administration Ordinance (No. 1 of 1902) during the year 1912.

EDUCATION.

The Coomassie Government School continued on a course of uninterrupted success, as it has since its inception in 1909. Twice the number of scholars could be recruited were the school accom-

modation sufficiently enlarged. Children were refused admission day after day, so eager are the Ashantis to obtain the advantage of secular education for their children.

Although the seating accommodation falls short of 300, the number of scholars on the roll was 346, with an average attendance of 235, or 69·5 per cent. While the number on the roll has remained practically constant the percentage attendance has steadily increased.

The teaching staff consisted of a native teacher and six assistants. There was no European schoolmaster during the year, owing to the vacancy caused by Mr. Gardiner's promotion not having been filled.

Useful agricultural instruction is given to the pupils and the general result of the school is highly gratifying.

A primary Government school was opened at Sunyani in April. Fifty children were enrolled on the register, who showed an average attendance of 79 per cent. The school was inspected by the Director of Education in October, and the progress of the children satisfactorily reported upon. The success of the school was assured from its inauguration.

The Basel Mission now numbers 26 schools throughout Ashanti with a pupil attendance of 850—a decrease of 33 on 1911. Of these 196 are Christian and 454 heathen. Five of the schools fall under the category of "Assisted" schools, *i.e.*, receive Government Grants in aid in proportion to proficiency attained.

The Wesleyan Mission has 18 schools in Ashanti, with a pupil attendance of about 740. (Exact figures were not reported.)

The Roman Catholic Mission has as yet only three schools in Ashanti, one at Coomassie, and two in Obuasi, with a pupil attendance of 180.

Several *Mahommedan* schools exist at various Hausa and north country settlements, but little besides the Koran is taught to the children.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.—European hospitals are established at Coomassie and Obuasi: native hospitals at Coomassie, Obuasi, Sunyani and Kintampo.

There is no asylum in the Dependency. Violent cases of dementia are sent to Accra for treatment.

Savings Bank.—Savings banks are as yet confined to Coomassie and Obuasi. Coomassie numbered 185 depositors, with deposits to the value of £1,403 8s. 0d., as against £1,317 17s. 0d. in 1911. Obuasi again shows a falling off in the number of permanent depositors, *i.e.*, 37 against 48, but an increase in value of deposits, *i.e.*, £940 18s. 0d. against £761 9s. 0d. in 1911.

The total number of depositors—including casuals—was 412.

POLICE.

The strength of the Police Force in Ashanti on 31st December, 1912, was 105 as against 100 on the 31st December, 1911.

The Coomassie Detachment—consisting of 62 officers and men—effected 690 arrests during the year as against 592 in 1911.

At Obuasi there were 268 police prosecutions as against 468 in 1911, a decrease of 200 cases.

The discipline and general conduct of the police were satisfactory.

The Mines Police stationed in Ashanti consisted of two non-commissioned officers and three constables. They were stationed at Obuasi, and their duties were solely confined to work for the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, Limited.

The Railway Police stationed in Ashanti consisted of two sergeants and six constables distributed between Coomassie and Obuasi. Their duties are entirely connected with railway matters.

PRISONS.

Coomassie.—The total number of convict prisoners admitted during the year was 347. This includes seven females. The daily average was 96. The number of debtor prisoners admitted was 78, viz., 55 males and 23 females. The number of untried prisoners was 74 males and 7 females.

The crimes committed by the prisoners were as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Murder | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Manslaughter | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Rape | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Wounding | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Robbery with violence | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Burglary | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Assault | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| Larceny and other offences | ... | ... | ... | ... | 272 |

The health of the prisoners was good. Admissions into the prison infirmary were 44, all for slight cases of illness. There were also three cases of death from disease and three executions.

The prisoners were employed on sanitary work, carpentry, laundry and basket-making.

One prisoner escaped from the prison. Six escaped while working outside; of these one was recaptured.

The number of prisoners transferred from Coomassie Prison during the year was as follows:—15 long-sentenced convicts to Central Prison, Secondee, eight short-sentenced men to Fort Orange, Secondee, and 13 to Obuasi.

The prison was kept in good order and discipline well maintained.

Obuasi.—The total number of prisoners committed to prison was 376, *i.e.*, 147 convicts, 215 untried, and 14 debtors; daily average, 56.

The offences committed were larceny, defrauding, extortion, wounding, and other offences.

The health of the prisoners was fair: there were 50 admissions to the Colonial Hospital and 2 deaths during the year.

There were five escapes during the year and five recaptures.

The sanitary condition of the prison was good and discipline well maintained.

Sunyani.—The total number of prisoners for the year was 80 with a daily average of 17·02. The health was satisfactory.

There were also 13 debtor prisoners. One prisoner escaped, but was recaptured.

Prison labour is employed on sanitation and station work generally.

Kintampo.—A total number of 61 prisoners were admitted into the Kintampo gaol during 1912. They were employed on usual sanitary work.

CRIMINAL CASES.

The following table gives a list of the criminal cases heard in the Courts of Ashanti and the manner in which they were dealt with:—

| Courts. | Cases heard. | Dis-charged. | Con-victed. | Not pro-ceeded with. | Com-mitted for trial. |
|--|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Chief Commissioner | 64 | 8 | 46 | 10 | — |
| Police Magistrate | 1,476 | 172 | 1,291 | 13 | — |
| District Commissioner, Central Province. | 82 | 9 | 60 | 4 | 9 |
| Commissioner, Southern Province. | 685 | 91 | 590 | — | 4 |
| Commissioner, Northern Province. | 160 | 36 | 121 | — | 3 |
| Commissioner, Western Province. | 211 | 60 | 149 | — | 2 |
| Commissioner, Ejura District. | 120 | 24 | 96 | — | — |
| Total | 2,798 | 400 | 2,353 | 27 | 18 |

an increase of 410 over last year, due chiefly to the disposal of more nuisance cases than in the previous year.

Serious crime was as follows:—

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Murder | 5 |
| Manslaughter | 16 |
| Rape | 8 |
| Abduction | 5 |
| Slave dealing | 7 |

1,721 civil cases were disposed of during the year, showing an increase of 275 as compared with 1911.

The fees and fines of Court during the year amounted to £2,485 12s. 1d., an increase of £549 1s. 11d. over last year.

The Concessions Court held 18 sittings during the year, 11 Certificates of Validity were issued, and extensions were granted for the filing of notice under Section 9 of the Ashanti Concessions Ordinance of 1903 in respect of six lapsed concessions.

Ten concessions were abandoned and one was terminated for non-payment of rent under Section 26 of the Ashanti Concessions Ordinance.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.—The census of 1911 gave a total population for Ashanti of 287,814 souls, made up as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Male | ... | ... | ... | ... | 141,231 |
| Female | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146,583 |
| | | | | | <hr/> 287,814 |
| Children | ... | ... | ... | ... | 117,053 |
| Adults | ... | ... | ... | ... | 170,761 |
| | | | | | <hr/> 287,814 |

The town of Coomassie numbers roughly 19,000 souls.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

A marked improvement in the general health of the community can be recorded for 1912.

One European official died in Coomassie after a stay of one week in West Africa. One death occurred in Obuasi of a non-official, due to accident, and one at Sunyani, of acute dysentery.

The number of Europeans resident in Ashanti during the year was 470, made up as follows:—147 officials, 2 wives of officials, 8 missionaries, 3 wives of missionaries, 310 miners and merchants.

The daily average of Europeans in Coomassie was:—

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Officials | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| Non-officials | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 |

The total number of officials on the sick list during the year was 103.

Four officials were invalided during the year and nine non-officials.

The invaliding rate for the whole of Ashanti was:—

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| | | | | | Per cent. |
| Officials | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.7 |
| Non-officials | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.9 |

as compared with 5.03 and 5.19 per cent. for 1911.

The Syrians, who numbered 34, continue to live in the unhealthy conditions they seem to prefer. They had two deaths amongst their number.

The total number of cases treated in the European hospital, Coomassie, was 50. Of these 44 were officials and six non-officials. Non-officials treated in their quarters numbered 42.

NATIVES.

Officials.—The number of native officials for the year was 80. Thirty-two of these were placed on the sick list.

Non-officials.—Coomassie Hospital.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Admissions for the year | ... | ... | ... | 1,028 |
| Deaths | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| New cases as out-patients:— | | | | |
| Soldiers | ... | ... | ... | 2,933 |
| Police | ... | ... | ... | 49 |
| Civilians | ... | ... | ... | 3,787 |
| | | | | <hr/> 6,869 |
| Old cases:— | | | | |
| Soldiers | ... | ... | ... | 6,558 |
| Police | ... | ... | ... | 231 |
| Civilians | ... | ... | ... | 9,009 |
| | | | | <hr/> 15,798 |
| Total cases | | | | <hr/> 22,667 |

as against 41,058 in 1911.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Patients treated at Obuasi | ... | ... | ... | 896 |
| Patients treated at Kintampo | ... | ... | ... | 567 |
| Patients treated at Sunyani | ... | ... | ... | 1,156 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| Grand total | ... | ... | ... | 25,286 |

Small-pox.—Ashanti, remarkable to relate, kept free from small-pox in 1912. Obuasi was the only station where a mild case occurred, but chicken-pox was fairly prevalent—81 cases being treated in Coomassie.

The public vaccinator still continues his work, but owing to the absence of the disease people were not so ready to submit to treatment as they are during an outbreak. The dried lymph, when not kept too long, is successful.

Trypanosomiasis.—Four cases were treated as in-patients in Coomassie Hospital. They left the hospital when they showed improvement under atoxyl. There was no death among them. Five cases were treated as out-patients. There were four cases under treatment at Sunyani. No cases were reported from either Obuasi or Kintampo.

Out of 19,138 people examined in the Central Province, 11 cases of trypanosomiasis were discovered. In the Ahafo district of the Western Province, out of 2,926 people examined no cases were found. In 1910 four cases were discovered there, three of which have since died, and the remaining one is suffering from dementia. Fourteen cases in the Sunyani district among 5,290 people examined.

Gaols.—The health of the prisoners was good. Three died in Coomassie prison during the year and two at Obuasi.

SANITATION AND CLIMATE.

The sanitation, both in the out-stations and in Coomassie, was well maintained during the year.

Kintampo and Sunyani employ gangs of sanitary labour as well as gangs on sleeping sickness duty.

The sanitation of Obuasi is in the hands of a Sanitary Committee that controls all the labour.

A European sanitary inspector was appointed to Coomassie in April. He has one native inspector and a permanent gang of 90 scavengers under him. The cleanliness of the town is surprising in consequence.

Mosquitoes are seldom seen in the European allotments and are steadily decreasing in the native town.

The Sanitary Department instituted 544 prosecutions during the year, resulting in 544 convictions.

The year 1912 was exceptionally dry. The rainfall in Coomassie was 50·54 inches, as compared with 70·25 in 1911, and 70·89 in 1910. At Obuasi the rainfall was 53·37 inches against 64·38 for 1911, at Sunyani, 37·26 inches, and at Kintampo, 41·45 inches.

Temperature.—Average mean temperature in Coomassie was 78·26 degrees.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

It is to be regretted that it was found necessary, for departmental reasons, to close down the post and telegraph office at Sunyani in the month of May. Arrangements were subsequently made to carry on the telegraph service, for official messages only, by the signallers of the Gold Coast Regiment. Stamps and postal orders were sold to the public one day a week by the Commissioner's clerk.

The post and telegraph office at Atabubu was closed down on the 15th of December for similar reasons.

There is a daily service of mails between Coomassie and the coast.

North of Coomassie mails are despatched once a week to all headquarter stations, and twice a week to the Northern Territories.

The following mail matter was handled:—

| — | Forwarded. | Received. | Total. |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Letters and Post Cards | 121,716 | 188,238 | 309,954 |
| Book Packets and Newspapers | 24,033 | 119,384 | 143,417 |
| Registered Articles | 24,975 | 16,078 | 41,053 |
| Parcels... .. | 4,216 | 14,208 | 18,424 |
| Total | 174,940 | 337,908 | 512,848 |

Post office receipts on account of sales of stamps throughout Ashanti amounted to £7,014 16s. 5d., as against £6,656 in 1911.

Telegraphic messages to the number of 95,243 were received and forwarded over the wires during the year.

RELIGION.

Proselytizing Christianity is represented in Ashanti by the Wesleyan, Basel and Roman Catholic Missions.

The Wesleyan Mission numbers a congregation of 3,748 souls, an increase of 155 on 1911. The staff consists of one European minister, who resides in Coomassie, two native ministers, and 29 catechists and teachers. There are 18 school-chapels.

The Basel Mission has a staff of two European and three native ministers, besides 27 catechists and teachers. They control a congregation of 1,819, ten less than in 1911, and 30 churches.

The Roman Catholics number 526, an increase of 31 on 1911. Two priests, who reside in Coomassie, are in charge of this mission.

The total Christian population can be put down at 6,093, which means about 2 per cent. of the total population.

The relations between heathens and Christians were somewhat strained at the commencement of the year owing to Christian converts refusing personal service to their chiefs. But on the occasion of the Governor's visit to Coomassie—early in March—rules were drawn up by His Excellency's instructions as a guide to both parties concerning their respective obligations. These rules have so far had the effect of lessening the breach between the factions and the relations for the remainder of the year showed a decided improvement.

The religion of the country remains a mixture of "Fetishism" and ancestor worship.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Relations between Commissioners and the natives continued to be excellent. No friction between the paramount and subject powers is to be recorded for 1912. One intertribal disturbance occurred at Tekiman over a boundary dispute, which was satisfactorily settled by the respective Commissioners of the Western and Northern Provinces.

The only tribal quarrel occurred at Ejisu, where the people and elders, dissatisfied with the treatment meted out to them by their head chief, aggravated by the fact of his blindness, arrested and maltreated him one night before he could be rescued by the police. The ringleaders were punished for their conduct, but the political side of the question had not been finally dealt with at the close of the year.

A fetish, named Anwhiri Bofu, obtained some notoriety in the Southern Province, and caused pilgrimages for the exorcism of witches, but this was suppressed without any difficulty.

The willingness and pleasure displayed by the Ashantis to obey all lawful demands and their increasing and sincere loyalty towards the Crown and Government are truly gratifying to all whose work brings them into administrative contact with this people.

ROADS.

Coomassie-Ejura Road.—Only six miles of road remained to be completed to formation level on the Coomassie-Ejura Road in 1912. One bridge and one culvert were in progress and five bridges and 33 culverts remained to be built. All these were completed by June 21st, 1913.

The Superintending Engineer reports:—

“In August, 1912, the Secretary of State decided to carry out the scheme put forward by Major Leslie in March, 1912, at the direction of the late Governor, for giving the road a coating of laterite as an alternative to the more costly work of proper metalling. This scheme was based on the assumption that a certain proportion of the executive staff would be available during some months of the year for any new road construction which might be undertaken in the near future. The execution of this work was entrusted to me, and on being informed by the Secretary of State that no new road construction was contemplated, I was obliged to reduce the above staff to the absolute minimum required for giving the Coomassie-Ejura Road its coating of laterite. The present approved staff of the Department is therefore as follows:—

“One Superintending Engineer.

“One Accountant and Storekeeper.

“Two Overseers.

“One fourth-grade Clerk.

“This provides for the presence on duty in the Colony of one officer continuously. Since my return to the Colony on the 11th

November, 1912, the work of quarrying, breaking and stacking the necessary laterite has been put in hand and surface repairs have been done where necessary. The road is now in a very fair condition throughout—the departmental motor car being able to do the run to Ejura (61 miles) in little over three hours.

“The development of the area of country tapped by the Coomassie-Ejura Road has been little short of phenomenal. There are now large and flourishing cocoa plantations on both sides of the road at short intervals for the first 35 miles, *i.e.*, as far as Mampon, whereas only small isolated plantations were in existence four years ago, when the survey for this part of the road was in progress.

“Some 400 tons of cocoa per month have been rolled down the road during the past season, and the only factor that has prevented this figure being largely augmented is the difficulty of getting labour for the uncongenial task of barrel rolling.”

District Roads.—During the year the existing roads—some 230 miles in length—were well maintained and improved.

The eastern or Bompata Road was bridged from Coomassie to Ejisu, a distance of 13 miles, with framed timber bridges, calculated to carry a concentrated load of 13 cwt., at a total cost of £1,205. This works out to 25s. per foot run for fine strong timber bridges, over which casks can easily be rolled.

Mr. Assistant District Commissioner Norris, who was in charge of these bridges, reports:—

“It was pleasing to see how eager the Chiefs were to forward the work. The small cost is greatly due to the free labour given in connection with this. It was of interest to watch a gang of Ashantis working side by side with a gang of north countrymen: When it came to weight lifting, the Ashanti was nowhere; but this was more than counteracted by the superior brain power of the Ashanti. Once shown a thing, he knew what to do, and, what is more, how to do it. The north countryman, on the other hand, had to be repeatedly shown the same thing.”

In addition to maintenance and improvement of existing roads, some 50 miles of new roads were constructed: the principal being:—

| | | | | Miles. |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Ejura-Atabubu | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Efiduasi-Aguna | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Bansu-Obogu | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Mampon-Nsuta | ... | ... | ... | 4 |

besides many small branch roads, bringing the total mileage of district roads to about 280.

FORESTRY.

The Conservator of Forests reports that:—“Owing to the Forest Ordinance being in abeyance, the consideration of the draft Ashanti Forest Reserve Rules has been deferred, and consequently no sylvicultural operations were undertaken in 1912.”

Of the three existing reserves, *i.e.*, the Kumawu-Agogo, the Obogu and the Pra-Anum, the last mentioned was mapped by the Survey Department during the year. The area was found to be 50.95 square miles. The boundaries of the Obogu Reserve were demarcated by an Administrative Officer.

The Western Province of Ashanti was inspected by members of the Department, and the Conservator of Forests, whose headquarters were transferred from Accra to Coomassie, made three tours in Ashanti.

RAILWAYS.

Goods traffic increased from 13,998 tons in 1911 to 16,469 in 1912. Besides the above amount, 35,885 tons of firewood were hauled during the year.

Comparative statements of passenger and goods traffic have been supplied by the general manager.

Comparative Statement of Passenger Traffic in and out of Ashanti during 1912.

| Stations. | 1911. | 1912. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Jim Abrufu | 8,604 | 8,677 | 61 | — |
| Obuasi | 58,593 | 64,230 | 5,637 | — |
| Akrokerri | 14,377 | 19,088 | 4,711 | — |
| Bekwai | 22,351 | 26,904 | 4,553 | — |
| Eduadin | 3,667 | 4,912 | 1,245 | — |
| Coomassie | 42,104 | 48,163 | 6,059 | — |
| Total | 149,696 | 171,974 | 22,266 | — |

Comparative Statement of Goods Traffic in and out of Ashanti during 1912.

| Stations. | 1911. | 1912. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Jim Abrufu | 24,546 | 21,905 | — | 2,641 |
| Obuasi | 33,100 | 44,568 | 11,468 | — |
| Akrokerri | 861 | 15,006 | 14,145 | — |
| Bekwai | 1,235 | 1,633 | 398 | — |
| Eduadin | 55 | 169 | 114 | — |
| Coomassie | 13,995 | 15,386 | 1,391 | — |
| Total | 73,792 | 98,667 | 27,516 | 2,641 |

Total tonnage includes 71,770 tons hauled from firewood traffic, leaving a goods tonnage of 26,897, against 22,851 in 1911.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

The staff of the department consisted of one assistant transport officer, two clerks, two overseers, 15 headmen, and 375 carriers, a decrease of 10 on 1911.

Of the 23 gangs, 14 were allotted to the Northern Territories and nine to Ashanti. Three of the Northern Territory gangs were engaged in the portage of mails.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Number of loads distributed in Coomassie ... | 4,729 |
| Number of loads sent to Ashanti out-stations ... | 1,630 |
| Number employed carrying officers and troops in Ashanti | 1,179 |
| Number of loads sent to Northern Territories ... | 2,705 |
| Number employed carrying officers and troops to Northern Territories | 1,410 |
| Number employed in mail service | 1,156 |
| Grand total | <u>12,809</u> |

as against 10,583 in 1911.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

The only immigration into Ashanti on a large scale consists of north country people of every tribe and country who find their way down to Coomassie on trading ventures.

There are over 20,000 of these northerners more or less permanently settled in Ashanti. Over half this number reside in Coomassie. The cattle trade is in their hands. They are likewise the largest kola brokers in the country. The migration of these traders varies with the seasons of the year—by far the largest influx taking place between November and April.

There is practically no emigration from Ashanti.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following is a list of works undertaken by the department during the year:—

- Quarters for European nursing sister—completed:
- Enlargement of officers' quarters—three bungalows completed:
- Transport stores and offices—completed:
- Extension of market—commenced:
- Conservator of Forests' bungalow and offices—commenced:
- Conversion of Commanding Officer's quarters in double bungalow—commenced:
- Rest house—commenced:
- Veterinary offices and dispensary—commenced:
- Roads Department bungalow—commenced:

besides several sanitary improvements, such as drainage of roads, erection of incinerators and latrines, and the construction of new culverts and wells.

Obuasi :—

Repairs were carried out to Provincial Commissioner's and Medical Officer's quarters.

The following works were commenced :—

Additional quarters—two sets.

Police Station and Barracks.

Kintampo :—

Provincial Commissioner's quarters—unfinished.

District Commissioner's quarters—unfinished.

Native Hospital—completed.

New Post Office—completed.

Sunyani :—

New quarters—two sets were commenced.

COOMASSIE TOWN.

The town, although extending, was hampered in expansion by the fact that it remained unsurveyed. Twenty-nine new leases were issued, 36 renewed, and 34 transferred. Fifty-three building permits were granted and 22 old buildings demolished.

Rents from Government lands amounted to £2,641, an increase of £166 on 1911. Of this, £1,941 was collected from the town proper, and the balance from the "Zongo," or north country settlement.

Market rents produced £207, and slaughter house fees £721, an increase of £27.

4,154 head of cattle, 774 sheep, 2,878 goats, and 294 pigs were slaughtered during the year, an increase of 194 cattle and 294 goats.

The town sanitation was well attended to by the Sanitary Committee. Several new drains, incinerators and latrines were constructed. The market was found insufficiently large for the expanding trade. A new and substantial extension adjoining the present market was commenced.

A note of alarm was raised by the chiefs, who complained that the people living in the environments of Coomassie were neglecting their farms in favour of cocoa cultivation. A rise in the price of local food stuff is therefore anticipated, but did not actually take place in 1912. Prices vary with the time of the year and are usually moderate.

Several new buildings were erected by the Public Works Department and private people, and the European portion of the town can now boast of an imposing collection of houses.

WAGES.

Vary from 1s. a day for unskilled labour to 3s. and 5s. for skilled carpenters, masons, and mechanics.

The cost of living compares favourably with coast prices, with the exception of house rent and food stuffs imported by the railway, which are both much higher than on the coast.

PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE TRADE.

Trade generally showed an all round increase of about 25 per cent., although the export of rubber declined by 21 per cent.

Future prospects are bright and promising owing to the extraordinary expansion of cocoa cultivation throughout the Central, Western and Southern Provinces of Ashanti.

European firms are penetrating more into the interior and establishing new branches in several northern villages.

The standard of living among the natives is rapidly improving, and new wants are being increasingly acquired by the Ashantis.

SUITABILITY FOR EUROPEANS.

The climate of Ashanti is not suitable for permanent European settlement, and no European should arrive in the country without definite employment.

The European community consists exclusively of Government officials, merchants, miners, and missionaries.

The average continuous stay in the country is of twelve months' duration, although numbers of the mercantile and missionary communities exceed that period.

OPENINGS FOR INVESTMENTS.

General trading, gold mining, and rubber and cocoa planting are practically the only undertakings embarked upon by Europeans. The country is not suitable for the small investor, considerable capital being required to embark on mining, commercial, or agricultural ventures.

F. C. FULLER,

Chief Commissioner, Ashanti.

Coomassie,
May 27th, 1913.

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COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

| ANNUAL. | | | | | | | |
|---------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| No. | Colony, &c. | | | | | | Year. |
| 739 | Jamaica | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 741 | Bahamas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 742 | Grenada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 748 | Barbados | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1911-1912 |
| 659 | Sierra Leone | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 761 | Somaliland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1912 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 765 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 766 | Bahamas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 767 | Gambia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 768 | Fiji | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | " |
| 769 | Basutoland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1912-1913 |
| 770 | Gold Coast | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1912 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | | | | Subject. |
|-----|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 75 | West Indies | ... | ... | ... | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | ... | ... | ... | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | ... | ... | ... | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | ... | ... | ... | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | ... | ... | ... | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | ... | ... | ... | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | ... | ... | ... | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | ... | ... | ... | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | ... | ... | ... | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies | ... | ... | ... | Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c. |
| 85 | Southern Nigeria | ... | ... | ... | Mineral Survey, 1911. |

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 772.

NYASALAND.

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

(For Report for 1911-12, *see* No. 732.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|------------------------------|------|
| I. FINANCE | 4 |
| II. TRADE | 6 |
| III. AGRICULTURE | 14 |
| IV. LEGISLATION | 18 |
| V. EDUCATION | 18 |
| VI. JUDICIAL | 19 |
| VII. VITAL STATISTICS | 19 |
| VIII. POSTAL | 20 |
| IX. MILITARY | 21 |
| X. NATIVE AFFAIRS | 21 |
| XI. GENERAL | 23 |

SKETCH MAP.

No. 772.

NYASALAND.

(For Report for 1911-12, *see* No. 732.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zomba, Nyasaland,
23rd August, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Report on the Blue Book of the Nyasaland Protectorate for the year 1912-13.

I have, &c.,

F. B. PEARCE,
Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

I.—FINANCE.

The revenue of the Protectorate for the year 1912-13 (exclusive of the Imperial grant-in-aid and land sales) was £127,596, being £13,512 over the estimate.

The corresponding figure for the preceding financial year, *i.e.*, excluding the Imperial grant-in-aid and land sales, was £95,482, or an increase of £32,114.

Sales of Crown lands produced £677 in the current year, as against £1,874 in 1911-12.

The following statements show the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the financial year 1911-12 and 1912-13, under each head of revenue and service, respectively:—

REVENUE.

| Head of Revenue. | Amount collected in 1911-12. £ | Amount collected in 1912-13. £ |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Customs | 22,035 | 26,543 |
| 2. Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues... | 7,808 | 9,004 |
| 3. Native Hut Tax | 50,970 | 65,685 |
| 4. Land Tax | — | 7,991 |
| 5. Licences, Excise, &c. | 5,282 | 5,334 |
| 6. Fees of Court or Office, &c. ... | 1,920 | 1,553 |
| 7. Post Office | 3,638 | 4,560 |
| 8. Rents of Government Property ... | 1,559 | 3,172 |
| 9. Interest | 6 | 382 |
| 10. Miscellaneous Receipts | 2,264 | 3,372 |
| Total Ordinary Revenue... | £95,482 | £127,596 |
| 11. Land Sales | 1,874 | 677 |
| 12. Imperial Grant-in-Aid | 31,500 | 5,000 |
| 13. Loan from Imperial Treasury ... | — | 50,000 |
| Total Receipts | £128,856 | £183,273 |

EXPENDITURE.

| Head of Expenditure. | Expenditure, 1911-12. £ | Expenditure, 1912-13. £ |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Charge on account of Public Debt | — | — |
| 2. Pensions | 3,479 | 4,089 |
| 3. The Governor | 2,831 | 2,501 |
| 4. Deputy Governor's Department... | 5,570 | 4,646 |
| 5. Printing and Stationery Department | — | 2,318 |

| Head of Expenditure. | Expenditure, Expenditure, | |
|--|---------------------------|----------|
| | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
| | £ | £ |
| 6. District Administration | 22,922 | 23,747 |
| 7. Treasury Department | 3,435 | 4,331 |
| 8. Customs Department | 1,619 | 1,811 |
| 9. Audit Department | 1,538 | 1,492 |
| 10. Marine Transport Department ... | 3,910 | 3,655 |
| 11. Judicial and Legal Department ... | 2,740 | 2,985 |
| 12. Prisons | 1,597 | 1,702 |
| 13. Medical Department | 14,502 | 9,508 |
| 13a. Medical Special Expenditure | | |
| Scientific Commission | -- | 5,130 |
| 14. Education | -- | 1,000 |
| 15. Transport Department | 3,633 | 2,131 |
| 16. Military | 16,412 | 16,550 |
| 17. Miscellaneous Expenditure ... | 7,958 | 2,282 |
| 18. Post Office | 5,258 | 5,785 |
| 19. Agricultural, Forestry and Veteri- nary Department | 4,775 | 4,996 |
| 20. Public Works Department ... | 5,703 | 5,528 |
| 21. Public Works Annually Recur- rent | 2,497 | 2,829 |
| 22. Public Works Extraordinary ... | 7,348 | 5,450 |
| 23. Railway Extension | -- | 1,475 |
| 24. Bombay and London Agencies ... | 343 | 420 |
| | £118,070 | £116,361 |
| 25. Redemption of Railway Subsidy Lands | -- | 50,000 |
| Grand Total | £118,070 | £166,361 |

Compared with the previous year there is an increase under every head of revenue with the exception of No. 6, Fees of Court or Office, &c., which latter is variable. The marked increase under head No. 3, Native Hut Tax, is due to the increase in the tax from 3s. to 4s. at the lower rate and 6s. to 8s. at the higher.

Head No. 4, Land Tax, is the first charge in taxation under the Land Tax Ordinance, 1911.

Expenditure Head No. 13, Loan from the Imperial Treasury, £50,000, is a sum advanced to Nyasaland to meet the first instalment due to the British Central Africa Company, Limited, to redeem the railway subsidy lands of 361,600 acres granted under the Shire Highlands Railway contracts, 1902 and 1908. The total sum of £180,800 which is being paid for the lands is subject to the terms of the railway contract for the construction of a railway from Port Herald to the Zambesi river dated the 12th March, 1913.

The following statement shows the revenue (exclusive of the grant-in-aid and the loan from the Imperial Treasury) and expenditure for the last five years:—

| | | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|---------|--------|----------|--------------|
| 1908-9 | ... .. | 80,534 | 103,032 |
| 1909-10 | ... .. | 76,647 | 108,728 |
| 1910-11 | ... .. | 94,980 | 112,369 |
| 1911-12 | ... .. | 97,356 | 118,070 |
| 1912-13 | ... .. | 128,273 | 116,361 |

II.—TRADE.

GENERAL TRADE.

The external trade of the Protectorate (import and export), not including goods in transit or specie, amounted in value to £447,539, as against £388,270 in the previous year, being an increase of £59,269, equal to 15·2 per cent.

IMPORTS.

The value of goods (excluding specie), imported for home consumption was £272,889, such value being the cost of the goods as they lay at the port of shipment, exclusive of trade discounts, freight, insurance and other charges. The total shows an increase of £36,261, equal to 15·3 per cent. Textiles (cotton piece goods, printed calicoes and native trade cloths generally) take the premier place in the imports; their value amounting to £156,475 or 57·3 per cent. of the whole imports. Under this heading there is also an increase of £27,780 (21·5 per cent.). Other articles that show increases are:—Vehicles £8,052 (165 per cent.), accounted for by the large and increasing import of motor cars and bicycles; hardware (which includes household furnishings) £4,986 (32 per cent.); sugar £1,187 (78·8 per cent.); other provisions £1,738 (9·9 per cent.); alcohol £744 (4·2 per cent.); and fire-arms and ammunition £466 (22 per cent.). There are decreases under the headings of:—Agricultural implements £5,381 (31·3 per cent.); free goods £2,182 (8·6 per cent.); and salt £797 (20·6 per cent.).

Of these imports 72 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 6 per cent. from British Possessions, and 22 per cent. from foreign countries. The trade with the United Kingdom has increased by £14,954, equal to 8 per cent., that with British Possessions remains stationary, while the value of imports from Germany has increased by £18,249 (110 per cent.).

Exports.

The quantity of produce exported has increased from 6,650,201 lbs. to 7,033,294 lbs. in weight and from £151,642 to £174,650 in value, the latter showing an increase of £23,000 or 15·1 per cent. This increase would have been considerably greater but for the fact that the export of grain and other food-stuffs was totally prohibited during the year under review. The principal article of export is cotton, which shows an increase of 1,880,651 lbs. in weight (138 per cent.) and £36,840 in value

(83·5 per cent). In addition to this quantity about 100 tons of last season's crop of cotton remained in the Protectorate at the end of the financial year. Other products in the export of which there are substantial increases are:—Tobacco 115,930 lbs. in weight (5·4 per cent.) and £2,909 in value (5·4 per cent.); cotton seed 174,364 lbs. in weight (40 per cent.) and £228 in value (30 per cent.); fibre 129,768 lbs. in weight (1,187 per cent.) and £1,159 in value; tea 23,850 lbs. in weight (54 per cent.) and £596 in value; cultivated rubber 10,100 lbs. in weight (214 per cent.) and £2,126 in value, and strophanthus 9,112 lbs. in weight (76 per cent.) and £1,139 in value.

The export of coffee has declined by 591,600 lbs. in weight (75 per cent.) and £11,573 in value. The abnormal increase in the export of this commodity shown in the year 1911-12 was due to the unusually favourable weather conditions for coffee growing which prevailed at the beginning of that year, and it was then predicted that the increase would not be permanent. The cultivation of coffee is being abandoned gradually, and it is being replaced by cotton and tobacco.

There are also decreases in the export of wax—19,072 lbs. in weight (17·2 per cent.) and £954 in value, and sesame oilseeds 38,907 lbs. in weight (51 per cent.) and £649 in value. The latter product is not systematically cultivated, but either grows in a semi-wild state or is grown in small patches by natives, chiefly in the river districts. The shortage of the rainfall in those districts during 1912 probably accounts for the decreased export.

The direction of the export trade has been in the following proportions, viz.:—To the United Kingdom 93 per cent., to British Possessions 1 per cent., and to foreign countries 6 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom have increased by £31,125 (23·4 per cent.), those to British Possessions have remained stationary, and exports to foreign countries have decreased. The Protectorate's most important foreign customer is Germany, and the value of produce exported to that country has decreased by £6,591, equal to 45 per cent.

Goods in Transit Inwards.

The value of goods that passed through the Protectorate in transit to neighbouring territories amounted to £28,294, being an increase of £5,037 (21·6 per cent.). The bulk of these goods went to Northern Rhodesia, where firms established in the Protectorate have trading stations that are stocked from their central stores here.

Goods in Transit Outwards.

There is a small increase in the value of the produce of neighbouring countries exported through the Protectorate, amounting to £579 (3 per cent.). This produce consists chiefly of cotton (raw) and ivory from Northern Rhodesia, and ivory, wax and unmanufactured tobacco from Portuguese East Africa.

Specie.

The amount of specie imported during the year was £4,100, while £53,490 was exported. The apparent discrepancy between these figures is explained by the fact that natives returning from work in the Transvaal Mines bring considerable sums of money—principally gold—into the Protectorate. That money, being in excess of the normal amount current in the country accumulates at the banks, and the surplus is exported periodically. The specie imported by the banks consisted of silver and bronze coin, with the exception of a sum of £1,000 in gold brought from a branch bank in Northern Rhodesia.

Bonded Stores.

Considerable use continues to be made of the bonded stores by importers, who are enabled through the facilities thereby given to them to keep reserve stocks of goods in the country without the necessity of paying import duty until such goods are required for consumption. At the end of the financial year goods, value £10,445, subject to a duty of £1,093, remained uncleared in the bonded warehouses.

Traffic.

The usual transport difficulties were experienced during the first seven months of the year owing to the unnavigable state of the Shire river, but in the remaining months the conditions were much improved and it was possible to ship all produce in good time. It is hoped that shippers will not have to contend with the difficulties of navigating the Shire river after the current year, as it is expected that the railway from Port Herald to the Zambesi will be open for traffic before the end of 1914.

The number of vessels (steamers, barges, and boats) that cleared “inwards” from Chinde was 143, and these vessels carried 6,661 tons of general cargo (an increase from last year of 735 tons), 362 European, 169 Indian, and 3,740 native passengers. In the previous year the number of passengers that entered the Protectorate was 373 Europeans, 139 Indians, and 9,699 natives. From Nyasaland to Chinde there cleared “outwards” 146 vessels, which transported 3,492 tons of cargo, 274 European, 169 Indian, and 1,390 native passengers, as against 3,733 tons of cargo, 284 European, 97 Indian, and 6,927 native passengers in the previous year. The decline in the number of native passengers is due to the prohibition of emigration to the Transvaal mines.

There are 24 steamers plying on the Zambesi and Shire rivers, of which 11 are under the British flag, 4 under the Portuguese, and 9 under the German flags. The numbers in 1911-12 were 13, 8, and 4, respectively. The number of vessels on the Shipping Registers is 134—a decrease of 4 from the previous year.

PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

As regards the import of textiles and other trade goods the prospects for the current year are not so favourable as they were for the year now under review. During the greater part of 1912 there was a scarcity of grain and other foodstuffs in certain districts of the Protectorate, in some places reaching the famine

stage, and what money the natives of these districts were able to earn had to be spent in buying food. In addition to this the influx of money into the country by repatriated natives practically ceased, and in consequence the trade in textiles suffered a considerable check. The result has been that there are now large stocks of native trade goods in the country, and it is probable that there will be a falling off in the import of such goods in 1913. As a considerable number of natives will be employed on railway construction later in the year more money will be in circulation, and the internal trade will tend to increase. As a result the import trade may benefit.

Deducting from the total import of textiles the liberal allowance of £10,000 as the value of clothing imported by Europeans, and taking the native population at one million, the value of soft goods imported for native consumption is equal to 2s. 11d. per head of that population.

The importation of alcohol, firearms, provisions, hardware, and sundries, which are principally for the use of Europeans, is likely to increase as the European population increases, and also as the demand for luxuries in the way of imported provisions spreads amongst the natives.

The export of produce during the current year will probably equal, if not exceed, the quantity exported in the year 1912-13. The last season has been unfavourable for cotton in some parts of the country, but the shortage in crops should be balanced by the greater acreage under cultivation and by the fact that full crops will be produced in the river districts, where they were a total failure in the previous season. A large increase in the export of tobacco is anticipated, the output being estimated at 4,000,000 lbs. There will also be an increased output of cultivated rubber. Under other headings (except coffee) no serious decrease is foreseen.

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of imports and exports (not including goods in transit, or specie), as compared with the previous year, are as follows:—

| | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | £ | £ |
| Trade Imports | 229,790 | 267,669 |
| Government Imports ... | 6,020 | 5,220 |
| Railway Imports... .. | 818 | Nil. |
| Total Imports | 236,628 | 272,889 |
| Total Exports | 151,460 | 174,628 |
| Government Exports ... | 182 | 22 |
| Total Exports | 151,642 | 174,650 |
| Total Exports & Imports | 388,270 | 447,539 |

Increase—£59,269 (15·2 per cent.).

Trade Imports.

| | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| (1) Alcohol— | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| (a) Spirits—distilled | 1,848 | 2,592 | 744 | — |
| (b) Wines and beers | 2,287 | 2,559 | 272 | — |
| (2) Fire-arms and Ammunition ... | 2,122 | 2,588 | 466 | — |
| (3) Free Goods— | | | | |
| (a) Agricultural implements and machinery. | 17,183 | 11,802 | — | 5,381 |
| (b) Vehicles | 4,878 | 12,930 | 8,052 | — |
| (c) Live stock | 396 | 233 | — | 163 |
| (d) Other free goods | 25,160 | 22,978 | — | 2,182 |
| (4) Hardware— | | | | |
| (a) Glassware and beads | 5,786 | 5,149 | — | 637 |
| (b) House building material ... | 1,538 | 1,236 | — | 302 |
| (c) Other hardware | 15,562 | 20,548 | 4,986 | — |
| (5) Kerosene | 656 | 953 | 297 | — |
| (6) Provisions— | | | | |
| (a) Flour | 1,266 | 1,513 | 247 | — |
| (b) Sugar | 1,505 | 2,692 | 1,187 | — |
| (c) Salt | 3,861 | 3,064 | — | 797 |
| (d) Other provisions | 17,458 | 19,196 | 1,738 | — |
| (7) Sundries— | | | | |
| (a) Stationery | 1,792 | 2,322 | 530 | — |
| (b) General | 4,635 | 4,059 | — | 576 |
| (8) Textiles— | | | | |
| (a) Unbleached calico | 15,163 | 27,292 | 12,129 | — |
| (b) Longcloth (<i>Bafuta</i>) | 14,478 | 20,923 | 6,445 | — |
| (c) Cotton piece goods | 51,273 | 53,141 | 1,868 | — |
| (d) Other soft goods (including apparel). | 47,781 | 55,119 | 7,338 | — |
| Total | 236,628 | 272,889 | 46,299 | 10,038 |

Note.—The above figures include—

1911-12 Government Imports £6,020, and Railway Material £818.

1912-13 " " £5,220.

Note.—Government Imports and Railway Material are included in Free Goods.

Increase on Total Imports ... £36,261 (15·3 per cent.).

 " " Trade Imports ... £37,879 (16·4 per cent.).

(*i.e.*, Total Imports less Government Imports and Railway Imports.)

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

| | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 183,963 | 198,917 | 132,671 | 163,796 |
| India | 12,319 | 11,953 | 321 | 321 |
| Ceylon | 24 | 91 | — | — |
| South Africa and North East Rhodesia... | 2,700 | 3,276 | 433 | 481 |
| East Africa Protectorate | 490 | 320 | 258 | 12 |

| | | | | | | Imports. | | Exports. | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | | | | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
| | | | | | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Zanzibar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 130 | 140 | — | — |
| Aden | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 213 | — | — | — |
| Canada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 7 | — | — |
| Australia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 | 224 | — | — |
| Mauritius | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 307 | — | — |
| Total British Possessions... | | | | | | 15,992 | 16,318 | 1,012 | 814 |
| Austria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,209 | 527 | — | — |
| Belgium | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 152 | 453 | — | — |
| Denmark | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63 | 41 | — | — |
| France | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 960 | 2,038 | 1,180 | 35 |
| Germany | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,468 | 34,717 | 14,409 | 7,818 |
| German East Africa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | — | — | 1,157 |
| Holland | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,412 | 10,574 | — | 32 |
| Italy... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,271 | 1,368 | 9 | 7 |
| Norway | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 85 | 77 | — | — |
| Portugal and Portuguese East Africa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,326 | 5,361 | 2,361 | 955 |
| Russia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 7 | — | — |
| Spain | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 148 | 28 | — | — |
| Sweden | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 147 | 88 | — | — |
| Switzerland... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | — | — | — |
| United States of America | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 766 | 1,267 | — | — |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 222 | — | — |
| Egypt | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 171 | 157 | — | 36 |
| Other Countries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 380 | 694 | — | — |
| Madagascar... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — | 35 | — | — |
| Total Foreign Countries ... | | | | | | 36,673 | 57,654 | 17,959 | 10,040 |
| Total ... | | | | | | 236,628 | 272,889 | 151,642 | 174,650 |

Note.—The above includes Government and Railway Imports and Exports—and omits Specie.

Exports (omitting Specie) during the Year Ending 31st March, 1913, compared with the Previous Year.

| | 1911-12. | | | 1912-13. | | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | Weight. | Price per lb. (local). | Value. | Weight. | Price per lb. (local). | Value. | Weight. | Value. | Weight. | Value. |
| Ivory... | lbs. | 10s. | £ | lbs. | 10s. | £ | lbs. | £ | lbs. | £ |
| Hippo Teeth | 2,479 | 2s. | 27 | 1,699 | 2s. | 849 | — | — | 780 | 391 |
| Rubber— | 272 | | | 267 | | 27 | — | — | 5 | — |
| (a) Cultivated | 4,698 | 5s. | 1,174 | 14,798 | 4s. 6d. | 3,900 | 10,100 | 2,126 | — | — |
| (b) Uncultivated | 43,011 | 3s. 6d. and 4s. | 7,950 | 46,314 | 3s. | 7,708 | 3,803 | — | — | 277 |
| Wax | 110,518 | 1s. | 5,526 | 91,441 | 1s. | 4,572 | — | — | 19,072 | 954 |
| Strophanthus | 11,869 | 2s. 6d. | 1,484 | 20,981 | 2s. 6d. | 2,628 | 9,112 | 1,139 | — | — |
| Castor Oil Seed | 20,058 | 1d. | 84 | 78,541 | 1d. | 327 | 68,183 | 213 | — | — |
| Sesame Oil Seed | 75,280 | 4d. | 1,264 | 36,823 | 4d. | 605 | — | — | 38,907 | 649 |
| Fibre... | 10,924 | £20 to £24 per ton | 97 | 140,692 | £20 to £24 per ton | 1,266 | 129,768 | 1,159 | — | — |
| Coffee | 786,804 | 5½d. | 16,381 | 194,704 | 6d. | 4,868 | — | — | 691,600 | 11,513 |
| Tea | 48,876 | 6d. | 1,097 | 67,726 | 6d. | 1,693 | 23,850 | 596 | — | — |
| Tobacco | 2,146,615 | 6d. and 1s. | 53,690 | 2,262,645 | 6d. and 1s. | 56,999 | 116,980 | 2,908 | — | — |
| Cotton | 1,856,904 | 6d. and 10d. | 44,099 | 3,237,556 | 6d. to 1s. | 80,869 | 1,880,651 | 36,840 | — | — |
| Cotton Seed... | 429,878 | £3 10s. & £5 per ton | 746 | 604,287 | £3 10s. & £5 per ton | 974 | 171,364 | 228 | — | — |
| Chillies | 171,673 | 4½d. | 3,219 | 168,898 | 4½d. | 3,166 | — | — | — | 53 |
| Rice | 41,104 | £5 per ton | 91 | — | — | — | — | — | 2,780 | 91 |
| Maize | 760,520 | £3 per ton | 1,020 | — | — | — | — | — | 41,104 | 91 |
| Maize Flour | 27,826 | £5 per ton | 61 | 2,288 | £12 per ton | 12 | — | — | 760,520 | 1,020 |
| Ground Nuts | 418,617 | £12 per ton | 2,243 | — | — | — | — | — | 27,826 | 61 |
| Asbestos | 982 | 6d. | 28 | — | — | — | — | — | 416,329 | 2,231 |
| Mica | 148,103 | 6d. and 1s. | 6,857 | 40,518 | 1s. | 2,026 | — | — | 982 | 23 |
| Cattle (head) | — | £3 per head | 147 | — | — | 1,856 | — | — | 107,586 | 4,831 |
| Sundries | — | — | 2,920 | — | — | — | — | 1,003 | — | — |
| Potatoes | — | — | — | 11,612 | £9 per ton | 46 | 11,512 | 46 | — | — |
| Turneric | — | — | — | 2,550 | 8d. per lb. | 32 | 2,550 | 32 | — | — |
| Total | 6,610,901 | — | 151,460 | 7,023,584 | — | 174,628 | 2,419,623 | 46,326 | 2,006,940 | 21,509 |
| Government Exports | 39,300 | — | 182 | 9,710 | — | 22 | — | — | 29,590 | 160 |
| Grand Total | 6,650,201 | — | 151,642 | 7,033,294 | — | 174,650 | 2,419,623 | 46,326 | 2,036,530 | 21,669 |

Government Exports—1911-12: Rice £81, Cotton £100, Sundries 10s. 1912-13: Rice £21, Sundries £1.

Net increase in weight, ignoring Sundries and Government Exports ... 412,688 lbs. (184 tons).

Net increase in value of Total Exports ... £28,008 (15.1 per cent.).

Net increase in value of Trade Exports (i.e., Total Exports less Government Exports) ... £28,168 (15.3 per cent.).

The following table shows import and export of specie in comparison with the previous year:—

| Year. | | | Imports. £ | Exports £ |
|---------|----------|-----|---------------|--------------|
| 1911-12 | ... | ... | 20,420 | 74,594 |
| 1912-13 | ... | ... | 4,100 | 53,490 |
| | | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | Decrease | ... | £16,320 | £21,104 |
| | | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

The following are the countries of origin and destination of specie—imports and exports—for 1912-13:—

| | | | Imports. £ | Exports. £ |
|------------------------|-----|-----|---------------|---------------|
| United Kingdom | ... | ... | 1,600 | Nil |
| South Africa | ... | ... | — | 36,266 |
| British East Africa | ... | ... | — | 10,000 |
| Northern Rhodesia | ... | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Portuguese East Africa | ... | ... | 1,500 | 6,224 |
| | | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Total | ... | ... | £4,100 | £53,490 |
| | | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

The following table gives the value of goods (a) in transit inwards to surrounding territories (b) in transit outwards from surrounding territories, in comparison with previous years:—

| Year. | Inwards. | Outwards. | Total. |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1911-12 | 23,257 | 19,804 | 43,061 |
| 1912-13 | 28,294 | 20,383 | 48,677 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Increase | 5,037 (21·6 per cent.) | 579 (2·9 per cent.) | 5,616 (13 per cent.) |

III.—AGRICULTURE.

The year proved a difficult one for agricultural development in consequence of the drought, which proved almost general throughout the Protectorate.

Native crops were affected adversely, with the result that the high cost of native foodstuffs, combined with their scarcity, made it necessary for European farmers to exercise strict economy in native labour, and in some cases areas which had been cleared for cultivation had to be curtailed when the planting season arrived.

The drought was most severely felt in the lower levels, but the distress attendant on the failure of the native harvest in these localities was foreseen and the measures taken by Government to provide for the supply of food and seed for the native population proved adequate.

The conditions in the Shire Highlands—the centre of European agricultural development—and in the North Nyasa district were much more favourable, particularly for cotton, and it was from these districts that the bulk of the agricultural exports emanated.

Cotton maintained its position as the most extensive exportable crop both in acreage and value. 8,093 bales of 400 lbs. each were exported as against 3,392 in the previous year.

The area under European cultivation was 24,155 acres, as compared with 23,314 in 1911-12. The local value of the total crop showed an increase of £36,840 6s. 0d. on that of the preceding year.

The prices realised on the home market for first quality Nyasaland cotton varied from 8d. to 9½d. per lb., or about 1d. in advance of the figures of the previous year, while second quality cotton was sold at a slight premium on the prices of 6d. to 7d. per lb. for prevailing "American middling."

The native cotton crop proved a failure in the low levels, where much of the cotton has been grown in the past. As a consequence the total crop for the year shows a decrease on that of the previous year of 217 tons 8 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs., or a reduction in lint of 328 bales of 400 lbs. each.

The following figures show the progress of the native cotton-growing industry for the past five years:—

| | | Tons, Seed Cotton. | Bales of 400 lbs. lint. |
|---------|-----|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1908-9 | ... | 130 | 196 |
| 1909-10 | ... | 220 | 332 |
| 1910-11 | ... | 692 | 1046 |
| 1911-12 | ... | 962 | 1454 |
| 1912-13 | ... | 744 | 1126 |

The cotton seed distributed to natives for cultivation during the present season amounts to 130 tons, or about 40 tons in excess of any previous year. Excessive rain and absence of sun have made the prospects unfavourable in the high levels, but the crop promises to be a good one in the low-lying districts.

The experimental establishment of native cotton markets in the Mlanje and Upper Shire districts during the year under review was completely justified. Not only were they the means of teaching the native cultivator the importance of grading the cotton, but they secured for the native the best prices for his produce. It has been decided to extend the system to other native cotton-producing districts, and natives who grade their produce will receive an enhanced price for first quality cotton.

The seed supplied to natives is carefully selected and the work of selection which has been carried out in recent years on the Government experimental farms is beginning to have fruitful results.

This, taken in conjunction with the instruction given by trained natives under the supervision of officers of the Agricultural Department, has been the means of effecting a marked improvement in the quality of native cotton during the past two years.

The area under tobacco increased from 4,507 acres, in 1911-12, to 7,411 acres.

The quantity exported is returned at 2,262,545 lbs., or 115,930 lbs. more than the previous year. This was valued locally at £56,598 8s. 6*d.*, and represents an increase of £2,908 12s. 9*d.*

The crop was easily made and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining a large percentage of good ripe tobacco, though late planted tobacco returned a somewhat low poundage per acre.

The progress of tobacco cultivation in Nyasaland has been remarkable, for, whereas but 24 acres were under cultivation in 1901, the crop now being harvested covers an area of 10,496 acres, while the crop exported to the home market during the year under review represents practically 3 per cent. of the average amount consumed in Great Britain.

Climatic conditions cause the cultivation of tea to be limited to a relatively small area in the south-east portion of the Mlanje district. The acreage under cultivation was returned at 2,812, or an increase of 219 acres. The quantity exported amounted to 67,726 lbs., as compared with 43,876 lbs. in the previous year. The crop continues to be one of the healthiest in the Protectorate and, with the recent introduction of up-to-date machinery and consequent improvement in quality, the industry is a promising one.

The partial failure of the rains once more proved coffee to be an unstable crop in Nyasaland and, though it is a specially profitable one in a very wet season unsuited for cotton or tobacco, planters are rapidly abandoning its cultivation.

The marked increase in export reported last year was consequently not maintained, the output having fallen from 786,304 lbs., valued at £16,381, to 194,704 lbs., valued at £4,868, with a reduction in acreage from 3,735 to 2,600.

Nyasaland chillies still remain the standard on the home market, but on account of over-production in the Protectorate last year, and the extension of chillie cultivation in East Africa and Uganda, the market was swamped and prices dropped from 45/50 shillings to 25/35 shillings a hundredweight, with the result that the acreage under cultivation in Nyasaland has fallen from 789 to 213 acres.

The total export of chillies during the year amounted to 168,893 lbs., valued locally at £3,166, a decrease of £53 in value, as compared with the previous year.

The cultivation of Ceara rubber is gradually emerging from the experimental stage, and although the acreage is smaller the trees still remaining are more likely to produce profitable rubber than the larger areas originally planted and partly uprooted on account of unsuitable environment.

The most satisfactory feature of the year has been the increase in the export of cultivated rubber, and this progress is likely to be maintained. The value of the exported crop amounted to £11,003, of which £3,300 represented the value of cultivated rubber.

The cultivated rubber exported to date is almost entirely the production of Ceara trees, the Para rubber on the estate of the African Lakes Corporation in the West Nyasaland district not

having attained an age for tapping. The total area under cultivation amounts to 8,896 acres, of which 7,659 are under Ceara.

The uncultivated rubber is principally the production of *Landolphia parvifolia*, which is being successfully extracted by the African Lakes Corporation from the underground parts of the plant by combined mechanical and chemical processes which it has been found turn out a quality of rubber much superior to the ordinary wild rubber exported from other parts of Africa.

It has been proved that the cultivation of rubber in Nyasaland is suitable only in areas with a rainfall of not less than 40 inches, and possessing a soil rich in humus and highly retentive for moisture.

During the past five years, fibre has been grown on experimental patches at various elevations, and the results have shown that sisal and Mauritius fibre are both adversely affected by cold in the higher elevations and will require to be cultivated below 2,500 feet. The "New Corona" fibre machine which was installed during the year by the British Central Africa Company at Mandimwe, in the Blantyre district, gave successful results, 60 tons of fibre having been extracted. The quality of the fibre must be regarded as very satisfactory since it realised the exceptionally high price of £29 5s. 0d. per ton on the home market.

The export of fibre for the year amounted to 140,692 lbs., valued locally at £1,256, and shows an increase in value of £1,159 over the export of the previous year.

The area under Mauritius hemp amounts to 856 acres and under sisal hemp to 152 acres, and an extension of these acreages is anticipated during the coming season.

The chief work on the Government experimental farms has been the continuation of the selection experiments in Nyasaland Upland cotton, which have proved most successful. The cultivation of imported varieties of maize resulted in 30 tons of seed being available for distribution to natives, and for sale to Europeans, with a view to replacing the poorer yielding native variety.

The trials with disc ploughs having proved successful, it is intended to undertake similar experiments with other forms of agricultural labour-saving implements, for future agricultural extensions by European planters are to a large degree dependent on the introduction of such machinery.

FORESTRY.

Afforestation work has been mainly directed to replacing the failures in the timber plantations caused by the cessation of the rains in February, 1912. Twelve acres were added to the eucalyptus plantation at Zomba, while 80,000 eucalypts were planted out during the year in the Mudi plantation at Blantyre.

The number of plants raised in the nurseries at Blantyre and Zomba was 312,370.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty Ordinances were enacted during the year under review, one of which—the Official Secrets Ordinance—was disallowed.

Among the more important of these legislative measures are the following:—

The Native Foodstuffs Ordinance provides for the regulation and control of the sale to purchasers of foodstuffs grown by natives at a time when any district or area is suffering from, or threatened with, a shortage of native foodstuffs.

The Townships Ordinance consolidates former enactments governing the establishment of townships and town councils and provides for their constitution and management.

The District Administration (Native) Ordinance makes provision for the administration of the native population and for the appointment of principal and village headmen, with a view to the gradual introduction of a system of subsidiary local government in the various districts of the Protectorate to replace the almost obsolete system of tribal rule.

The Christian Native Marriage Ordinance has for its object the provision of proper means and facilities for the marriage of Christian natives desirous of assuming the responsibilities of a Christian marriage.

The Crown Lands Ordinance is a measure providing for the granting or leasing of Crown Lands, and sets forth the conditions regulating the holding of Crown Lands granted or leased.

V.—EDUCATION.

There are no Government schools in the Protectorate, native education being carried out by the various missionary societies in Nyasaland.

During the last six years an annual grant of £1,000 has been made by Government in aid of primary education and has been allocated, under certain conditions, to the missionary societies desirous of participating. There are 1,855 schools in the Protectorate, the majority of which are established in native villages and are in charge of native teachers superintended by Europeans attached to the headquarters of the missions. 135,048 natives received instruction at these schools during the year, the average attendance being 90,957.

Most of the missions have industrial schools at their head stations where instruction is given in carpentry, printing, book-binding, agriculture, horticulture and other practical trades.

The teaching of the first principles of hygiene and sanitation is being extended and cannot but be of benefit to the physical welfare of the native population. The enactment of the District Administration (Native) Ordinance during the year under review will be the means of introducing better hygienic and sanitary conditions in the villages of the districts to which it is to be applied during the forthcoming year.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

The number of cases tried in the High Court during the year was 47, including six criminal cases. The latter were of no special interest. The civil cases were mainly concerned with commercial disputes and include a claim for damages for libel by a district official in Portuguese East Africa against a trader in Nyasaland, the alleged libel being contained in a cablegram sent by the latter to the Minister for the Colonies at Lisbon.

Criminal cases involving 101 persons were received from the Subordinate Courts for confirmation by the High Court, as against 123 in the preceding year. These cases are classified as follows:—

| | | |
|---|--------|-------|
| Murder, other than wife or child murder | ... | 11 |
| Manslaughter | ... .. | 13 |
| Attempt to murder | ... .. | 3 |
| Murder of wife or child | ... .. | 6 |
| Rape | ... .. | 1 |
| Other offences against the person | ... .. | 26 |
| Malicious injury to property | ... .. | 3 |
| Robbery with violence | ... .. | 3 |
| Other offences against property | ... .. | 35 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 101 |

Sentence of death was carried out in two cases of murder.

4,076 cases were dealt with in the Subordinate Court. These figures show a decrease as compared with the previous year, but this is principally attributable to the fact that there were fewer prosecutions of natives for leaving the Protectorate without passes, in contravention of Section 20 of the Employment of Natives Ordinance, 1909.

The number of convictions in respect of serious crimes of violence also shows a falling off.

A considerable proportion of offences of this class is the outcome of beer-drinking assemblies, but owing to the scarcity of native crops during the year the consumption of native beer was much below the average.

The comparative figures for the past five years are appended:—

| | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-------|
| 1907-8 | ... | ... | 2,104 |
| 1908-9 | ... | ... | 2,137 |
| 1909-10 | ... | ... | 2,591 |
| 1910-11 | ... | ... | 3,206 |
| 1911-12 | ... | ... | 5,054 |

Thirteen estates of deceased persons and one bankrupt estate were wound up by the High Court.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The European population is returned at 758 as against 773 in 1911-12, showing a decrease of 15.

ported to Port Herald, which was made the centre of the famine relief works.

The adult males in this district responded well to the call made upon them to use every effort to assist themselves and their families by entering into employment, with the result that it became possible to limit free issues of food to the very old and young. It is satisfactory to record that, despite the adverse conditions which prevailed and which were borne with marked cheerfulness by the native population, no case of death attributable to starvation came to light.

The prospects of the present harvest are favourable throughout the Protectorate.

The enactment of "The District Administration (Native) Ordinance, 1912" marks an important era in the future government of the native population, and it is believed that it will have far-reaching effects in the improvement of the conditions of native life, and in supplying a salutary measure of discipline and control in village life to replace the old system of tribal rule by chiefs, which has fallen into decay with the evolution of native life and passage of time.

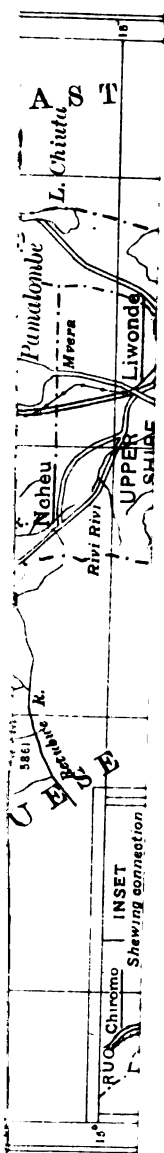
Framed, as it has been, in accord with native ideas and practice, it is a measure which none the less avoids the defects of the archaic system of tribal rule and which has as its aim the gradual formation of a subsidiary local government by means of sectional councils of headmen chosen as far as possible by the natives themselves and presided over by the District Resident. By this means it will be possible to build up an organization to control the rising generation of natives who, finding themselves without the restraining influences to which their parents were accustomed, have of recent years evinced an inclination to emancipate themselves from the disciplinary responsibilities of village life and obedience to authority and to adopt habits prejudicial to native family life.

The establishment of these councils under the direction and guidance of the District Resident will, it is hoped, enable the people to recognise that they are being given some measure of responsibility for their own affairs, and that they will be afforded full opportunity of following a path of progress on lines which government will control and regulate.

The health of the native population has been on the whole satisfactory, and there has been complete immunity from serious epidemics during the year.

The Royal Society's Commission has continued its investigations at Kasu, in the vicinity of the sleeping sickness area. Up to the end of March, 1913, 126 cases of sleeping sickness have been recorded in the Protectorate, and during the year under review 63 cases have been diagnosed, as compared with 25 in the previous year, and 30 in the year preceding. Of the 63 cases diagnosed during the year 40 were males and 23 females.

The increase in the number of cases during the past year, as compared with the two previous years, is noteworthy; it would, however, be premature to draw deductions therefrom at this date, especially when it is remembered that, as the natives become accustomed to the presence of medical officers and have now no fear of cases being deported to a segregation camp, there is less



likelihood of concealment of the sick as time goes on, and therefore the chances of finding a larger proportion of the infected will be correspondingly increased.

The immunity of the native population from small-pox has been a satisfactory feature of the public health during the year, and though outbreaks of a sporadic character have been reported they have been due solely to infection having been conveyed from adjoining territories, and the disease in every instance has been rapidly checked.

This satisfactory state of affairs is the result of the widespread and thorough vaccination which has been carried out during recent years and which is being continued throughout the Protectorate.

The widespread existence of ankylostomiasis in the North Nyasa district formed the subject of investigation during the year, and it is intended to apply the District Administration (Native) Ordinance to this district with the special object of enabling Government to introduce a system of deep-trench latrines throughout the native villages. It is hoped that by this means the percentage of infected natives will be reduced and the physical condition of the natives improved.

The danger to be apprehended from the employment of Nyasaland natives as labourers in the South African mines and their return to the Protectorate with tubercular infection is evidenced by the results of the medical examination of 1,274 natives repatriated from the Transvaal mines during the year. It was found that no less than 3 per cent. were actually phthisical, while 9.5 per cent. were returned as suspicious cases.

XI.—GENERAL.

The outbreak of rinderpest in German East Africa and the consequent danger of its spread in a southerly direction to the borders of Nyasaland necessitated an increase in the veterinary staff and a supply of serum being obtained.

As a further precautionary measure the importation of live stock from surrounding territories has been prohibited. Co-operative measures are also being undertaken in conjunction with the Governments in South, Central, and East Africa in anticipation of the possible spread of the disease.

The macadamised road from Zomba to Limbe and Blantyre was completed during the year, and a regular Government motor lorry service between Zomba and Limbe has been maintained. The policy of providing macadam roads as feeders to the railway is being continued.

The increasing shallowness of the Upper Shire River which has now continued for a considerable number of years is evidence of the process of desiccation affecting the inland water system of this part of Africa, and is now of such a serious nature as to render the extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa a matter of urgent importance.

Until this extension is constructed the agricultural development of the districts bordering on Lake Nyasa will continue to be retarded, and large areas of cultivable land must remain unexploited.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 739 | Jamaica | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland | " |
| 741 | Bahamas | " |
| 742 | Grenada | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 49 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements... .. | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles | " |
| 761 | Somaliland | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong... .. | 1912 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands... .. | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands | " |
| 765 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast | " |
| 766 | Bahamas | " |
| 767 | Gambia | " |
| 768 | Fiji | " |
| 769 | Basutoland | 1912-1913 |
| 770 | Gold Coast | 1912 |
| 771 | Ashanti | " |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 75 | West Indies... .. | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies | Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c. |
| 85 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1911. |

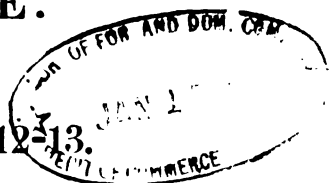
COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 773.

BECHUANALAND PRO- TECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

(For Report for 1911-12, see No. 728.)



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty
November, 1913.



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1913.

[Cd. 7050-14.] Price 3d.

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---------------------|------|
| FINANCIAL | 4 |
| PUBLIC WORKS | 6 |
| LEGISLATION | 6 |
| EDUCATION | 7 |
| AGRICULTURE | 7 |
| GENERAL... .. | 8 |
| SKETCH MAP. | |

No. 773.

BECHUANALAND PRO- TECTORATE.

(For Report for 1911-12, see No. 728.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria,
October 9th, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Acting Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate forwarding the Annual Report and Blue Book for the financial year ended March 31st, 1913.

I have &c.,

GLADSTONE,
High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

Enclosure.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Mafeking,
September 25th, 1913.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of the Bechuanaland Protectorate together with the Acting Government Secretary's Report thereon for the year 1912-13.

I have, &c.,

J. C. MACGREGOR,
Acting Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency
The High Commissioner,
Pretoria.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1912-1913.

FINANCIAL.

During the financial year ended the 31st of March, 1913, the revenue collected in the Protectorate amounted to a sum of £62,114, and the expenditure incurred during the same period was £62,393. The net deficit for the year was therefore only £279, which was met out of the balance available on the 1st of April, 1912, amounting to £29,470.

This is the first year in the history of the Protectorate that the Administration did not receive a grant-in-aid from the Imperial Parliament.

The following table shows the revenue collected during the past five years:—

| | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs... .. | 8,972 | 10,543 | 12,007 | 13,287 | 13,829 |
| Hut-tax | 25,656 | 29,980 | 29,994 | 34,365 | 35,743 |
| Licences... .. | 2,912 | 2,473 | 3,111 | 3,732 | 3,915 |
| Revenue stamps | 385 | 367 | 416 | 640 | 495 |
| Posts | 3,074 | 4,879 | 4,805 | 5,073 | 5,742 |
| Sales of Government property | 64 | 142 | 432 | 532 | 510 |
| Quit-rent, lease-rent, and transfer duty. | — | — | — | — | 714 |
| Fines and fees | — | — | — | — | 816 |
| Sundries... .. | 987 | 1,404 | 1,302 | 1,676 | 350 |
| Total | 42,050 | 49,788 | 52,067 | 59,305 | 62,114 |

It will be seen that there was an increase of £2,809 on the revenue collected during the previous year, which was distributed over all the heads of receipt with the exception of revenue stamps, and sales of Government property. Under both these heads there was a slight falling off. The sums collected in previous years under the heads "Quit-rent, lease-rent and transfer duty," and "Fines and fees" were included in the head "Sundries," which is split up this year for the first time.

The gradual rise in the prosperity of the Territory is due this year, as last, to the export of slaughter cattle to the Union markets, principally to Johannesburg, and to a lesser extent to Kimberley. During the year, from the 1st of April, 1912, to the 31st of March, 1913, 13,343 head of cattle were exported to the Union of South Africa, an increase of about 1,500 head on the previous year's export. In addition, 2,330 slaughtered carcasses of cattle were sent to Bulawayo during the year; the importation of live cattle from the Bechuanaland Protectorate not being permitted by the Administration of Southern Rhodesia.

The revenue from Customs still depends on that obtained in the Union of South Africa from the same source, under the agreement of the 29th of June, 1910, whereby 27·622 per cent of the total customs revenue of the Union is paid to this Administration. The same percentage of the cigarette excise of the Union is received by the Protectorate and all duties of excise and customs actually collected in the Protectorate are paid to the Union Government; so that the revenue brought to account under the head "Customs" is no index to the amount or value of dutiable goods imported to the Protectorate during the year.

The revenue derived from Hut-tax steadily increases, owing largely to the markets open to the natives for their surplus stock, and in a lesser degree to the gradually increasing number of the younger and poorer natives who seek employment beyond the borders of the Territory.

The increases under the heads Licences and Posts are due to the gradual augmentation of the general business of the Territory.

Under the head "Sales of Government property" is included a sum of £284 received for ammunition sold to various rifle clubs in the Territory.

Receipts grouped under the head "Sundries" in former years were this year sub-divided into "Quit-rent, lease-rent and transfer duty," "Fines and fees," and "Sundries." Of the £350 received under the last-named head, the sum of £150 was interest on £10,000 placed on fixed deposit with the Standard Bank.

The expenditure incurred during the past five years is shown in the following table:—

| — | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Pensions | 908 | 1,092 | 1,075 | 1,075 | 1,109 |
| Resident Commissioner ... | 3,854 | 4,042 | 4,054 | 4,302 | 4,033 |
| Legal | 1,720 | 1,077 | 1,138 | 3,848 | 1,601 |
| District Administration ... | 3,584 | 3,999 | 4,008 | 4,145 | 4,254 |
| Posts | 2,492 | 2,640 | 2,608 | 2,631 | 2,671 |
| Customs | 270 | 218 | 94 | 50 | 50 |
| Police | 39,559 | 37,832 | 37,016 | 34,749 | 34,795 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,907 | 6,119 | 6,245 | 6,124 | 6,604 |
| Public works recurrent ... | 2,081 | 2,298 | 1,934 | 1,998 | 2,252 |
| Public works extraordinary ... | 3,877 | 1,857 | 2,859 | 2,724 | 1,749 |
| Medical | 696 | 494 | 1,110 | 702 | 444 |
| Railway subsidy | 8,333 | — | — | — | — |
| Education | 1,000 | 999 | 1,100 | 1,169 | 1,185 |
| Veterinary | 1,039 | 2,001 | 1,549 | 1,798 | 1,646 |
| Destruction of pests | 581 | — | — | — | — |
| Census | — | — | — | 620 | — |
| Total | 75,801 | 65,268 | 64,790 | 65,935 | 62,393 |

These figures show a substantial decrease during the period and a reduction this year of £3,542 on the preceding year.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

There being no Imperial grant-in-aid, the excess of assets over liabilities was decreased by the amount of the deficit for the year,

viz.:—£279. The excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st of March, 1913, was £26,674.

PUBLIC DEBT.

There is no public debt, the deficiency in revenue in past years being met by an Imperial grant-in-aid.

PUBLIC WORKS.

These were of no great importance. A house in Mafeking was bought for the Government Secretary at a cost of £900; a cottage was built for a Stock Inspector at Serowe; various additions were made to police quarters all over the Protectorate, and the Administration bore half the cost of demarcating the southern boundary of the Bangwaketsi Reserve.

LEGISLATION.

The Fencing Act (No. 30 of 1883) of the Cape of Good Hope was applied to the British South Africa Company's land known as the Gaberones Block, which is being occupied gradually by European settlers, and also to the farm Hildavale in the Southern Protectorate.

The United Kingdom Copyright Act, 1911, was declared to be in operation in the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

A proclamation was issued prohibiting the importation or sale of indecent or obscene publications.

A new court was constituted in the Territory, to be called the "Special Court of the Bechuanaland Protectorate," consisting of a President appointed by the High Commissioner (who must be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa, or of the High Court of one of the South African Territories, or an advocate duly admitted to practice in any such Court), and any two Assistant Commissioners nominated in writing by the Resident Commissioner.

This Court has jurisdiction in civil actions in which either party is a European, and in which the claim or value of any property in dispute exceeds one thousand pounds; and in actions for divorce or for a declaration of nullity of marriage; and in certain criminal cases of a serious nature.

Provision was made for appeals to His Majesty in Council from the Special Court of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and from the Court of the Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

A proclamation was issued amending the law relating to the prevention of diseases among animals, and giving wide powers to the Resident Commissioner and to the Government Veterinary Officer to enable outbreaks of infectious or contagious diseases among stock to be efficiently coped with.

EDUCATION.

Grants were made during the year of £500 to the London Missionary Society, £150 to the Dutch Reformed Church Mission, and £150 to the Tiger Kloof Native Institution, in addition to other smaller grants to various European and native schools. The grant to the London Missionary Society is divided by that body among the various centres at which it carries on educational work, and in the Southern District of the Protectorate, the grant is merged with the contributions of the Bangwaketsi and Bakwena tribes, and administered by the Education Committees of those tribes, consisting of the Assistant Commissioner of the District as Chairman, the Resident Missionary as Secretary, the Chief, and a representative of the tribe. In the Bangwaketsi tribe, a balance of £248 8s. 5d. of the voluntary contributions was brought forward on the 1st April, 1912, and £210 11s. 0d. was contributed by that tribe during the year. The Bakwena started with a balance of £299 0s. 4d. at the commencement of the year and contributed £275 18s. 0d. during the year. The Bamalete contributed £192 1s. 1d. towards the cost of education during the year.

The scheme of voluntary contributions to the cost of education and management by local committees has not yet been adopted by the tribes in the Northern Protectorate.

There are 27 native youths from the Protectorate receiving technical and other instruction at the Native Institution established by the London Missionary Society at Tiger Kloof near Vryburg in the Cape Province.

The Inspector of Schools, in his annual report, states that with few exceptions the schools in the Protectorate show steady improvement, particularly in the Southern Protectorate, but that, taking into consideration the short school life of the pupils, any advanced type of education is not to be looked for.

At the school for European children at Serowe, which received a grant-in-aid of £125, nearly thirty children are being educated. The local subscriptions towards the expenses amounted to £127. The average attendance per diem was 22·6.

At Francistown there is a small school for European children. The fees collected amounted to £43, and the Government grant was £80. The Tati Concessions, Limited, made good the deficiency of £10 11s. 0d. incurred during the year.

A grant of £50 was made to a small school for the children of railway employees at Mahalapye.

AGRICULTURE.

With the exception of the northern part of the Tati District the Protectorate is essentially a pastoral and not an agricultural country. The natives, however, wherever and whenever possible, raise scanty crops of kaffir corn and maize. Their crops this

year were as much a failure as last, owing to the drought, the average rainfall for the year throughout the territory being below 14 inches.

The cattle in the Protectorate suffered from no serious outbreaks of disease during the year. Pleuro-pneumonia still exists in parts of the Bamangwato reserve, but the disease is being generally eradicated and is kept in control by means of inoculation, quarantine camps, and the destruction of infected cattle.

GENERAL.

There were no events of marked importance during the year. The rise of the Bechuana in the scale of civilisation will be slow.

VERNON EASON,

Acting Government Secretary.

15th August, 1913.

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COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 742 | Grenada | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles | " |
| 761 | Somaliland | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong | 1912 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands | " |
| 765 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast | " |
| 766 | Bahamas | " |
| 767 | Gambia | " |
| 768 | Fiji | " |
| 769 | Basutoland | 1912-1913 |
| 770 | Gold Coast | 1912 |
| 771 | Ashanti | " |
| 772 | Nyasaland | 1912-1913 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

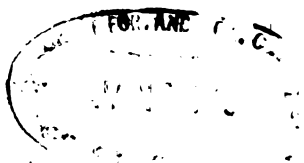
| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 75 | West Indies... .. | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
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| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies... .. | Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c. |
| 85 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1911. |

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1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 774.



BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS.

REPORT TO 30TH JUNE, 1913.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|--------------------------------|------|
| POPULATION | 4 |
| REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE | 5 |
| TRADE | 8 |
| LAND | 13 |
| LABOUR | 14 |
| RAINFALL | 15 |
| AGRICULTURE | 16 |
| SKETCH MAP. | |

No. 774.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS.

THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Office of the Resident Commissioner,
Tulagi,
12th August, 1913.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I HAVE the honour herewith to forward a
Report upon the British Solomon Islands Protectorate up to
30th June last.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES M. WOODFORD,
Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency

Sir Bickham Escott, K.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.,

High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

PROTECTORATE OF THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS.

POPULATION.

WHITE AND OTHER FOREIGN RESIDENTS.

The white and other foreign population of the Protectorate has considerably increased during the year and has more than doubled during the four years elapsed since 1909. It now considerably exceeds 500, of which number 437 are males and about 103 females.

Their nationalities are as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| British | ... | ... | ... | ... | 396 |
| French | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 |
| German | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Other Europeans | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Chinese | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| Japanese | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Half-castes—living as Europeans | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Natives of other Pacific Islands | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| West Indian negro | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 540 |

Note.—The 33 French residents are all members of the Marist Catholic Mission.

Their employments and occupations were as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| In Government employment, including wives and children | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 |
| Marist Mission (French Catholic) (24 males, 14 females) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| Melanesian Mission (Church of England) (15 males, 7 females) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Wesleyan Methodist Mission (8 males, 8 females) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| South Sea Evangelical Mission (7 males, 11 females) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Engaged in trading, fishing, planting, or working for wages in connection with the above occupations, including families and children | ... | ... | ... | ... | 423 |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 540 |

Births and Marriages.

Since 1st January, 1912, one birth and four marriages have been registered, but as a rule the births of children to white residents occur away from the Protectorate and the same remark applies to some extent to marriages.

Deaths.

Since the same date, 13 deaths have occurred among the white and foreign population, viz., of 10 males and 3 females.

Of these, the deaths of 6 males and 1 female were certified to have been due to blackwater or malarial fever. The death of a female was due to chronic Bright's disease. The deaths of 2 males were attributable to drowning; 1 female, cause of death uncertified; 1 male, due to accident with diving dress; 1 male, murdered by natives.

NATIVE POPULATION.

The number of the native population may still be estimated at 150,000, but it is undoubtedly decreasing in many localities.

The natives are at present passing through a critical period. Head-hunting has been put down, and except on one or two islands, such as Malaita, where raids and sniping between bushmen and saltwater natives still continue and where the population shows no apparent signs of decrease, there is a risk of a drift into a careless acceptance of the more easy conditions of life without effort to make provision for more than the immediately necessary requirements.

The facility of procuring not only the necessities but even unnecessary luxuries by the sale of a few strings of copra or baskets of ivory nuts to a trader operates in the same direction. The old ineradicable socialistic idea under which a native is unable to retain for his own use any property he may acquire is a direct deterrent to any effort towards individual industry.

Reports from the Roviana Lagoon tend to show that the population is increasing there. Such is not the case in the Shortland Island Group, where it may be said that the end is already in sight.

In this case special causes have operated which do not exist elsewhere. A system of polygamy prevailed amongst the men of higher rank. Up to about 15 years ago the chiefs of Shortland Island imported male and female slaves from Bougainville. Since the division of the Shortland Group from Bougainville under the Anglo-German Agreement of 1899 this source of supply has been cut off.

Fœticide, infanticide, and indiscriminate intercourse now prevail among the natives of Shortland Island to a terrible extent, in spite of energetic steps which are being taken to prevent them.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

| Year. | | | | | Revenue. £ | Expenditure. £ |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|-------------------|
| 1903-04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,632 | 2,253 |
| 1904-05 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,993 | 2,307 |
| 1905-06 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,378 | 2,341 |
| 1906-07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,618 | 3,295 |
| 1907-08 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,430 | 6,483 |
| 1908-09 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,603 | 13,257 |
| 1909-10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,356 | 8,456 |
| 1910-11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,130 | 9,493 |
| 1911-12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,040 | 22,639 |
| 1912-13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,432 | 15,571 |

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st March, 1913.

| <i>Assets.</i> | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-------|----|----|--------|----|----|
| Balance in bank | ... | ... | 2,791 | 1 | 5 | | | |
| Balance in cash | ... | ... | 239 | 5 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | | 3,030 | 7 | 4 |
| Advance Account | ... | ... | 15 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Remittances between chests | ... | ... | 66 | 10 | 0 | 81 | 11 | 1 |
| Total | ... | ... | | | | £3,111 | 18 | 5 |

| <i>Liabilities.</i> | | | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|----|-----|--------|----|----|
| Deposit Account | ... | ... | 1,779 | 5 | 9 | | | |
| High Commissioner's Account | ... | ... | 373 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| Crown Agents | ... | ... | 331 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| General Post Office, London | ... | ... | 92 | 12 | 11½ | | | |
| Suspense Account | ... | ... | 106 | 11 | 11 | | | |
| Sydney agents | ... | ... | 307 | 1 | 11 | | | |
| | | | | | | 2,990 | 7 | 0½ |
| Balance, being excess of Assets | ... | ... | | | | 121 | 11 | 4½ |
| Total | ... | ... | | | | £3,111 | 18 | 5 |

Statement of Revenue for three years ending 31st March in each year.

| Head of Revenue. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Customs | 10,220 12 1 | 11,589 0 3 | 10,414 17 4 |
| Licences and internal revenue, not otherwise classified. | 1,360 11 6 | 1,782 8 3 | 1,690 18 6 |
| Fees of Court and office, payments for specific services, and reimbursements in aid. | 120 9 11 | 70 7 9 | 327 19 2 |
| Post office | 899 2 2 | 573 10 10 | 1,107 2 2½ |
| Rent of Government property | 543 13 4 | 727 12 0 | 884 13 4 |
| Interest on deposits | 30 0 0 | — | — |
| Miscellaneous | 955 19 0 | 1,296 10 9 | 989 9 7 |
| Land sales and premia on leases... | — | 1 4 0 | 17 10 2 |
| Total | 14,130 8 0 | 16,040 13 10 | 15,432 10 3½ |

Statement of Expenditure for three years ending 31st March in each year.

| Head of Expenditure. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| High Commissioner's Department | — | 254 10 3 | 226 3 6 |
| Resident Commissioner's Department. | 1,688 2 9 | 2,239 7 6 | 2,282 15 9 |
| Postal Department | 63 5 3 | 26 2 2 | 108 2 8 |
| Treasury and customs | 539 17 6 | 672 15 4 | 665 3 0 |

| Head of Expenditure. | 1910-11. | | | 1911-12. | | | 1912-13. | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----|----|----------|----|----|----------|----|----|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Audit | — | | | 37 | 1 | 8 | 42 | 5 | 4 |
| Port and marine | 4 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 4 | 1 | 93 | 6 | 8 |
| Native labour | 265 | 17 | 10 | 361 | 5 | 4 | 364 | 8 | 8 |
| District administration | 1,072 | 3 | 4 | 1,159 | 17 | 5 | 1,633 | 12 | 8 |
| Police | 1,327 | 15 | 9 | 2,639 | 15 | 0 | 1,675 | 17 | 10 |
| Prisons | 69 | 5 | 10 | 35 | 0 | 5 | 40 | 8 | 5 |
| Medical | 210 | 11 | 7 | 450 | 17 | 8 | 569 | 5 | 2 |
| Government steamer (transport) | 2,936 | 3 | 4 | 3,596 | 18 | 0 | 4,339 | 16 | 4 |
| Transport extraordinary... .. | — | | | 9,026 | 13 | 8 | 461 | 5 | 3 |
| Survey | — | | | 367 | 8 | 11 | 262 | 6 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | 21 | 7 | 10 | 73 | 14 | 8 | 27 | 1 | 3 |
| Public works, annually recurrent | 28 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 301 | 19 | 2 |
| Public works, extraordinary ... | 1,230 | 17 | 4 | 1,398 | 9 | 8 | 2,100 | 8 | 10 |
| Wireless telegraphy | — | | | — | | | — | | |
| Purchase of land | 35 | 0 | 0 | 266 | 0 | 0 | 1,306 | 10 | 0 |
| Total | 9,493 | 1 | 7 | 22,639 | 9 | 6 | 16,500 | 16 | 7 |

Return showing the Customs Duties collected on the respective items of imports for the year ending 31st March, 1913.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-----------------|-------|----|----|
| Beer | 329 | 4 | 0 |
| Benzine | 634 | 15 | 4 |
| Kerosine | 346 | 18 | 4 |
| Dynamite | 72 | 0 | 4 |
| Tobacco | 7,867 | 10 | 0 |
| Spirits | 904 | 4 | 10 |
| Wine | 180 | 4 | 6 |

Total £10,414 17 4

Statement of Navigation showing the number of British and Foreign Vessels entered and cleared.

Inwards.

| Nationality. | 1910-11. | | 1911-12. | | 1912-13. | |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. |
| British | 36 | 26,509 | 66 | 25,588 | 55 | 27,500 |
| Foreign | 8 | 236 | 17 | 236 | 13 | 239 |
| Total | 44 | 26,745 | 83 | 25,824 | 68 | 27,739 |

Outwards.

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|--------|----|--------|----|--------|
| British | 30 | 26,076 | 58 | 24,094 | 46 | 24,167 |
| Foreign | 8 | 236 | 16 | 231 | 11 | 212 |
| Total | 38 | 26,312 | 74 | 24,325 | 57 | 24,379 |

TRADE.

The distance of the Port of Tulagi from Sydney is about 1,750 miles, and at present communication is carried on by Messrs. Burns, Philp and Company's steamers and by the steamers belonging to Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations, Limited.

Messrs. Burns Philp's direct Solomon Island service affords a steamer leaving Sydney for the Solomons, calling en route at Brisbane, every six weeks. The transit from Sydney to Tulagi at present occupies about eight days. This might be reduced by nearly two days if the totally unnecessary call at Brisbane were omitted.

The steamer employed by Messrs. Burns Philp in their Gilbert and Marshall Island trade makes about six trips a year and calls at Tulagi both going and coming. She carries no Solomon Island cargo, but the additional convenience for sending and receiving mails is much appreciated.

Messrs. Lever's steamer leaves Sydney direct for the Solomons about every eleven weeks.

Thus, under the present arrangements, there is direct communication from and to Sydney about twenty times during the year.

It is proposed that, beginning with next year, Messrs. Lever's steamer, which now includes the Ellice Group in her itinerary as well as the Solomons, will confine her voyage to the Solomons only, and will thus provide a more frequent service.

A proposal has recently been made by a combination of planters to secure an extra steamer to carry bananas from the Protectorate direct to Sydney. It is unlikely to be carried out. The bananas are not yet planted, and if the work of planting were started at once it would be a year or two at least before any adequate shipments could be made.

It seems more probable that Messrs. Burns Philp and Messrs. Lever, who are fully prepared to provide for the conveyance of all produce likely to be shipped from the Protectorate for some years to come, would be in a better position to undertake such work than an outside steamer, as ample guarantees of both inward and outward cargo would have to be furnished before any other firm of shipowners would embark in such an enterprise.

The export of copra, which must for all time be looked upon as the chief article of export from the Protectorate, is steadily increasing, and if the output at any time exceeds the carrying capacity of the present steamers, it is only reasonable to suppose that additional steamers would be put into the service to carry it.

It would be impossible for a steamer of sufficient tonnage to carry bananas to Sydney to call at half a dozen widely separated plantations in the Protectorate to ship them, and it appears obvious that, as in Fiji, the bananas would have to be brought to one or two final ports of departure.

Messrs. Lever have already two small steamers trading within the Protectorate itself and would be in a position to undertake this service, and Messrs. Burns Philp are prepared at once to provide small steamers for the same purpose, if the probable shipments of perishable cargo, such as bananas, warranted it; but there must be something to show first that the bananas are

likely to be ready for shipment at fixed dates. At present this assurance is lacking.

Bananas are at present being shipped from only one plantation and the business is only in its infancy. Copra will always head the list of exports and the quantity is steadily increasing. Nearly 25,000 acres of land in the Protectorate have already been planted with coco-nuts by white planters, only a small proportion of which are at present yielding a return, and the expected increase in the export of copra will be due to the produce of these plantations, as the native grown copra shows no sign of increase and is not likely to do so.

Next to copra, the most important article of export is the nut of a species of sago palm, known locally as ivory nuts. These ivory nuts have been exported for the last thirty or forty years in greater or lesser quantities, but recently the price has considerably appreciated, and increased attention has been paid to their collection. The species of palm of which these nuts are the fruit is believed to be confined to the Solomons and grows naturally without cultivation in swampy land unsuited to other products. It bears fruit but once, at the age of from ten to fifteen years, after which the tree dies.

Samples of these nuts were recently submitted to Professor Wyndham Dunstan at the Imperial Institute and a copy of his Report is subjoined.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Report on Ivory Nuts from the Solomon Islands,

by Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S., Director.

"The ivory nuts which are the subject of this report were forwarded to the Imperial Institute by Messrs. Lever's Pacific Plantations Ltd., at the request of the Resident Commissioner at Tulagi. The nuts are derived from *Coelococcus salomonensis*, Warb. (*Sagus* or *Metroxylon amicarum*) a palm which is believed to be peculiar to the Solomon Islands.

Description of Sample.

"The nuts were clean, and in fair condition. They varied in weight from 2½ to 4 oz., the average being 3 oz., and in size from 1½ by 2 inches to 2 by 2½ inches.

"The endosperm was hard and cream-coloured; its thickness varied from 0·3 to 0·9 inch, being in most cases about 0·7 inch.

"The endosperm of the nuts appeared to be capable of giving a fair surface when ground smooth, but it did not take so high a polish as the ordinary 'vegetable ivory' of commerce.

Commercial Valuation.

"The nuts were submitted to experts, who reported on their value as follows:—

"(1.) A large English firm of button makers stated that these nuts are similar to those known in the trade as apple nuts. The firm had only rarely used the nuts, which they considered would be more readily saleable in Hamburg than in London. They

described the sample submitted to them as of poor quality, but they considered that the price of nuts of good quality would vary from £15 to £25 per ton in Europe.

“(2.) A Continental manufacturer stated that large quantities of nuts of this kind have recently been imported into Hamburg, but that this is solely owing to the scarcity of large nuts in the shipments of ivory nuts received from South America, as the quality of these South Sea nuts is greatly disliked, their coarse structure making them difficult to turn and polish. He added that the yellowish tint of the sample submitted to him was a further drawback, as it renders the nuts unsuitable for grey dyes.

“The manufacturer stated that when purchasing this kind of nut he had found it necessary to buy only large and carefully selected nuts, even at a relatively high price, since the consignments as received contained so large a percentage of decayed nuts that it was impossible to judge of their value.

“The price of these nuts in Hamburg varies from mks. 20 to 27 per 50 kilos. (*i.e.*, about £20 to £27 per ton) according to their quality and size and the proportion of decayed nuts present in the consignments.

Remarks.

“From the foregoing remarks it appears that, so long as the present scarcity of South American ivory nuts obtains, the market in Europe for ivory nuts from the Solomon Islands should be maintained, if not increased, and that fair prices should be realised, provided that the nuts shipped are of large size and in sound condition.”

“28th December, 1912.”

From the above report, it is evident that great care is necessary in properly drying and sorting the nuts before shipment. It has been determined that freshly collected nuts contain as much as 60 per cent. of moisture, and unless they are thoroughly dried before shipment they are liable to rot.

It is feared that instead of allowing the nuts to ripen thoroughly on the trees and to fall naturally to the ground, natives and traders have in some cases, in order to secure a quick return, resorted to the practice of cutting down the trees and collecting the nuts before they were thoroughly ripe. Such action can only have the result of bringing the produce into disrepute and perhaps permanently injuring the trade.

The quantity of these nuts shipped annually for the last two years has been about 1,900 tons, of a value at the port of shipment or from £10 to £11 per ton.

Rubber will appear for the first time in the list of exports for 1913-14. It has been obtained by tapping from four-year-old trees. For reasons stated elsewhere the formation of rubber plantations is unlikely to be extended in the absence of a more plentiful labour supply.

The cultivation of cotton has been practically abandoned for the same reason, and it is unlikely to figure in the list of exports in future.

Samples of cotton grown in the Protectorate were submitted to Professor Wyndham Dunstan at the Imperial Institute, and he reported in January this year as follows:—

“Sample of Caravonica cotton. Valued at 9*d.* per lb., with “good” moderately rough Peruvian at 8·85 per lb. (January, 1913.) The cotton was pronounced to be of good useful character, but somewhat depreciated in value by the presence of stains and the irregularity in strength due to the partial immaturity of the sample.

Sample of Mamara cotton. (A variety claimed to have been produced locally.) Valued at 12*d.* per lb., with “choice” Sea Island cotton at 13*d.* per lb. (January, 1913.) The cotton was somewhat similar to the Sea Island variety in general character, but it was of darker colour and rather coarser, the average diameter of the Sea Island cotton being usually about 0·00063 inch.”

An enterprising planter has been for some years experimenting with sisal and musa fibres. He has come to the conclusion that the climate is too damp and forcing for sisal, but *Musa textilis*, introduced from the Philippines, and an indigenous species of *Musa* grow well and give good fibres. Samples have been submitted to the Imperial Institute and favourably reported upon. In this case again, it is a question of labour supply, but in spite of the active demand in Australia for fibres for rope-making, musa fibre grown in the Protectorate is unlikely to be able to compete with the Philippine product.

Timber.—The Protectorate contains some very valuable timber but so far very little has been done to establish an export trade, although spasmodic attempts have been from time to time made to introduce Solomon Island timbers on the Sydney market.

In this there has always been considerable difficulty, as, in spite of the increasing scarcity of timber in Australia, there seems to be a prejudice amongst those connected with the business against Island timber.

A market has at last been found for “dilo” timber, scientifically known as *Callophyllum inophyllum*. It is believed to be used in furniture making. Of this timber there is a practically inexhaustible supply.

The timber of the tree *Afzelia bijuga* appears to be absolutely impervious to the attacks of white ants, and almost so to the *Teredo navalis*. This tree grows everywhere in the Solomons, and reaches a diameter of two feet. One well authenticated case is known of a house post of this timber having been in use so long ago as 1863, and the post is still sound. Such a timber would be apparently invaluable for railway sleepers or for wharf piles.

Another valuable timber, closely allied to the “kauri” of New Zealand, is known to exist in certain places, and proposals to turn it to account are under consideration.

There is a good demand for this class of timber locally, and it could certainly be put on sale at a lower price than at the exorbitant rates demanded for New Zealand kauri by the Sydney merchants.

A small saw mill was at one time working on Guadalcanal and the Government gave an order for rough timber which turned out to be of a most satisfactory quality for the purpose for which it was intended, but when a further supply was ordered the order could not be executed. Another saw mill has recently been started, and the owners should be able to dispose locally of all they can cut.

The value of timber imported from Sydney amounted in 1911-12 to £4,343, and in 1912-13 to £5,316. The value of timber exported to Sydney during the same years amounted to £1,658 and £1,751 respectively.

The following limited liability companies are at present engaged in planting or trading business in the Protectorate. They are mostly registered in Sydney or Brisbane, as there is no provision for the registration of companies in the Protectorate.

Bugotu Plantations, Limited.
 Choiseul Plantations, Limited.
 Doma Plantations, Limited.
 Fairley Rigby and Co., Limited.
 Fatura Island Development Co., Limited.
 Gibson Islands, Limited.
 Gizo Solomons Proprietary, Limited.
 Haivo Plantation, Limited.
 Hamilton Plantations, Limited.
 Kindar, Limited.
 Lavoro Plantations, Limited.
 Levers' Pacific Plantations, Limited.
 Mamara Plantations, Limited.
 Malayta Company, Limited.
 Moli Plantation, Limited.
 Mundi Mundi Co., Limited.
 Phil Dickenson and Co., Limited.
 Gatere Plantation, Limited.
 Shortland Island Plantations, Limited.
 Solomon Islands Development Co., Limited.
 Solomon Islands Rubber Plantations, Limited.
 Union Plantation and Trading Co., Limited.
 Vellalavella Plantation and Trading Co., Limited.

Statement showing the quantity of copra exported from the Protectorate in each of the last ten years, in tons:—

| Year. | | | | | Copra. Tons. |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| 1903-04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,817 |
| 1904-05 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,259 |
| 1905-06 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,564 |
| 1906-07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,381 |
| 1907-08 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,933 |
| 1908-09 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,262 |
| 1909-10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,486 |
| 1910-11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,030 |
| 1911-12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,587 |
| 1912-13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,196 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Total value of the Import and Export Trade of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.

| Year ending 31st March. | 1908-9. | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Imports | £ 57,337 | £ 59,300 | £ 103,147 | £ 130,019 | £ 131,761 |
| Exports | 50,147 | 57,441 | 88,890 | 89,234 | 109,921 |
| Total | 107,484 | 116,741 | 192,037 | 219,253 | 241,682 |

Comparative Statement of Exports from Protectorate for the years ending 31st March 1911, 1912 and 1913.

| Item. | 1910-11. | | 1911-12. | | 1912-13. | |
|---|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Copra... .. | 4,030 tons | £ 68,999 | 3,587 tons | £ 55,953 | 4,196 tons | 73,637 |
| Coco-nuts | 450 bags | 185 | 2,503 bags | 614 | 3,837 bags | 1,083 |
| Ivory nuts | 1,268 tons | 13,137 | 1,912 tons | 20,553 | 1,916 tons | 20,119 |
| Tortoise shell | 974 lbs. | 725 | 1,622 lbs. | 1,416 | 1,095 lbs. | 1,006 |
| Mother-of-pearl shell | 85 cwt. | 207 | — | 1,574 | 25 tons | 5,018 |
| Pearl shell, black edge | | | | | 4 tons | 68 |
| Trochus shell | 144 tons | 2,522 | 166 tons | 2,577 | 161 tons | 2,283 |
| Green snail shell | | | | | 27½ tons | 373 |
| Cotton | 83 cwt. | 632 | 7½ tons | 842 | 4 tons 7 cwt. | 491 |
| Cotton seed | 18 tons | 105 | — | 5 | — | — |
| Timber | 38 logs | 41 | 519 logs | 1,658 | 841 logs | 1,751 |
| Curiosities | — | 47 | — | 170 | — | 61 |
| Maize... .. | 1,058 bags | 450 | — | 129 | 72 bags | 21 |
| Sweet potatoes | 5½ tons | 27 | — | — | 1 ton | 4 |
| Bananas | 3,597 bchs. } 285 cases } | 583 | 5,676 bchs. } 238 cases } | 1,310 | 11,570 bchs. } 67 cases } | 925 |
| Fibre | 4 bags | 3 | — | — | 2 packages | 1 |
| Hardware, drapery, and personal effects. | — | 300 | — | 947 | — | 701 |
| Sharks' fins | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| General merchandise im- ported and exported to German Solomons. | — | 928 | — | 1,486 | — | 2,382 |
| Total | — | 88,891 | — | 89,234 | — | 109,921 |

LAND.

| | Acres. |
|---|---------------|
| Total area of land in the Protectorate, estimated ... | 9,500,000 |
| Land claimed to have been bought by Europeans, previous to declaration of the British Pro- tectorate, and the issue of Regulation No. 4 of 1896 | area unknown. |
| Land purchased under the provisions of Regulation No. 4 of 1896 | 170,000 |
| Waste or vacant land held on Occupation Licence ... | 240,000 |
| Lands purchased by Government and leased to Europeans | 18,110 |
| Lands leased by natives to Europeans | 980 |

Previous to the declaration of the British Protectorate, certain purchases of land had occurred, some of which have since been made good by effective occupation and cultivation. One large claim comprising about 200,000 acres was extinguished by a money payment of £2,000. Others, mostly of very ancient date, and in most cases of very doubtful authenticity, still remain unadjudicated upon, and it is very desirable that the question of their confirmation or rejection should be considered as soon as possible.

Under the provisions of King's Regulation No. 4 of 1896, land could be bought direct from the natives in fee simple. Every transaction was provisional only until it had received the approval of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. In some instances the case was referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies before confirmation.

From 1st January, 1912, the High Commissioner has withheld his sanction to any private purchase of land, but leases are granted by the Government.

The Government either purchases the land to be leased from the natives or leases on their behalf. In the latter case a commission of ten per cent. on the rent is retained by the Government.

Land for agricultural purposes is leased upon a ninety-nine years lease, the minimum rent being at present fixed at 3*d.* per acre for the first five years, 6*d.* per acre for the second five years, 3*s.* per acre from the eleventh to the twentieth year, 6*s.* per acre from the twenty-first to the thirty-third year, and thereafter a rental assessed at five per cent. of the unimproved value of the land.

One-tenth part of the area must be cultivated within five years.

Similar improvement conditions apply to land purchased under the provisions of Regulation No. 4 of 1896, and considerable areas of land have recently been forfeited owing to non-compliance with the improvement conditions.

LABOUR.

The most vital question which the Protectorate has to face, unless its progress is to come altogether to a standstill, is that of the provision of an adequate labour supply.

At present the only labourers available for employment upon plantations are the natives of the Protectorate itself.

Enquiries addressed through the Colonial Office by Messrs. Lever upon a proposal to introduce Indian labourers have not been favourably entertained by the Indian Government, and attempts by other employers to engage Javanese or Chinese labourers for plantation work have not hitherto been attended with success.

With a continually increasing area of land being brought under cultivation, the local labour supply is totally inadequate even for present requirements, and there is not an employer in the Protectorate who would not largely increase the number of his labourers if it were possible to do so.

Recruiting in the Protectorate for Queensland plantations ceased in 1903, and for Fiji and other places outside the Protectorate in 1910.

About two-thirds of the total number of natives indentured for plantation work and for work on board coasting vessels come from the island of Malaita, and nearly all the remainder from the islands of San Cristoval and Guadalcanal.

The natives of the western part of the Protectorate have never engaged in any numbers for plantation work and only to a limited extent on board vessels.

The term of indenture is for two years, and the limit of age below which natives cannot engage is fixed at sixteen years.

The minimum rate of wage is £6 per annum, but natives who have had previous experience frequently command £12 per annum, and in exceptional cases receive up to £24 and even £36 per annum. The above rates are exclusive of housing, food and clothing.

On some plantations the supply of indentured labourers can be supplemented by the employment of natives living in the neighbourhood. These are engaged from month to month, and not being under indenture can leave at will, but the supply is uncertain and precarious.

The number of indentured labourers employed on the under-mentioned dates was as follows:—

31st March, 1911, 3,940; 31st December, 1912, 3,713.

The numbers employed by the three largest employers of labourers on the same dates were as follows:—

| | 31st March, 1911. | 31st Dec., 1912. |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| Levers' Pacific Plantations, Limited | 1,213 | 1,157 |
| Malayta Co., Limited | 649 | 631 |
| Solomon Islands Development Co., Limited | 465 | 287 |
| Other employers (41) | 1,613 | (48) 1,638 |
| | <hr/> 3,940 | <hr/> 3,713 |

As recruiting for employment on plantations has never been carried on so vigorously as at present, it would appear that the limit of the available local supply has been reached, and the outlook is a most serious one.

Applicants for fresh leaseholds are in all cases warned of the difficulty in obtaining labourers, but it seems to have no effect upon the demand for land.

RAINFALL.

Monthly and yearly averages based on the observations of the fifteen years from 1898 to 1912 taken at the Government station, Tulagi:—

| | Inches. |
|-----------------|---------|
| January | 12·775 |
| February | 16·555 |
| March | 16·453 |

| | | | | | Inches. |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| April | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7·730 |
| May | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7·399 |
| June | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5·938 |
| July | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7·145 |
| August | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7·675 |
| September | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7·792 |
| October | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8·493 |
| November | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9·002 |
| December | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11·488 |

Yearly average, 118·445. 15 years.

AGRICULTURE.

The urgent cry on all hands is for more labourers, and until the question of a regular supply of labourers from some exterior source is arranged for, it is not to be expected that the progress of the Protectorate can continue at the same rate as has prevailed in the past.

During the last six years a larger area of land has been brought under coco-nuts in the Solomons than in any other group of islands in the Western Pacific. The area under coco-nuts systematically planted by white men is now estimated to approach 25,000 acres, exclusive altogether of native plantations.

Upwards of twenty limited liability companies in addition to private individuals are now engaged in planting operations in the Protectorate, representing a nominal capital of nearly £1,000,000, and the only available source of labour supply is local.

In spite of this fact more applications for land for coco-nut planting continue to be received, and the question of the labour supply is becoming daily more and more acute.

The number of native labourers working under indenture for two years or less, amounted at 31st December, 1912, to 3,713. During the six months from 1st January, 1913, to 30th June, 1913, the number of new indentures amounted only to 948, a number which would barely suffice to balance the number of indentures expired during the same period.

In addition to natives working under indenture, a certain number of natives are working on plantations in the neighbourhood of their own homes without indenture from month to month. If the number of these is estimated at about 1,200, it would give a total of only about 5,000 native labourers employed on an estimated area under cultivation of 25,000 acres, or one labourer to every five acres.

It will be evident that such a number is insufficient to keep existing plantations in order, and to collect the produce from those which have already reached the bearing stage, without regard to the bringing of new areas under cultivation. Either the work of maintenance or development must suffer.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate bids fair to be the largest producer of copra in the whole of the South Pacific before many years are past. With the limited and totally inadequate supply of labour, it has been recognised by planters that it is almost hopeless to devote capital at present to products which require a more plentiful and regular, and, to some extent, skilled labour supply.

Coco-nuts require nothing but unskilled labour, of course under proper supervision, and not so much of it as is necessary for rubber, cotton, and more intense cultivation.

The price of copra has been steadily rising, and with the increased demand for coco-nut oil for soap making and food purposes, there seems no reason to suppose that the low prices of ten and twenty years ago will again be touched.

Planters in the Solomons are therefore undoubtedly right in devoting their attention to coco-nuts in preference to other products, except perhaps bananas for the Australian market, which can be grown either as a separate crop or as a catch crop among young coco-nuts in localities where facilities exist for their ready shipment and conveyance in good condition to market.

It follows that planters in the Solomons have carefully kept themselves acquainted with the latest information that has been published upon the subject of coco-nut cultivation and the preparation of copra for export. They are always ready to learn anything fresh, but some of the instructions and theories advanced in recently published literature devoted to the coco-nut industry have been so extraordinary from the point of view of the Solomon Island planter, that it would appear that conditions in other parts of the world differ widely from those prevailing here.

Elaborate instructions have been given how and when to gather the nuts from the trees. The cost, even, of gathering per acre has been calculated. One authority has gone so far as to state the number of pickings there should be in the course of the year. In the Pacific, in the Solomons at any rate, it is not the custom to gather the nuts, but to allow them to fall naturally when ripe.

So important has this been considered that in Samoa the German authorities have prohibited by law the making of copra from any nuts but those that fall naturally from the trees when ripe.

Another authority gravely states that ripe nuts will not float in water, and this in face of the fact that here the ripe nuts are frequently bunched together and towed by sea with a rattan rope to the copra drier, a practice which also obtains in the Philippines.

Minute instructions have been given as to the formation of nurseries for young nuts for planting, and it has been recommended that they should be allowed to remain in the nursery a year, or even more, before being planted out.

Such advice is inconceivable to a planter with experience in the Solomons. The operation of transplanting a young nut that had been twelve or even six months in the nursery, would inevitably result in the destruction of the young and tender rootlets which would by that time have emerged through the husk. In fact, some authorities have recommended that these should be cut off

altogether at the time of transplanting. The check to the transplanted nut must be obvious in such a case, and the general consensus of opinion here appears to be that the young nuts should be removed from the nursery, if a nursery is necessary at all, as soon as the sprout shows through the husk, certainly before it is six inches long, and before the rootlets have pierced the husk.

By this means the nut suffers no check whatever in transplanting it into the position it is to occupy in the plantation, and should the shoot have suffered any injury by handling, it would be soon apparent, and the nut could be replaced.

Injury to nuts in this condition would be far less likely to occur than to nuts which had remained twelve months in the nursery, which would by that time have developed one or two pinnate fronds.

Various opinions are held upon the question of catch crops while the young coco-nuts are growing, and it is questionable whether the labour expended upon their production might not be better employed in clearing more land for planting with coco-nuts; but in the earlier stages of the plantation they would appear to be admissible, but it must not be lost sight of that anything taken out of the ground is robbing the coco-nuts.

Upon the extensive grass flats on the north coast of the island of Guadalcanal, which before planting were covered with a dense growth of "Lalang" grass, locally known as "ili," and subject to periodical grass fires during the dry seasons, some system of preliminary cropping was imperative.

The influential firm of Messrs. Lever, who own large areas of land in this grass country, have successfully coped with the difficulty of eradicating the lalang grass by disk ploughing and harrowing by steam, horses and cattle, followed by crops of velvet bean, cow pea, passion flower, and other cleaning crops which are ploughed in green before the coco-nuts are planted, but the work has been very costly.

The Solomon Islands Development Company in similar country has successfully extirpated the lalang grass by ploughing, and the subsequent planting of sweet potatoes and bananas concurrently with the coco-nuts.

In the case of forest land, it used formerly to be the custom on some plantations, after the first preliminary burning off, to plant the young coco-nuts before clearing away the fallen trunks of the larger trees, which were allowed to remain on the ground until they rotted away by the action of the weather and the attacks of white ants.

Cases have occurred where over-zealous managers, in order to be able to report to their employers a large acreage of nuts planted in a short time, have had to renew their young planted nuts in consequence of their having been burnt by the preliminary fires.

This system is now generally condemned, and the land is cleared of all trunks of fallen trees by successive heaping up of the logs and burning off until nothing but the roots and stumps of the larger trees are left before the coco-nuts are planted.

Dead timber presents an irresistible attraction to wood-boring beetles and white ants, and it is obvious that when the timber has been more or less eaten up, they will turn their attention to the young and tender coco-nut palms. The less dead timber on the land after the coco-nuts are planted the better.

Opinions vary as to the distance apart at which coco-nuts should be planted, but in the Solomons it is almost universally conceded that the distance should not be less than thirty feet.

On many plantations the coco-nuts are planted thirty feet apart on the quincunx system; but another method, much favoured and highly recommended, is planting on a system of equilateral triangles, the sides of each triangle measuring 33 feet.

The laying out of an area for planting on this system is very simple. An ordinary Gunter's steel tape chain of 66 feet is marked at its centre, 33 feet from each end. A straight line is then laid out and pegs are put in at every interval of 33 feet numbered, for the sake of example, from 1 to 10. For the second line, one end of the chain is taken to peg 1, and the other end to peg 2. The bight of the chain is then taken out between the two, and when stretched tight gives at the 33 foot mark the position for peg No. 1 in the second line, and so on to pegs No. 2 and 3, &c. By this method every tree is exactly 33 feet from its next neighbours. The system gives nearly fifty trees to the acre, to be exact, about 49.2.

Upon some of the larger plantations the use of high explosives has lately come into use for eradicating stumps and breaking up and loosening the subsoil previous to planting the young coco-nuts.

The coco-nut is normally a surface feeder, but doubtless, if the roots had an opportunity of penetrating into the crevices of pulverised coral limestone or the hard clay pan which forms the subsoil of many of the areas planted, they would do so.

One objection to the use of dynamite is the difficulty of arranging for its transportation on steamers, but a new explosive is at present being experimented with. This is claimed to have all the explosive power of dynamite and to be perfectly safe to carry.

It consists of two constituents, said to be perfectly non-explosive until mixed, viz., chlorate of potash and a substance called oil of myrbane.

The cartridge of chlorate of potash is dipped for a few seconds in the oil before use and is fired by the ordinary fuse and detonator.

The employment of this explosive will be further reported upon.

PESTS OF THE COCO-NUT PALM.

About the time when large areas of forest land were being cleared for the formation of coco-nut plantations, the young trees in almost every part of the Protectorate were attacked by the phytophagous larva of a small beetle, and very serious damage occurred upon some of the plantations. The same beetle had been previously observed on coco-nut plantations in New Britain where it was equally destructive.

The mature beetle, which measured about half an inch in length, laid its eggs among the folds of the tender opening fronds, and the larvæ fed upon them as they expanded, causing serious damage to the growth of the young trees.

The attacks of the larvæ were at once apparent in consequence of the brown and withered appearance presented by the young leaves as they unfolded.

The cause of this insect turning its attention to the coco-nut trees was doubtless due to the destruction of much of its natural food by the cutting down of the forest trees.

So serious did the damage become on some plantations that Messrs. Lever enlisted the services of Mr. W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S., Government Entomologist for New South Wales, and he paid a visit to the Protectorate.

The result of his observations are contained in a pamphlet published in Sydney shortly after his return, entitled "Pests and Diseases of the Coco-nut Palm."*

This very useful pamphlet should be in the possession of all interested in coco-nut planting in the Protectorate.

Specimens of the beetle above referred to were submitted by Mr. Froggatt to Dr. David Sharpe, the well-known authority on the *Coleoptera*, and he described it as a member of the family of *Chrysomelideæ* under the name of *Brontispa Froggatti*. A figure of the beetle and larva is given in Mr. Froggatt's monograph.

Several remedies were suggested. Amongst others, Messrs. Lever introduced Australian magpies and Indian mynahs to their Russell Island plantations, but although some still survive, they have not at present increased to any great extent.

Treatment with wood ashes, Bordeaux mixture, or a mixture composed of an infusion of tobacco refuse in boiling water with the addition of a certain quantity of soap have been employed with greater success, and for the last two years little has been heard of the ravages of this beetle, although means are still taken to keep it in check. The damage appears to be more serious to young trees, and it appears that, as the trees grow older and the young leaves are produced at a greater rate, the trees are better fitted to resist the damage caused by the larvæ.

Two species of large *lamellicorn* beetles, viz., *Xylotrupes nimrod*, known as the elephant beetle, and *Trichogomphus semelinki*, known as the rhinoceros beetle, are also looked upon as serious enemies in coco-nut plantations. They do damage by boring into the stem of the tree. The point of entrance selected is frequently the white crescent-shaped scar immediately under the crown of the tree whence the last mature frond has fallen and where the skin is consequently soft. The tree rarely dies, but its growth may be much retarded.

* "Pests and Diseases of the Coco-nut Palm." By W. W. Froggatt, F.L.S., Government Entomologist, N.S. Wales. Department of Agriculture N.S. Wales, Bulletin No. 11, May 1911. Printed by the Government Printer, Sydney, N.S. Wales.

Old trees, in a perfect state of health and in full bearing, can be pointed out almost anywhere, showing the holes caused by former attacks of these beetles upon their stems.

The beetles, being large and conspicuous objects, are easily caught, but it does not appear to be generally known that the bark or rind of the young branches of the tree known as the flamboyant acacia (*Boinciana regia*) seems to present an irresistible attraction to the mature beetles of these species.

At certain times of the year, from about August to December, the beetles may be collected in dozens from the branches of this tree where it has been planted.

It would seem, therefore, to be advisable to plant a few of these very ornamental trees as traps upon all coco-nut plantations where these beetles occur.

Froggatt observes that an allied species, the Queensland elephant beetle (*Xylotrupes australicus*), is similarly attracted by the jacaranda tree, a tree which is allied to the poinciana.

The two species of *lamellicorns* above referred to are undoubtedly indigenous to the Solomons and have not been introduced by the importation of plants or trees from elsewhere in recent years, since the writer was well acquainted with them nearly thirty years ago, when they were met with from one end of the Solomons to the other.

One of them, or an allied species, has recently made its appearance in Samoa, where it was undoubtedly introduced in imported plants. It is said to be doing great damage to the coco-nut palms, but first reports may be alarmist. In Fiji it appears to be at present unknown.

Two or three conspicuous species of *Lucanid*, or "stag beetles," are also suspected of causing damage to the coco-nut palm. Froggatt confidently convicts one species, *Eurytrachelus pilosipes*. Two others are known, but have not been described. The writer is doubtful upon this point, while admitting that the beetles can frequently be collected by the dozen from the flowering spathes of the coco-nut trees.

It is certain that the larvæ of all wood-boring beetles prefer dead wood rather than green, and the obvious deduction is that the cleaner a plantation is kept from all dead and rotting timber and other refuse, the less danger will there be from the attacks of wood-boring beetles.

Bud rot of the coco-nut palm is, happily, at present almost unknown in the Solomons, but is stated to have made its appearance in one or two places. The effects of lightning may have been mistaken for this dread disease.

Coco-nuts appear to be particularly liable to be struck by lightning, and the damage frequently involves not only the tree actually struck, but three or four of its neighbours appear to be affected, and eventually succumb.

The question of artificial fertilisers for coco-nut plantations on a wholesale scale has not at present been considered, but, as soon as the young trees have grown sufficiently high to be out of

their reach, cattle may be fed under them with great advantage. The benefit to the trees where cattle are so employed is quickly apparent. The growth of a good sward of grass is produced and the necessity for continuous weeding is obviated.

Cattle thrive wonderfully in the Solomons, but, unfortunately, on one large plantation a report has been received that Queensland tick fever has been introduced by cattle imported from Australia. It has been wisely decided to kill off the whole herd.

Previous to the formation of plantations in the Solomons by white men, the whole of the copra exported was smoke-dried, and this slovenly way of preparation still prevails to a great extent.

On the larger plantations, however, especially on those owned by Messrs. Lever, experiments have been carried out for years with the view of perfecting a kiln for drying the green kernel by fire heat. They have at last been attended with a considerable degree of success, but at the cost of large expense.

As the kiln-dried copra is worth from £1 to £2 per ton more than the smoke-dried at the place of shipment, it is obviously advantageous to go to the expense of a kiln when large quantities of copra are handled, in spite of the high initial expense. It is probable that in a few years the use of the kiln will almost entirely supersede the operation of drying over an open fire.

The most efficient form of kiln employed consists of a house of corrugated galvanised iron with an enclosed furnace on the ground. The flues, constructed of fire bricks and sheet iron, extend beneath the whole area of the floor, and there is an external shaft of sufficient height to ensure a good draught. A system of trays composed of angle iron and woven wire, running on wheels, are arranged one above the other within the house. As much as from one to two tons of copra can be treated within the twenty-four hours. The quantity, of course, depends entirely upon the size of the structure.

The husks of the coco-nuts supply fuel for the furnace, and are better so employed than in an attempt to turn them to commercial use by the manufacture of coir fibre.

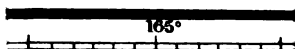
The only possible market for this product would be in Australia, where the demand is very limited, and it would hardly return the cost of labour and freight.

Bananas.—These have been successfully grown for shipment to Sydney from one plantation only at present, during the last two years, and have brought the highest prices prevailing at the time on the Sydney market.

As many as three thousand bunches have been sent in one shipment. The industry is at present quite in its infancy, but is being extended. Some small areas conveniently situated near the last shipping port have recently been taken up with the view of devoting them exclusively to the growth of this product.

The Solomons have more than once benefited by the misfortune of Fiji, when the shipments of bananas from that place have been prevented owing to hurricanes. From this disadvantage Solomons are fortunately free.

The variety grown for shipment is the Gros Michel, which, although not to be compared in flavour with the old Cavendish, or



**BRITISH
SOLOMON ISLANDS
PROTECTORATE**

Government Station

Line of demarcation

the even more delicate Lady's Finger, is of a larger size and more suited for a market banana.

As the trade grows, as it is certain to do, it is to be expected that a more frequent service of communication between the Protectorate and Sydney will be required, and the provision of such increased service may well be left in the hands of the two firms who supply the present communication on fixed schedule dates.

A proposal has recently been made by an association of planters to arrange for another steamer for the carriage of bananas, but the bananas are not at present there for shipment. On a basis of 20,000 bunches per trip—and even this quantity would not pay a special steamer—it would be two or three years at the earliest before any such quantity would be ready for shipment.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 742 | Grenada | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles | " |
| 761 | Somaliland | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong | 1912 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands | " |
| 765 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast | " |
| 766 | Bahamas | " |
| 767 | Gambia | " |
| 768 | Fiji | " |
| 769 | Basutoland | 1912-1913 |
| 770 | Gold Coast | 1912 |
| 771 | Ashanti | " |
| 772 | Nyasaland | 1912-1913 |
| 773 | Bechuanaland Protectorate | " |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 75 | West Indies | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies | Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c. |
| 85 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1911. |

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 775.

THE SURVEYS

OF

BRITISH AFRICA, BRITISH
HONDURAS, CEYLON, CYPRUS,
FIJI, HONG KONG, JAMAICA,
MALAY STATES AND TRINIDAD

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLONIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE.

EIGHTH YEAR.

To 31st March, 1913.

(For Report for 1911-12, *see* No. 730.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| I. REVIEW OF SURVEY WORK IN AFRICA DURING THE PAST YEAR | 4 |
| II. REGULATIONS AFFECTING SURVEY DEPARTMENTS | 6 |
| III. REPORTS ON THE SURVEYS OF BRITISH AFRICA— | |
| ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN | 9 |
| EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE | 12 |
| GOLD COAST | 21 |
| NIGERIA, NORTHERN | 25 |
| NIGERIA, SOUTHERN | 27 |
| NYASALAND PROTECTORATE | 31 |
| UGANDA | 33 |
| UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA | 35 |
| IV. THE STATE OF THE SURVEYS OF— | |
| BRITISH HONDURAS | 35 |
| CEYLON | 36 |
| CYPRUS | 38 |
| FIJI | 41 |
| HONG KONG | 42 |
| JAMAICA | 43 |
| MALAY STATES | 44 |
| TRINIDAD | 48 |
| V. WORK OF BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR | 49 |
| VI. THE PROGRESS OF FRONTIER DELIMITATION | 52 |
| VII. CLASSIFIED LISTS OF STAFFS OF SURVEY DEPARTMENTS... .. | 64 |

| | | |
|---------|---|---------------|
| Diagram | I. State of surveys in Africa | to face p. 6. |
| " | II. Index diagram, Sudan | " p. 10. |
| " | III. " " East Africa and Uganda | " p. 12. |
| " | IV. " " Gold Coast | " p. 22. |
| " | V. " " Southern Nigeria | " p. 28. |
| " | VI. " " South Africa | " p. 35. |
| " | VII. Triangulation diagram, Federated Malay States | " p. 44. |
| " | VIII. Index diagram, Federated Malay States | " p. 46. |
| " | IX. To illustrate progress of frontier delimitation | " p. 49. |

| | | |
|-------|---|----------------|
| Plate | I. Trigonometrical Station in East Africa... .. | to face p. 14. |
| " | II. } Triangulation difficulties, Anglo-Belgian Boun- } | |
| " | III. } dary Commission (Rhodesia-Katanga Section) } | " p. 50. |

No. 775.

COLONIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1913

The following Report of the Colonial Survey Committee has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

H. J. READ.

C. F. CLOSE, *Colonel, D.G.O.S.*

W. C. HEDLEY, *Lt.-Col., Gen. Staff.*

W. C. BOTTOMLEY, }
E. W. COX, } *Secretaries.*

Captain, G.S.

September, 1913.

[NOTE.—During the year under review the scope of the Committee was extended to include geological surveys in British Colonies and Protectorates, and Dr. J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S., F.G.S. (Director, Geological Survey of the United Kingdom), Dr. J. W. Evans, F.G.S. (Imperial Institute), and Mr. J. F. N. Green (Colonial Office) were appointed members. As, however, no material relating to geological surveys was received in the year, the present report is confined to the progress of the land surveys, and has not been signed by the newly appointed members.]

I.

REVIEW OF SURVEY WORK IN AFRICA DURING THE PAST YEAR.

A.—IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Topographical Surveys.—Some 27,500 square miles have been surveyed on topographical scales. This is 2,500 square miles less than the area surveyed during the previous year, the decrease being due to the completion of the Orange Free State survey and the closing down of the surveys in the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal.

The more important areas that have been surveyed during the past year are :—

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| East Africa Protectorate | ... | ... | 11,688 sq. miles. |
| Southern Nigeria | ... | ... | 5,998 " " |
| Gold Coast | ... | ... | 4,634 " " |
| Uganda | ... | ... | 1,071 " " |
| Boundary Commissions... | ... | ... | 4,000 " " |

Topographical Maps Published.—The following maps have been published since the last report of the Colonial Survey Committee :—

| | | | |
|--|--------|----------------------|-----------|
| East Africa Protectorate | 250000 | (provisional series) | 4 sheets. |
| " " " " | 125000 | ... | 3 " |
| Southern Nigeria | 125000 | (standard sheets) | 3 " |
| " " " " | 125000 | (provisional series) | 2 " |
| Cape of Good Hope | 250000 | ... | 4 " |
| Pemba Island | 1-inch | ... | 2 " |
| Anglo-German and Anglo-Belgian Boundaries (Mfumbiro region). | 200000 | ... | 2 " |

For particulars of the above sheets see the more detailed reports of the surveys of British Africa.

There have also been published three "compiled" sheets of Sierra Leone, on the scale of 250000.

The following small-scale maps have also been published :—

Anglo-Portuguese Boundaries North and South of the Zambesi,

Gold Coast, Ashanti and Northern Territories, 150000.

Mombasa-Victoria (Uganda) Railway and Busoga Railway, 150000.

Cadastral Surveys have been continued in East Africa, Gold Coast, Southern Nigeria, Nyasaland and Uganda, and fresh cadastral surveys have been begun in Northern Nigeria.

Boundary Commissions.—

- (i) The Anglo-Belgian (Rhodesia-Congo) Boundary Commission finished the survey of the area south of Lake Bangweolo, and carried triangulation along the Congo-Zambesi watershed as far as longitude 26° 15' E.

The Commission has now been divided into two sections. The Rhodesia-Katanga section, which is to work up to the 24th meridian E. of Greenwich, will probably return to England in the autumn of 1914, while the Tanganyika-Mweru section is expected to finish in the field by November, 1913.

- (ii) Towards the end of 1911 the Sierra Leone-French Guinea boundary was modified, a natural frontier being substituted for the 13th meridian W. of Paris.

In July, 1912, two local commissioners signed a new *procès-verbal* defining the boundary from Tembikunda to the junction of the Moa and Dandogbia rivers, where the Sierra Leone-French Guinea and Liberian boundaries meet.

- (iii) In July, 1912, was signed the *procès-verbal* defining the Nigeria-Dahomey boundary from the Gulf of Guinea to the Okpara river.

- (iv) A Commission left England in August, 1912, to beacon the Nigeria-Cameroon (Yola-Cross River) boundary. The work is finished.

- (v) In December, 1912, a small Commission assembled near Mahagi, on the north-west shore of Lake Albert, to survey the Uganda-Belgian Congo boundary between Lake Albert and the Congo-Nile watershed. The work is finished and the recommendations as to the frontier to be adopted have reached England.

- (vi) In February, 1913, local commissioners in Sierra Leone made another attempt to delimit the Anglo-Liberian boundary, as defined in the convention of January 21st, 1911, between the Moa and the Mauwa rivers.

- (vii) In March, 1913, the Anglo-Portuguese Boundary Commission left England for the northern end of the Rhodesia-Angola frontier.

B.—IN FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

Systematic surveys have been continued in French Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Cameroon, German South-West Africa and German East Africa, and the Italians have begun fresh surveys in Tripoli, eastwards from the French frontier, and in Italian Somaliland.

During the period March, 1912, to March, 1913, the following topographical maps were published :—

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| French Morocco, | 100000 | ... | ... | ... | 5 sheets. |
| " " | 200000 | ... | ... | ... | 12 " |
| Algeria, | 200000. | ... | ... | ... | 1 sheet. |
| Tunis, | 50000 | ... | ... | ... | 1 " |
| " | 100000 | ... | ... | ... | 15 sheets. |
| Italian Somaliland, | 50000 | ... | ... | ... | 1 sheet. |
| " " | 100000 | ... | ... | ... | 1 " |
| " " | 200000 | ... | ... | ... | 3 sheets. |

There have also been published 16 "compiled" sheets of Cameroon, on the scale of 300000.

Diagram I. shows the state of surveys in Africa at the present time. It will be seen that, although large areas of British territory have been systematically surveyed, there is still much to be done. Even in the more highly developed countries, such as the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal, there are large areas of which no reliable topographical map has been made, while practically the whole of Natal is still to be mapped.

II.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING SURVEY DEPARTMENTS.

MEMORANDUM ON COLONIAL SURVEY APPOINTMENTS.

NOTE.—These regulations supersede those contained in the last report and are subject to revision from time to time.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved of the following arrangements for the selection of candidates for junior survey appointments in Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

1. For the purpose of selecting surveyors, Ceylon, the Federated Malay States, and the East Africa* and Uganda Protectorates will be grouped, and candidates will be required to pass the same tests and go through the same preliminary training. Candidates will, however, be allowed to indicate their preference for particular Colonies, and, if they wish it, to await the occurrence of vacancies. It is possible† that other Colonies or Protectorates may be included in these arrangements in the future, but for the present they will apply only to the countries named, which are those in which vacancies may be expected to occur most frequently.

2. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 27 and should be unmarried, as the conditions of service for surveyors in the countries concerned are not suitable for a married man.

3. Anyone wishing to become a candidate for these posts should apply in writing to the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, Colonial Office, London, S.W. He will be required to fill in a form of application and to furnish testimonials and the names of two referees. If the information thus obtained is considered satisfactory, he will be asked to call at the Colonial Office for a personal interview, and, if accepted, will be nominated as a candidate.

4. A candidate not exempted under paragraphs 5 or 6 of this Memorandum will be required to pass two tests :—

- (a.) A qualifying examination in mathematics, including algebra, geometry and plane trigonometry ; and
- (b.) An oral qualifying examination in the use and adjustment of surveying instruments.

The candidate will be required to pay a fee of one guinea for each examination.

5. A candidate who has passed with honours in mathematics, physical sciences or engineering, or who has obtained an equivalent diploma or distinction in a University or School of a University in the United Kingdom, or who has been licensed to practise as a surveyor in one of His Majesty's Dominions, or has obtained the surveying diploma of the Royal Geographical Society, will not be required to undergo any technical or educational test.

* The extent to which the arrangements can be applied to the East Africa Protectorate is at present uncertain.

† The extension of the arrangements to Northern Nigeria is now in prospect, but no definite information of the conditions which will apply in that case can yet be issued.

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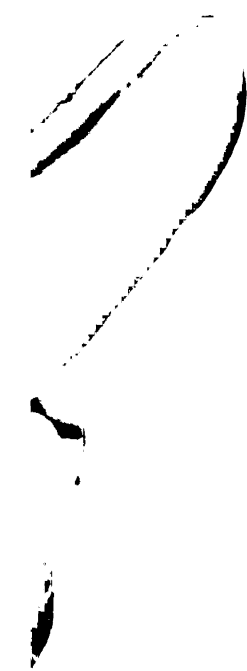
Windhoek
Lobos
Lobos

CAPE TOWN

Scale 20,000,000

for Office, Feb. 1909.
ted to Sept. 1913.

Scale 1 Centi
500



6. A candidate who has passed the examination for the Associated Membership of the Institute of Civil Engineers or for the Professional Associate-ship or Fellowship of the Surveyors' Institution or the examination of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, or has obtained the diploma of the Cambridge University Department of Geography, will be exempt from the technical test referred to in paragraph 4 (b) above.

7. Candidates who have passed the qualifying tests or have been exempted will then be required to undergo a medical examination by one of the medical advisers to the Colonial Office in London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, or Dublin. A fee of one guinea will be charged for this examination.

8. According to the number of vacancies, candidates will then be sent to the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, for a course of instruction not exceeding two months. If reported on favourably by the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, but not otherwise, a candidate will become a Survey Probationer and will be granted the amount of his actual railway fares* incurred in connexion with the course, and a lodging allowance of 2s. 6d. a day and a subsistence allowance of 5s. a day for each day spent at Southampton. No travelling expenses other than first class railway fares will be admitted, and return tickets must be taken when any saving would be effected thereby.

9. If the number of candidates reported on favourably by the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey is in excess of the number of vacancies then in existence, the selection of those Probationers first to be sent out will be at the discretion of the Secretary of State. The remainder will be placed on a waiting list pending the occurrence of vacancies. No salary or allowance can be issued during the period of waiting, but a Probationer on the waiting list will have priority over all candidates for Probationerships who attend a subsequent course of instruction unless for any reason he desires his allocation to a particular Colony or Protectorate to be deferred. In the latter event he will be allowed to remain on the list for a further period not exceeding twelve months.

10. A Survey Probationer on being sent out to the Colony or Protectorate to which he is posted will be provided with a free passage on his signing an agreement to refund its cost in the event of his leaving the service of the Government during the period of probation or, in the event of his services being retained, within three years of the date of his arrival, for any reason other than physical or mental infirmity. Passages booked by mail steamer to Ceylon or the Federated Malay States are second class, but in all other cases first class passages are provided. He will draw half pay on the voyage out, and will not begin to draw full pay until his arrival in the Colony or Protectorate.

The salaries and allowances paid to Probationers are as follows :—

Ceylon.—£250 per annum with house allowance of £50 per annum, and, when travelling on duty, the usual travelling and personal allowances specified from time to time by the General Orders of Ceylon, which may be consulted in the Colonial Office Library.

Federated Malay States.—£275 per annum with free quarters. Field allowance \$3 and camp allowance \$2 a night.

Uganda.—£250 per annum, with free quarters or an allowance at the rate of 10 per cent. of salary when at a recognised station. When travelling on duty (that is, for the greater part of the time in most cases), a travelling allowance of Rs. 4 a day will be issued from the 1st of April, 1914.

11. At the end of one year he will, if approved by the Surveyor-General or Director of Surveys, be appointed to the Department at the ordinary rate of pay attached to the appointments of Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, Second Grade Surveyor, or Junior Staff Surveyor, as the case may be. The appointment will in the first instance be for three years in the case of Ceylon, and for 30 months' service and the leave incidental thereto in the case of Uganda, with a prospect in each case of re-engagement if the Surveyor's service continues to be satisfactory. In the Federated Malay States a Surveyor may be

* Travelling expenses are not granted in respect of the candidate's call at the Colonial Office or his qualifying or medical examinations.

placed on the pensionable establishment at the end of his probation, provided that he has then obtained the language qualification. In Ceylon, also, a Surveyor has a prospect of ultimate appointment to the permanent establishment, while in Uganda nine, and in East Africa only two, of the appointments in the Survey Department are permanent and pensionable.

12. Information as to the emoluments of the posts mentioned in paragraph 11 and of senior appointments is included in Appendix III. to this pamphlet.

13. If at the end of a year's probation a Probationer is not approved, his appointment will be terminated, and he will have no claim to any compensation beyond a free passage back to England. The probationary period of one year may, however, be extended at the discretion of the Governor or High Commissioner if the extension is recommended by the Surveyor-General or Director of Surveys on account of special circumstances.

14. The Secretary of State does not by these arrangements preclude himself from considering an application for appointment from a Surveyor who is fully qualified in the practice of his profession but whose case cannot be dealt with under the ordinary procedure for filling Survey Probationerships.

APPENDIX I.

*Syllabus of Examinations.**

The qualifying examination in Mathematics referred to in paragraph 4 (a) will be conducted in accordance with the following syllabus :—

| | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Algebra</i> | ... .. | Up to quadratic equations and problems involving their solution. The use of logarithms of numbers and problems (<i>e.g.</i> , in Interest and Annuities) involving them. Construction of graphs for the comparison of thermometric scales. British and foreign measures, &c. Graphical solution of problems dealing with corresponding values of two variables. |
| <i>Geometry</i> | ... .. | Theoretical and practical Geometry. |
| <i>Mensuration</i> | ... .. | Construction of scales (equal parts, diagonal, vernier, &c.). Questions connected with the scale of maps. Rectification of crooked boundaries. Equal area problems. Calculation of areas from various data (<i>e.g.</i> , areas of triangle from lengths of sides, of plot of land from rectangular co-ordinates, of sectors of circles, lunes, and curvilinear areas, &c.). |
| <i>Plane Trigonometry</i> | Up to the solution of triangles, with applications to heights and distances. The use of trigonometrical and logarithmic tables. | |

† Practical questions under the following heads :—

- (a.) Base measurements and determination of heights.
- (b.) Solutions of triangles.
- (c.) Traverses and co-ordinates.
- (d.) Satellite stations and adjustment problems.
- (e.) Inaccessibility problems.

Three papers will be set : (I.) in algebra, (II.) in geometry and mensuration, and (III.) in plane trigonometry. Three hours will be allowed for each paper.

The questions in each paper will be arranged with a view to testing the candidates' ability and accuracy in arithmetical work.

One hundred marks will be allotted to each paper.

Candidates will be required to obtain 55 marks in each paper. In the geometry and mensuration paper four questions (of which three only are to be attempted) will be set on geometry and nine (of which seven only are to be attempted) on mensuration. 40 marks must be obtained on the second section. In trigonometry ten questions (which will be marked equally) will be set, five of a general character and five under the heads marked † above. 35 marks must be obtained on the second section alone.

* Intending candidates who have no previous knowledge of surveying and do not desire to arrange for special tuition will find useful information in the "Text-book of Topographical Surveying" (revised edition), by Colonel C. F. Close, C.M.G., R.E., published by the War Office.

A set of specimen questions is included in Appendix II.

The qualifying examination in the use of instruments will cover the transit theodolite (vernier or micrometer microscope), level (Cooke's or dumpy), chains, tape, plane table, Indian clinometer, trough compass, prismatic compass, and aneroid barometer. Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the use of these instruments and to be able to set them up and adjust them.

It is to be understood that, while the examination is not competitive in the sense that the candidate who stands highest on the list will have any claim to priority of consideration, the marks obtained will be taken into account by the Secretary of State in comparing the merits of the various qualified candidates.

Appendices II. and III., not reprinted, will be found in the memorandum (Miscellaneous No. 225), relating to these appointments. It can be obtained on application to the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, Colonial Office, S.W.

III.

REPORTS ON THE SURVEYS OF BRITISH AFRICA.

| | PAGE |
|---------------------------------|------|
| ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN | 9 |
| EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE | 12 |
| GOLD COAST | 21 |
| NIGERIA, NORTHERN | 25 |
| NIGERIA, SOUTHERN | 27 |
| NYASALAND | 31 |
| UGANDA | 33 |
| UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA | 35 |

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

| | |
|--|---|
| Governor-General ... | Lieut.-General Sir F. R. WINGATE, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. |
| Director of Surveys ... | Major H. D. PEARSON, R.E. |
| Assistant Director, Topo- graphical Branch. | Lieut. A. G. McNeill, R.E. |
| Assistant Director, Cad- astral Branch. | Mr. A. W. Fraser. |
| Inspector, Northern Pro- vinces. | Mr. A. C. Pilkington. |
| Inspector, Southern Pro- vinces. | Mr. C. B. Bevan. |
| Special Surveys... .. | { Mr. L. Bolton. M. J. H. Goldsmith. |
| Chief Town Surveyor ... | Mr. A. A. R. Boyce. |
| Assistant Town Surveyor | Mr. M. V. Morris. |

NOTE.—The Colonial Survey Committee is not directly concerned with the surveys of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, but an account of them is included in order to complete the review of the surveys of British Possessions in Africa.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Field.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---|--|
| <i>Topographical Section</i> | ... | { | 1 Assistant Director. 4 native surveyors. |
| <i>Town Surveys</i> | ... | { | 2 European surveyors. 6 native surveyors. |
| <i>Maintenance</i> | ... | { | 2 Inspectors. 32 native surveyors. |
| <i>New Surveys</i> | ... | { | 2 Inspectors. 16 native surveyors. |

Office.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---|
| <i>Headquarters</i> | ... | 1 Director. |
| <i>Cadastral Branch</i> | ... | { 1 Assistant Director. 16 native computers and tracers. |
| <i>Reproduction</i> | ... | { 2 native draughtsmen. 2 native printers (zinc). |

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

Diagram II. shows the sheets which have been published on the scale of 1/250,000.

Most of the detail depends on rapid reconnaissance work only, but in the majority of the sheets some positions have been fixed approximately, either by topographical triangulation, by "latitudes and azimuths," or by observed latitudes, and longitudes by transport of chronometers.

No area, so far, has been completely surveyed. Provisional sheets on the scale of 1/100,000 have also been issued. Of these, 3 have been lithographed in England, 5 in Cairo, and 4 (1 from zinc and 3 sun-prints) have been reproduced in Khartoum.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

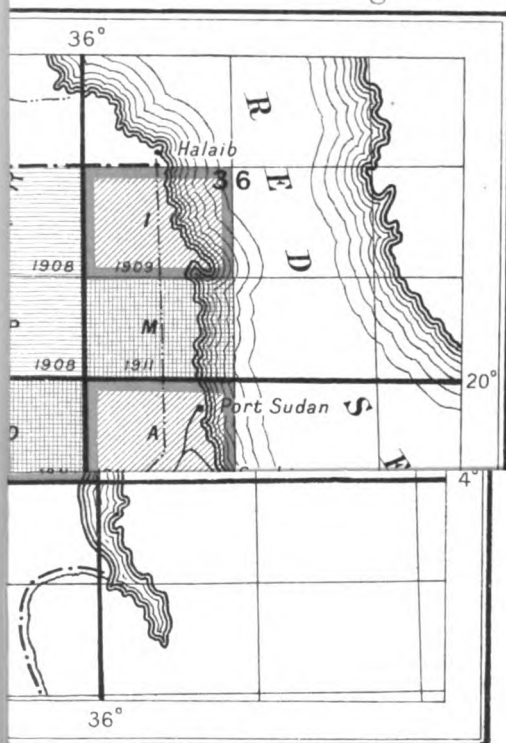
Topographical Survey.—The post of Assistant Director of Surveys was not filled till March, 1913, and no officer has been employed exclusively on topographical work.

A further attempt to penetrate the Beir country was made by steamer during the summer, and the Pibor river was mapped as far south as the junction of the Kengen, about latitude 6° 45' N. A survey of the Gila river (Gelo on old maps) was also made as far as the rapids, and a connection was made with Major Austin's work.

Three other tributaries of the Sobat and Pibor rivers were also mapped for some 50 miles of their course.

Mapping was carried out in the Moru country to the west of Mongalla, the work being connected with Capt. Coningham's Lado triangulation (1910–1911), and a geological expedition towards Lake Albert has furnished some information further south.

Diagram II.



War Office, Sept. 1913.

A reconnaissance which has just been made east of the Nile between Nimule and Lake Rudolf should add to the knowledge of that part of the Sudan.

A party from the Irrigation Department has lately marched from Shambe, on the left bank of the Bahr-el-Jebel, to Lake No, and their work should define the limits of the swamps on that bank of the river.

In other parts, a few sketches of new roads, etc., have been received from province officials, and have been embodied on the existing sheets, for reproduction when revised editions are issued.

New editions of 30 sheets of the 1/250,000 series have been brought out during the year.

Lieut. A. G. McNeill, R.E., has joined the Department and has started for Talodi with a section of native plane-tables, to survey the Nuba Mountains Province.

The province is very thickly covered with hills, many of them inhabited, and it is intended to map on the scale of 1/125,000. It is hoped that, if undisturbed, Lieut. McNeill will be able to finish, in the course of the next few years, the first complete survey of an area in the Sudan.

Cadastral Survey.—Detail cadastral survey has been continued in the Gezira between the Blue and White Niles, 4,906 iron beacons, at intervals of a minute of arc, having been fixed as the framework for this survey. During the past twelve months the plane-table parties have been at work on the White Nile side in the Geteina District of the White Nile Province. Properties are here very much larger than on the Blue Nile, and upwards of 800,000 feddans (a feddan is approximately equal to an acre) have been surveyed in detail during the year.

The computation of areas is some two years behind the work of the field parties. It is not possible, therefore, to form an estimate of the final cost of the work. The expenditure, up to the present, has been £E.53,781.

The beacon framework has extended over 3,850,000 feddans; 2,400,000 feddans have been surveyed in the field, comprising very roughly 40,000 holdings. The area work of approximately 25,000 holdings has been completed. From these figures it seems probable that the eventual cost will work out to about 2½ P.T. per feddan, or roughly 6d. an acre.

In Sennar, where cadastral survey is next to be taken up, the conditions are somewhat different, the village clearings being separated from one another by large patches of thick bush and low forest. An attempt is being made to fix two beacons per village (as starting points for detail survey) by resection from Jebels Moya, Segadi and other hills which have been triangulated between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude.

Town Survey.—The survey of Khartoum North has been completed, and that of Khartoum itself is in hand. As the country continues to develop, the demand for town surveys has greatly increased. An extra assistant has lately been sanctioned, in order to permit the Chief Town Surveyor to visit and prepare schemes for the survey of outlying towns.

A staff of four surveyors is still kept busy aligning and allotting compensation plots in Omdurman, and rebuilding is going on at a very rapid rate. The petitions for alignment continue at the rate of 10 to 20 per diem, and it seems probable that the pressure will continue for another two or three years.

Application has been made for surveys of Kassala, El Obeid, Kamlin, Wad Medani and Rufaa, and it is hoped that something may be done to meet the demand.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Governor | ... | ... | ... | Mr. H. CONWAY BELFIELD, C.M.G. |
| Director of Surveys | ... | ... | ... | Captain G. C. WILLIAMS, R.E. |
| Deputy Director of Surveys, Trigonometrical and Topo- graphical Branch. | ... | ... | ... | Captain A. M. COODE, R.E. |
| Deputy Director of Surveys, Cadastral Branch. | ... | ... | ... | Mr. A. E. TOWNSEND. |
| Assistant Directors of Surveys, Trigonometrical and Topo- graphical Branch. | ... | ... | ... | Captain H. N. KEMPTHORNE. Lieut. G. A. P. MAXWELL, R.E. |
| Assistant Director of Surveys, Cadastral Branch. | ... | ... | ... | Mr. T. H. GALBRAITH. |

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Field.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch</i> | { | Deputy Director. 2 Assistant Directors. 6 European surveyors (N.C.O.'s, R.E.). |
| <i>Cadastral Branch</i> | { | 1 Assistant Director. 25 European surveyors. 3 Indian surveyors. 2 native surveyors. |

Office.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| <i>Superintending Staff</i> | { | 1 Director. 2 European clerks. |
| <i>Cadastral Branch</i> | { | Deputy Director (some times in field). 4 European clerks. 1 Goanese clerk. 4 European computers. 7 European draughtsmen. 1 Indian photographer. 5 Indian tracers. |

There are also 17 licensed surveyors in the country who, although not on the staff of the Department, undertake some of the far surveys.

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

This is shown on **Diagram III.**

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THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch.—Captain Coode was appointed British Commissioner on the Mahagi Boundary Delimitation in Uganda, and his services were lost to the Department from December 1st, 1912.

The health of the staff has been good.

Triangulation.—An area of 11,096 square miles was covered by triangulation; this included 1,564 square miles of tertiary triangulation. A further area of about 650 square miles was covered by intersected points. It will be seen from Table I below that the average triangular errors, while still within the specified limits, are larger than those of previous years. This is due to bad weather experienced during much of the observing. Wooden quadripods, with permanent marks buried under cairns of stones, were again used as trigonometrical beacons.

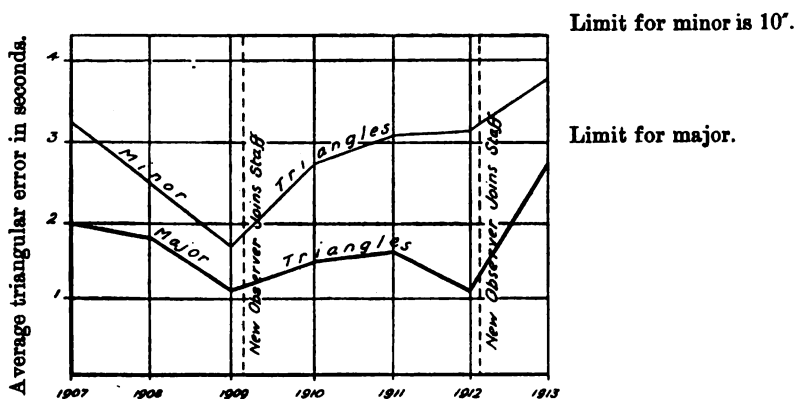
Major and minor triangulation was done on the following sheets :—

| | | | |
|------------|---|-----------------|---|
| North A-37 | S | , Baringo ... | ... finished : about $\frac{2}{3}$ done before. |
| South A-37 | H | , Machako's ... | ... finished : about $\frac{1}{4}$ done before. |
| South A-37 | B | , Kenya ... | ... finished : about $\frac{1}{4}$ done before. |
| South A-7 | O | , Kibwezi ... | ... $\frac{1}{3}$ finished. |
| North A-36 | W | , Mumia's ... | ... finished. |

The cost of triangulation was 6·6 shillings per square mile, the reduction of 12·8 shillings per square mile compared with the cost in 1911-12 being due to the change from the Coast to the Highlands. As in previous years, the officers working on the triangulation were followed closely by the topographers, co-ordinates of all points being computed and supplied to the plane-tableers in the field.

TABLE I.
COMPARATIVE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF TRIANGULATION.

| Year ending 31st March. | | | Major Triangles. | | | Minor Triangles. | | |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|---------------------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | | | No. | Average Triangular Error. | Area. | No. | Average Triangular Error. | Area. |
| | | | | | Sq. miles. | | | Sq. miles. |
| 1907 | ... | ... | 29 | 1·97 | 1,375 | 67 | 3·20 | 835 |
| 1908 | ... | ... | 50 | 1·77 | 7,320 | 163 | 2·51 | 3,610 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | 27 | 1·11 | 5,624 | 8 | 1·66 | 600 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | 34 | 1·45 | 738 | 20 | 2·68 | 1,117 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | 38 | 1·59 | 4,821 | 75 | 3·02 | 4,239 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | 18 | 1·06 | 2,629 | 23 | 3·10 | 3,615 |
| 1913 | ... | ... | 55 | 2·72 | 8,209 | 26 | 3·72 | 1,323 |



The above diagram shows part of Table I. in graphic form.

Topography.—The topography of those parts of the Protectorate which are occupied by white settlers is nearly finished, and the mapping of the big native reserves is already in hand.

Topography on the scale of $\frac{1}{125000}$ in areas which are to be taken up by farmers has proved most useful, not only in drawing up preliminary allotment schemes, but also to the cadastral surveyors who are afterwards engaged on the farm and road surveys.

It is recommended that this scale should be adopted in future for all areas occupied by white settlers.

The sheets on the $\frac{1}{250000}$ scale have been found to be very useful as general maps of the country.

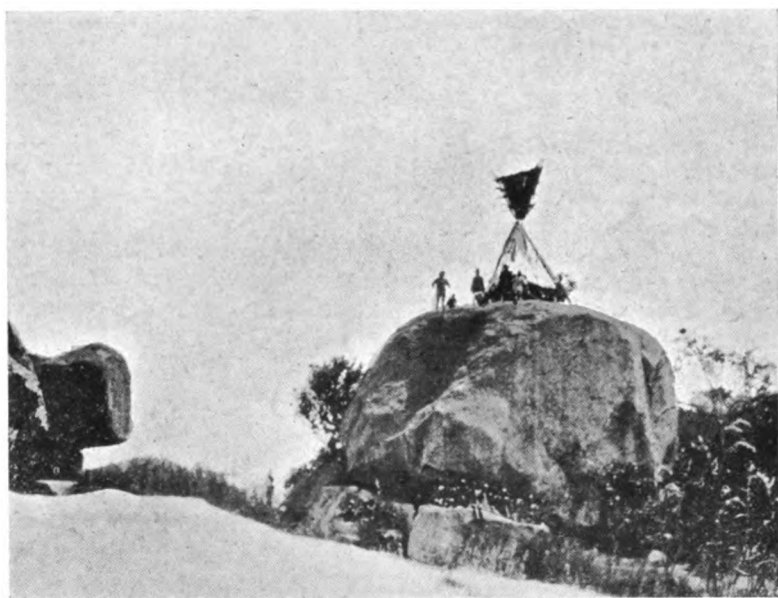
A new administrative map on the scale of $\frac{1}{1000000}$ is wanted urgently. It is being compiled and will be printed shortly.

The following topography was done last season :—

| Scale. | Sheet. | Area. Sq. miles. |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{125000}$ | South A-37 H-1 | (Ol Doinyo Sapuk) 1,188 |
| $\frac{1}{250000}$ | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> South A-37 H North A-36 X North A-37 S North A-36 W South A-37 O </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 4em; margin: 0 10px;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> (Machako's) (Uasin Gishu) (Baringo) (Mumia's) (Kibwezi) ... </div> | 9,500 |
| $\frac{1}{250000}$ (reconnaissance) | O | 1,000 |
| Total ... | | 11,688 sq. miles. |

The cost of topography was 8·0 shillings per square mile, a reduction of 3 shillings per square mile compared with the cost in 1911-12.

TRIGONOMETRICAL STATION IN EAST AFRICA.



OKWARA BEACON, KAVIRONDO COUNTRY.

Drawing and Compilation.—The following sheets have been sent to England during the year for printing:—

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------|---------------|
| 250000 series | { | North A-36 | |
| | | X | (Uasin Gishu) |
| | | North A-37 | |
| | | S | (Baringo) |
| 250000 provisional series | { | South A-37 | |
| | | H | (Machako's) |
| | | North A-36 | |
| | | R | (Sekerr) |
| | { | North A-36 | |
| | | Q | (Elgon) |

The East Africa Protectorate part of the Elgon sheet is final.

The above sheets have been reproduced by the Plex process, in the survey office in Nairobi, for use while the sheets are being printed in England.

The following sheets have also been reproduced locally by the Plex process, but the demand for them is not at present sufficient to justify the expense of reproduction in England:—

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------|-------------------|
| 125000 series | { | South A-37 | |
| | | H-I | (Ol Doinyo Sapuk) |
| 250000 provisional series | { | South B-37 | |
| | | C | (Mwa Kijembe) |
| | | South A-37 | |
| | | M | (El Emombarasha) |

The 100000 sheets, North A-37 and North A-38, are being compiled locally, and the Geographical Section of the General Staff are compiling South A-37. These should all be printed in 1914.

TABLE II.
COMPARATIVE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF TOPOGRAPHY.

| Year ending 31st March. | Scale. | | |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1:25000 | 1:50000 | 1:100000 |
| | sq. miles. | sq. miles. | sq. miles. |
| 1907 | — | — | 2,393 (reconnaissance) |
| 1908 | 447 | — | — |
| 1909 | 973 | — | — |
| 1910 | 450 | 3,342 | — |
| 1911 | 688 | 2,987 | 8,575 (4,900 reconnaissance) |
| 1912 | — | 2,060 | 5,390 (500 reconnaissance) |
| 1913 | — | 1,188 | 10,500 (1,000 reconnaissance) |

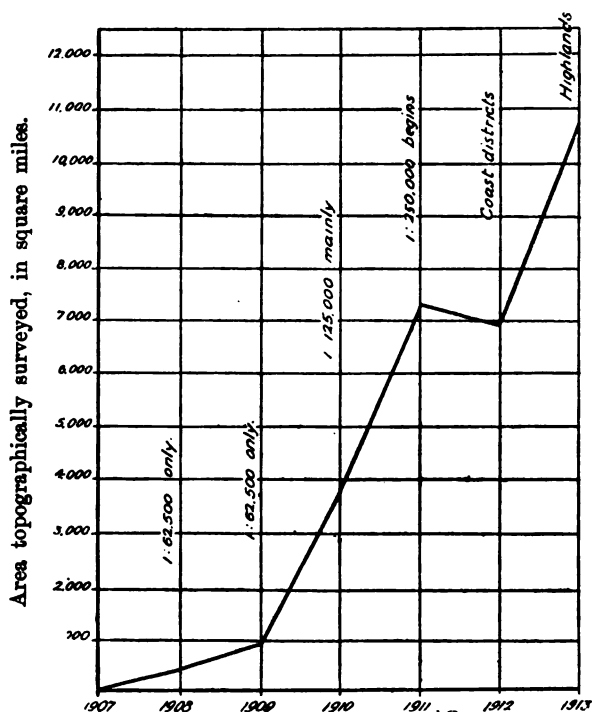


Diagram to illustrate Table II, omitting reconnaissance.

Cadastral Branch.—The health of the staff has been bad. Many of the surveyors have suffered from malaria, especially on the coast, where the hot season has been very trying. Mr. D. G. Crofts, a senior staff surveyor, died in July, 1912, from blackwater fever in the Trans-Nzoya District. He was an excellent surveyor, and his loss was a severe blow to the department. One Indian surveyor died while on leave.

The following resigned during the year:—Three surveyors (two to take up private work as licensed surveyors), two draughtsmen and two Indian tracers. Vacancies were filled by promotions and new appointments, and by the end of the year the staff was complete, except for one surveyor. Time was lost while the changes were being made.

The acreage surveyed is larger than that in the three preceding years. Yet the arrears have increased from 1,606,797 acres to 1,790,608 acres.

A more thorough check both of Government and licensed surveyors' work was made, as the Director of Surveys, the Deputy Director and Assistant Director of the Cadastral Branch all spent part of the year in checking surveyors' work in the field. This check was found to be essential, and, as it is combined with a rigorous office check by the computers, there is very little chance of bad work being passed.

More attention is now paid to road schemes in connection with farm surveys, the proposed road access to every farm being shown.

Surveyors.—There has been a marked improvement in the work, due to better supervision.

The most extensive farm surveys were the Uasin Gishu final surveys, and the allotments in the coast lands, and in the districts of Trans-Nzoya, Ol Doinyo Sapuk, Kaimosi, Kiu, Nyeri, Elmenteita and Kibos-Muhoroni.

Township surveys still take up much of the Government surveyors' time. They have been expensive in the Nyanza Province, owing to the long distances between townships.

A contoured survey of part of Mombasa Island is being made, as the basis for a new drainage scheme for the native town.

Three extra surveyors were allowed, in June, for the coast land settlement surveys. Since then progress has been better.

Sickness prevented the survey staff at times from keeping pace with the arbitration boards. Demarcators were therefore attached to the boards for preliminary survey. Final survey followed as soon as possible. This was more economical than the previous system, as large blocks could be finally surveyed at one time.

Seven qualified surveyors took out licences during the year, bringing the number up to 21, of whom 17 are at present in the country.

Computers.—This branch, which is responsible for checking the field notes, computations and plans of the Government and licensed surveyors, and for supplying co-ordinates and other technical details for surveys to be executed, was formed in 1910.

Since then, the number of Government and licensed surveyors has increased, and, as most of the latter employ assistants, the computing branch has been unable to keep abreast of its work. An increase of three computers has been sanctioned for 1913-14; this will adjust the proportion of computers to surveyors.

A specimen survey, with printed computation forms and field-books, is now issued to all surveyors.

Drawing Office.—The work is up to the standard of past years and has been done more quickly. Several draughtsmen were transferred during the year to the survey and computing branches.

A useful skeleton map of the Protectorate, on the scale of 1/1,500,000, was prepared and printed.

The Public Map Office, opened in 1911, has proved of great value. The draughtsman in charge shows and sells maps to the public, registers all plans sent to the survey department, records all farms and areas surveyed, issues deed plans for conveyance, and prepares special maps that may be required from time to time.

TABLE III.

**DETAIL OF CADASTRAL SURVEYS IN YEAR ENDING
31ST MARCH, 1913.**

| Nature. | Number. | Acres. |
|------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Grazing | 303 | 869,773 |
| Agricultural | 64 | 85,127 |
| Crown Lands... .. | 3 | 45,044 |
| Reserves | 47 | 24,058 |
| Private Sub-division... | 43 | 21,435 |
| Re-surveys | 31 | 17,030 |
| Coast Land Surveys .. | 123 | 9,335 |
| Forest Surveys | 2 | 4,432 |
| Township Contour Surveys... | 6 | 2,943 |
| Fibre, Cotton and Rubber ... | 5 | 1,086 |
| Road Surveys | 8 | 1,066 |
| Building Plots | 338 | 710 |
| Check Surveys | 3 | 30 |
| Totals | 976 | 1,082,069 |

The above figures do not include the miscellaneous surveys shown below :—

| Nature. | Area. |
|--|------------------|
| Tertiary Triangulation | 1,340,280 acres. |
| Preliminary survey for laying out farms, Kiu | 128,000 „ |
| Incidental traverses | 87,194 feet. |

TABLE IV.

COMPARATIVE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF CADASTRAL SURVEYS.

| Year ending 31st March. | Surveys finished. | | Surveys ordered but not finished. |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---|
| | Number. | Acres. | |
| 1908 | 1,182 | 862,760 | Acres. 350,000 |
| 1909 | 294 | 1,161,583 | 350,000 |
| 1910 | 268 | 553,261 | 813,000 |
| 1911 | 482 | 484,266 | 1,519,930 |
| 1912 | 1,034 | 690,995 | 1,606,797 |
| 1913 | 976 | 1,082,069 | 1,790,608 |
| Totals | 4,236 | 4,834,934 | — |

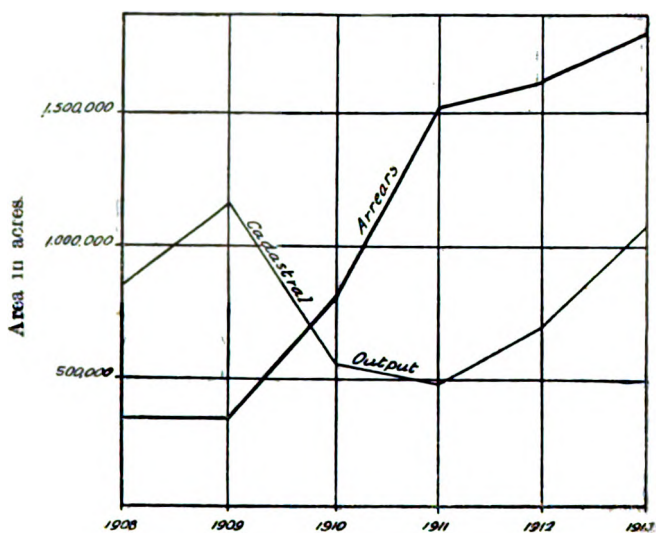


Diagram to illustrate Table IV.

COST.

Expenditure and Revenue.—Table V gives a comparative annual statement.

TABLE V.

| Year ending 31st March. | Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch. | | Cadastral Branch. | | Revenue. |
|----------------------------|--|--------|-------------------|--------|----------|
| | Estimated. | Spent. | Estimated. | Spent. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 | 8,506 | 6,087 | 12,347 | 13,885 | 3,909 |
| 1909 | 8,416 | 6,427 | 13,049 | 13,177 | 860 |
| 1910 | 8,029 | 8,571 | 13,064 | 13,181 | 1,495 |
| 1911 | 8,797 | 7,246 | 12,739 | 13,460 | 4,727 |
| 1912 | 8,546 | 6,790 | 16,260 | 14,965 | 5,280 |
| 1913 | 8,735 | 8,075 | 22,065 | 21,067 | 1,108 |

The proportional cost was :—

| | Per cent. |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Personal emoluments | 52 |
| Other charges | 48 |
| | <hr/> 100 <hr/> |

The details of revenue for the past year are :—

| | £ |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Survey fees | 966 |
| Sale of maps, &c. | 133 |
| Sale of War Office maps | 9 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,108 |

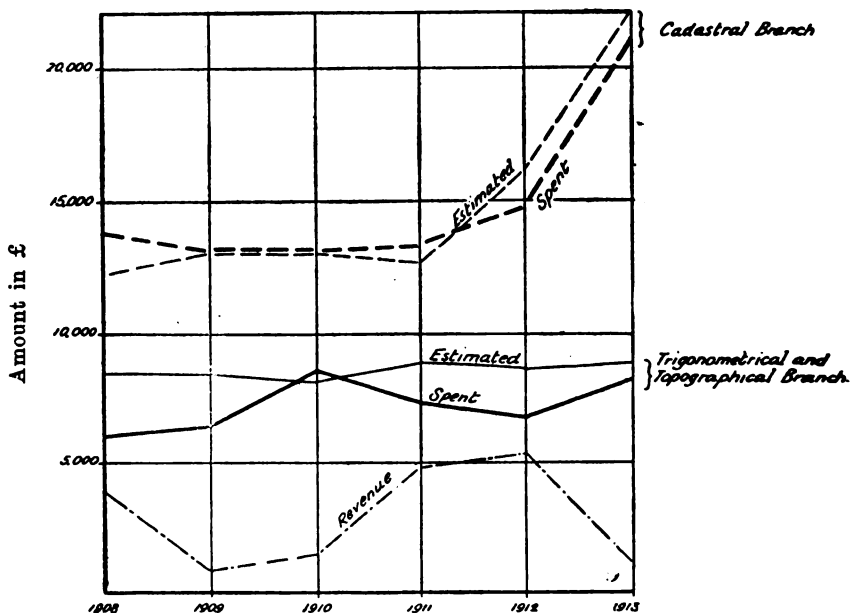


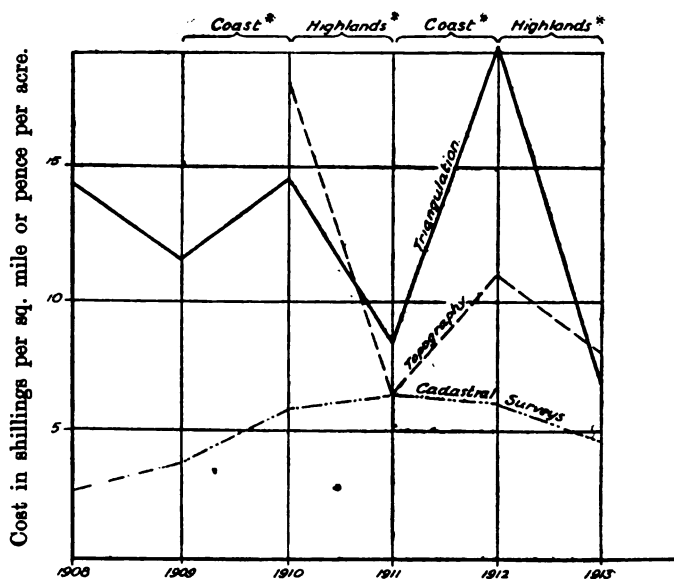
Diagram to illustrate Table V.

The divergence of the revenue and cadastral expenditure lines is due to the very small number of allotments of land to the public during the past year, and the large number of farm surveys for which fees will not be received till the farms are allotted.

Cost of Different Classes of Survey.--Table VI gives a comparative annual statement.

TABLE VI.

| Year ending 31st March. | Triangulation. Shillings per square mile. | Topography. Shillings per square mile. | Cadastral surveys. Pence per acre. |
|----------------------------|---|--|--|
| 1908 | 14.4 | — | 2.71 |
| 1909 | 11.6 | — | 3.73 |
| 1910 | 14.6 | 18.2 | 5.81 |
| 1911 | 8.6 | 6.5 | 6.31 |
| 1912 | 19.4 | 11.0 | 5.96 |
| 1913 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 4.51 |



* Refers to triangulation and topography only.

Diagram to illustrate Table VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A small observatory was built in Nairobi at the end of the year. A transit instrument and a chronometer have been set up in it, and are being adjusted. These will be used for the transmission of Nairobi time throughout the Protectorate.

GENERAL COMMENT.

The work of this survey is very satisfactory, but it would appear from the above report that the strength of the department is not equal to the task of coping with the enormous demand for cadastral surveys.

GOLD COAST.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|
| Governor | ... | ... | Sir H. C. CLIFFORD, K.C.M.G. |
| Director of Surveys | ... | ... | Captain E. F. W. LEES, R.E. |
| Assistant Directors of Surveys | ... | ... | Captain H. A. L. HALL, R.E. |
| | | | Captain P. J. MACKESY, R.E. |

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-------|---|
| Headquarters | ... | ... | { Director of Surveys. Clerk. |
| Trigonometrical and graphical Branch. | ... | Topo- | { 2 Assistant Directors. 6 European surveyors (N.C.O.'s, R.E.). |
| Cadastral Branch | ... | ... | { Chief Surveyor. 5 European surveyors. 3 native surveyors. |
| Drawing Office | ... | ... | 1 European draughtsman. |

An addition to the staff of one European draughtsman, two junior native surveyors and two junior native draughtsmen has been approved.

Three surveyors and one draughtsman were employed on the Accra and Secondee Waterworks and Drainage Schemes until October 29th, 1912, when they sailed for England. Their work is finished.

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

This is shown on Diagram IV.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch.

The health of the staff has been bad. Both officers were on the sick list for a month during the field season (September to May), and Sapper Sheridan, a capable and hard-working surveyor, died at Salaga on December 5th. During the first two months of work in the field there were 37 days of sickness. There was a further cause of delay. One of the surveyors did not leave England, and the man who was sent out to replace him was a failure and had to be sent home again.

There was, therefore, a shortage of one-third of the surveyors during the field season. This, combined with the bad health of the staff, necessitated a re-adjustment of the original scheme (given in last year's report), which had been drawn up for a staff of two officers and six surveyors.

Triangulation.

The survey of the Northern Territories has not yet reached the area within which triangulation is considered practicable.

Topography.

Work has been done both in the Northern Territories and in Northern Ashanti.

Northern Territories.—As recorded in last year's report, an officer and two surveyors were employed, during the field season of 1911-12, in forming a basis for the topography to be done in 1912-13.

The first objective in this last season was the telegraphic determination of the longitude of Nkoranza from Coomassie. The attempt failed owing to a faulty circuit and bad weather, the chief hindrance being induction.

Work was done on rigid, subtense and secondary traverses until December 31st, 1912, when field sheets were prepared. By the end of January the four surveyors were at work on the field sheets, and after a month's supervision (two of the surveyors being inexperienced) the officers left to investigate discrepancies in detail on the German boundary, to continue traverses and to begin beacon-building in the area suitable for triangulation.

Between the 1st November, 1912, and the 31st March, 1913, the following work was finished :—

87·8 miles of rigid traverse,
147 miles of subtense traverse,
100·4 miles of chain and compass traverse,
217 miles of rope and compass traverse,
79·6 miles of levelling,
4,634 square miles topographically surveyed.

The following table gives the cost and speed of different classes of traverse in "dense orchard" country (*i.e.*, as dense as an average pine forest) :—

| Nature of Traverse. | Cost. | Speed. | Average Length of Leg. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------------|
| | £ a mile. | Miles a day. | Miles. |
| Rigid (along roads, no clearing) ... | 2·15 | 2·18 | 0·5 |
| " (through bush) ... | 3·56 | 1·09 | 0·5 |
| Subtense ... | 1·31 | 3·80 | 0·9 |
| Secondary (chain and compass) ... | 1·25 | 1·40 | — |
| " (rope and compass) ... | 0·40 | 4·10 | — |

Levelling cost £1·2 a mile, and was done at 1·84 miles a day. On broad, straight roads the rate rose to 3·52 miles a day.

The cost of rigid traversing in 1911 over a short distance with untrained boys was £5 a mile.

Rigid Traverses.—Great difficulty was experienced in the taping, especially with the native chainmen. It was found that the best results were obtained by using two taping parties, one in front of, and the other behind, the traversing officer. A check on gross errors was given by a bicycle wheel with a cyclometer, which could be read to tenths and estimated to hundredths of a mile, *i.e.*, accurately enough to check a 300-foot tape. With this method the total discrepancy between the two tapes was 1 in 14,000 over a length of 10 miles.

Although the rate of clearing (1·09 miles a day) was slower than that of traversing, the increase in the rate caused by putting a European in charge of the cutting party did not justify the increase in cost. Mirage was a great obstacle to rapid progress; it was often impossible to use a theodolite after 8.30 a.m. A strong harmattan also added to the difficulties.

Subtense traverses.—These were carried along the Volta and two tributaries. Mirage was avoided by keeping the stations well up the banks, and work was continued throughout the day.

Filling in detail.—The slowest rate was six square miles a day per man. One mile of traverse was necessary for every square mile surveyed.

Northern Ashanti.—The mapping of this district was taken over from the Intelligence Officer at Coomassie in the autumn of 1912.

The material has been examined, and it is found that certain rigid traverses are essential.

None of the Topographical Branch could be spared from the Northern Territories, and little has been done. Proposals for the rapid completion of the map will shortly be submitted.

Cadastral Branch.

The staff was below strength throughout the year owing to leave, and delays in replacing men whose tours of service were finished.

Concession Surveys.—The area surveyed was 89,982 acres. Work, at various stages, was done on 41 concessions, and there were only four untouched on March 31st, 1913. This reduction in arrears is due to increased output of work and withdrawals of orders for survey.

The demarcation of the Prah-Anum Government Preserve was finished, and certain lands were surveyed for the Courts.

Town Surveys.—These are undertaken by the Cadastral Branch in the wet season. The whole staff was concentrated at Cape Coast Castle, and the detailed survey of that town, on the scale of 1/1,000, was made.

The survey work was intricate, owing to large masses of dilapidated huts. The large-scale plan is in 14 sheets. A detailed survey of Akuse, in 16 sheets, was also made.

Large-scale surveys on the scale of 1/1,000, with reductions to the scale of 1/5,000, of the following towns have been made:—Accra, Secondee, Coomassie, Tarquah, Dunkwa, Saltpond, Cape Coast Castle, Kibbi and Akuse.

Water Supply Surveys.—These were finished by October, 1912.

Special Work.

The Director of Surveys prepared a return showing the areas alienated under certificates of validity, together with the names of the lessors and lessees, the mining and occupation rents, &c. During the year 130·997 square miles in the Colony, and 43·617 square miles in Ashanti, were alienated, but certificates covering an area of ten square miles were afterwards cancelled.

The total increase in alienated land is therefore 164·614 square miles.

The Director of Surveys also enquired into the dispute about the boundaries between Eastern and Western Akim: it is hoped that the question will soon be settled.

MAPS.

Map of the Colony ($\frac{1}{125000}$).—A revised edition is necessary, and will be undertaken as soon as staff and money can be found.

Map of Northern Ashanti ($\frac{1}{250000}$).—Draft sheets will be sent to England this year.

Map of the Northern Territories ($\frac{1}{250,000}$).—It is hoped that provisional Salaga and Tamale sheets will be published in 1914.

Map of the Tarquah District ($\frac{1}{50,000}$).—Sickness prevented the final drafts of this map from being made during the summer of 1912, as had been intended.

COST.

The cost of the department was £15,382 4s., of which £1,225 9s. were spent on water supply and drainage schemes. There are no figures for revenue.

Of the above the following is a statement of proportional cost :—

| | Per cent. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Salaries and allowances | 47 |
| Carriers | 35 |
| Passages and railway expenses | 4 |
| Stores | 4 |
| Miscellaneous | 10 |
| | 100 |

The cost of different classes of survey is given on p. 23.

GENERAL COMMENT.

The work of this department is satisfactory, but has been delayed through shortage of staff.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

| | |
|---|--|
| Governor | Sir F. J. D. LUGARD, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. |
| Acting Surveyor-General... | Major F. G. GUGGISBERG, C.M.G., R.E. |
| Officer in charge of Mines Survey Section. | Captain F. L. N. GILES, R.E. |
| Intelligence Officer | Captain H. G. HOWELL, R.A. |
| Chief Surveyor | Mr. A. S. COLLARD. |

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Headquarters</i> | { Chief Surveyor. 1 European draughtsman. 6 native draughtsmen. |
| <i>Cadastral and Mines Survey</i> | 5 European surveyors (N.C.O.'s, R.E.). |
| <i>Special Mines Survey Section</i> | { 2 officers. 12 surveyors (11 N.C.O.'s, R.E.). |

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

Provisional sheets on the scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$, covering the whole of Northern Nigeria, have now been published.

The detail on all these sheets has been compiled from rough sketches adjusted to a framework of observed latitudes and telegraphic or absolute determinations of longitude. There has been no work which could be classed as topographical surveying, except along the international boundaries.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Cadastral and Mines Survey.

For five months of the year the Chief Surveyor was the only member of the staff in the country, and the headquarters drawing office was without a European draughtsman for nine months.

The usual work of checking mining areas was continued, and surveys were made of the native town of Lokoja, and of the town and cantonment of Kano. The revenue survey of Kano was begun, the method being to run a theodolite traverse round the sub-district boundaries with cross traverses through the most populous parts.

In addition, the Chief Surveyor made a skeleton map of the cantonment and native town of Ibi, and obtained valuable information about the southern approaches to the Bauchi plateau and the country between Nassarawa and the Baro-Kano railway.

For four months three of the European surveyors helped the Southern Nigeria survey parties in preparing bases at Naraguta and Kano, beaconing the base extension at Kano, &c.

Special Mines Survey Section.

A special survey of the tin mining area round Bauchi, Naraguta, and Bukuru was approved in September, 1912.

Delay was caused by indistinct boundaries and the absence of mine beacons, as well as by sickness, which alone deprived the section of over a fifth of its working days. The greatest source of difficulty, however, was the labour question. The demand of the mines is very heavy, and the mining companies house their boys, which the survey parties obviously cannot do. This makes it unlikely that the survey parties will be able to compete with the mines when the rains begin. As it is, more than half the carriers leave at the end of a month. This not only means a loss of time in beating up recruits, but prevents any systematic training of chainmen, and so hampers the surveyors still further.

Mines Surveyed.—The task given to the section was the survey of about 1,000 square miles of lands held under exclusive licences to prospect, and of about 48,000 acres held under mining leases, all within the area of the mine-field, which is bounded by 9° and $11^{\circ} 15'$ north latitude and 8° and $9^{\circ} 45'$ east longitude. All these lands had previously been surveyed by the mining companies, but the methods were so varied that there was likely to be much confusion.

In October, 1912, therefore, the area was closed for the issue of further licences, with certain exceptions, until an accurate survey should have been made by the Government.

Up to the end of March, 1913, the section had surveyed 100 square miles. It is probable that the original scheme could be finished by February, 1914, but, since the formation of the section, 109 applications for new lands within the area of the mine-field have been received.

System of Survey.—The licences are surveyed by compass, the mining leases by theodolite, traverse. All detail within the latter is mapped, and topographical detail on the boundaries of the former.

All mine surveys are tied to a triangulation framework either by interpolation with the theodolite or by theodolite traverses.

The framework, extended from an invar catenary base-measurement, covers unfortunately only a small area. An extension is essential, but it has hitherto been impossible to spare either of the officers from supervision and office work.

Maps and records.—The officer in charge of the section keeps field sheets on the scale of $\frac{1}{62500}$ (a quarter degree square, on which all mine surveys (licences on the scale of $\frac{1}{25000}$, leases on $\frac{1}{6250}$) are plotted, after reduction, as soon as they are sent in from the camps.

It is probable that much of the topographical work on the boundaries of the prospecting licences in the mines district will be lost, as many such areas are likely to be abandoned, and their boundaries effaced.

GENERAL COMMENT.

The survey staff appears at present inadequate to meet the demands upon it.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Governor | ... | ... | ... | Sir F. J. D. LUGARD, G.C.M.G. C.B., D.S.O. |
| Director of Surveys | ... | ... | ... | Major F. G. GUGGISBERG C.M.G., R.E. |
| Deputy Director of Surveys | ... | ... | ... | Mr. A. CLEMINSON. |
| Deputy Director, Topographical Branch | ... | ... | ... | Captain R. H. ROWE, R.A. |
| Assistant Directors, Topographi- cal Branch. | { | | | Lieut. G. G. WATERHOUSE, R.E. |
| | | | | Lieut. H. E. KENTISH, R.E. |
| | | | | Lieut. G. H. BELL, S. Lancs. Regt. |
| | | | | Lieut. J. DARE, L.N. Lancs. Regt. |

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Headquarters</i> ... | { Director of Surveys. Office Superintendent. 1 European clerk. 3 native clerks. |
| <i>Topographical Branch</i> ... | { Deputy Director. 4 officers. 10 European surveyors (9 N.C.O.'s, R.E.). 12 native surveyors. 1 native map curator. 5 native draughtsmen. |
| <i>Cadastral Branch</i> ... | { Deputy Director of Surveys. 2 lands surveyors. 1 European draughtsman (N.C.O., R.E.). Superintendent, Special Cadastral Party. 6 European surveyors (N.C.O.'s, R.E.), Special Cadastral Party. 4 native surveyors. 5 native draughtsmen. 1 native clerk. |
| <i>School and Meteorological Branch.</i> | { Chief Instructor. 2 meteorological native clerks. 23 pupils and probationer pupils. |

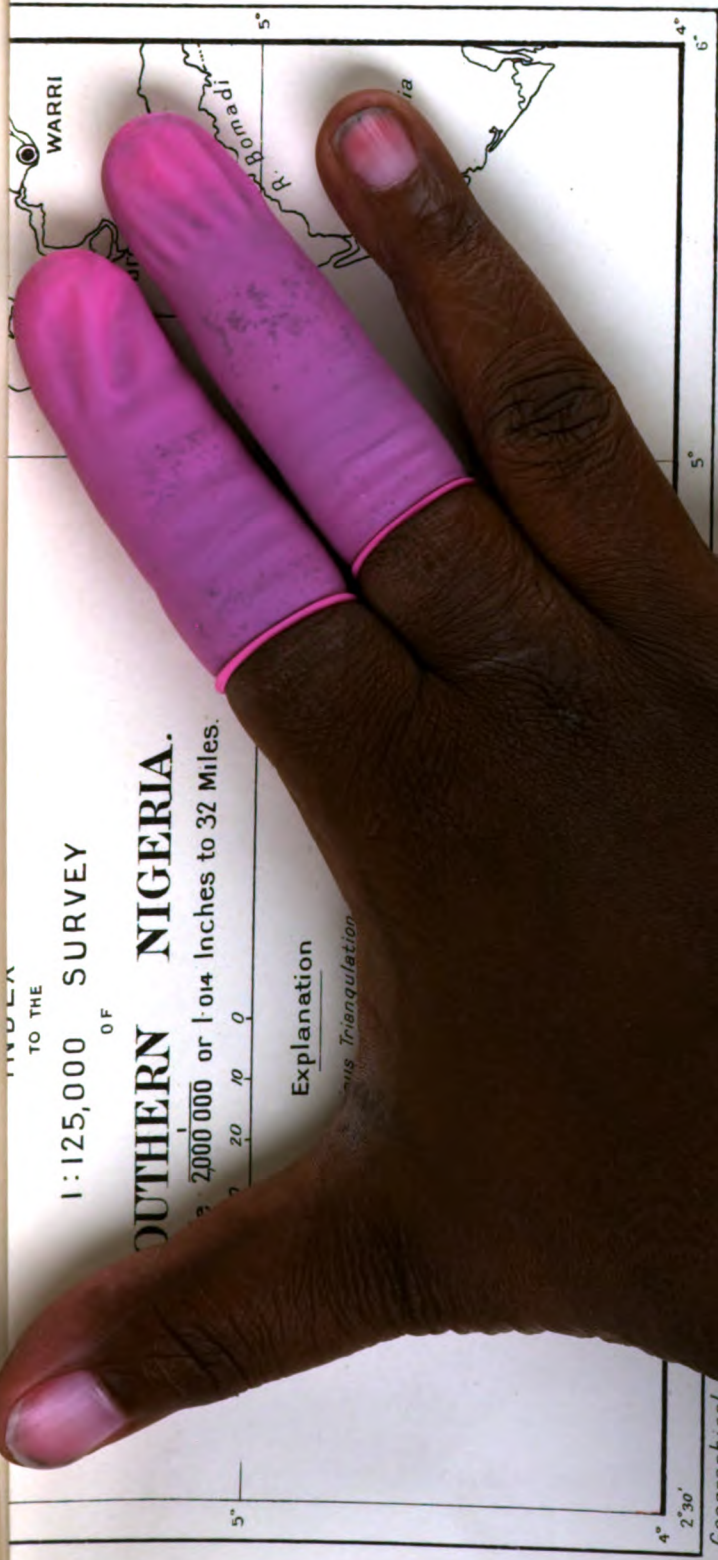
PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

This is shown on *Diagram V*.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Topographical Branch.

Trigonometrical Section.—In October, 1912, the section was divided into two groups. One group went to Northern Nigeria and measured bases, using invar in catenary, at Naraguta for the mines survey and at Kano for the revenue survey, triangulated a small area round each base, and made a reconnaissance from Kano to Naraguta. The other group finished the minor triangulation, near Ogbomosh, which the topographical section would want towards the end of the season, and made a reconnaissance towards Lokoja. In March, 1913, the Section moved to the Central and Eastern Provinces to measure a base and make a triangulation framework for the topographical survey of the Udi coalfields and Uwet tinfields during the next field season. The latter base and the two bases in Northern Nigeria will eventually be check bases, when the four separate triangulation areas are connected. From a purely technical point of view the dispersal of the triangulation is regretted, but local demands made it inevitable.



TO THE
1:125,000 SURVEY
OF
SOUTHERN NIGERIA.
2 2000 000 or 1:125,000 inches to 32 Miles.

Explanation
Triangulation

War Office, Aug, 1913.

Geographical

The experience of the last two seasons has made it necessary to postpone the beginning of the field season of the Section from October to November, in order to avoid the harmattan.

Topographical Section.—During the recess a field camp of native surveyors extended the traverse framework eastward along the coast, while the remainder of the native staff were attached to the Cadastral Branch for the instrumental levelling and the detail work of the 88 ft. sheets of Lagos.

In October, 1912, the section, in two groups, began the survey of 11 standard sheets. Good progress was made, and, by March 31st, 1913, more than 6,000 square miles had been surveyed, and five sheets had been sent to the publishers.

Programme for 1913-14.—Both sections of the Topographical Branch leave the Western Province at the end of this season and begin the topographical survey of the Central and Eastern Provinces, where the discovery of coal and tin fields makes it essential to provide the Administration with a contoured map, to assist in the early development of the country.

Cadastral Branch.

Western Province.—During the recess good progress was made with the instrumental levelling and the detail work of the 88-foot sheets outside Lagos town. During the field season the special cadastral party, reduced to six surveyors, continued the detail survey of Lagos. Although the party was much handicapped by sickness, eight sheets were finished by December 31st, and ten sheets outside Lagos town were sufficiently mapped by compass surveys, based on theodolite traverses, to be ready for publication by the end of March, 1913.

Central Province.—The Provincial Lands Survey Section was formed in July, 1912, with headquarters at Warri. Good progress was made with the traverse framework of Warri town, and 64½ acres of detail survey were finished. No surveys could be made in the country owing to the heavy rains.

Eastern Province.—The framework of Calabar town was finished in December, 1912, 260 concrete cubes being used to mark the traverse stations. The detail work was much hindered by the lack of a sufficient staff, but a satisfactory amount was done in the native town. Fourteen surveys of country lands were also made.

Mines Section.—This was formed in February, 1913, for the survey of lands held under exclusive licences to prospect and mining leases near Uwet, Eastern Province. The section will begin the triangulation framework from Calabar to Uwet, so that the surveys of the different properties may be tied to it as applications come in. This work will be taken over by the trigonometrical section in April, 1913. The mines section will be increased in October, 1913, by the transfer of two European surveyors and a chief native surveyor from the topographical branch, to meet the demands for the survey of mining leases.

It will also be assisted by the topographical branch, which will survey the lands held under prospecting licences which lie within the area of the mines section's work.

School and Meteorological Branch.

Five pupils were appointed as surveyors and three as draughtsmen during 1912. One senior and two middle class pupils were dismissed for misconduct or incompetence. Nine pupils were admitted in October, 1912, after a probationary course of three months. The system of attaching the two senior classes to the topographical branch for field training is giving good results; the nature of the work under the personal supervision of the camp officers discovers the character of the pupils and allows the unsatisfactory ones to be weeded out before they are appointed surveyors. Five were dismissed in 1912. Observations were made and meteorological returns were compiled at 35 stations.

Special Work.

The topographical branch located and marked temporarily, pending decision by the Government, the boundaries of administrative districts and forest reserves in the area of the season's work. The same branch also made topographical surveys of Government stations, various lands held under leases, and important towns in the season's area.

The cadastral branch made observations for the daily transmission, through the Director of Telegraphs, of Lagos time throughout the Colony and Protectorate.

The headquarters office had much work to do in connection with Northern Nigeria. Proposals to meet the demand for surveys were drawn up; they included not only the general organization of a survey department, but also the formation of a school to provide native surveyors for the survey and assessment of the densely populated agricultural area in Kano Province, the formation of a revenue section, and of a mines survey section for the tin mines round Bauchi, Bukuru and Naraguta.

THE PUBLICATION OF MAPS.

The topographical sheets are shown on Diagram V. A conventional sign sheet for cadastral surveys and a revised 5-chain plan of Lagos were published. Five sheets of the detail map of Lagos (provisional series, 1 inch = 88 feet) were sent to the publishers, and thirteen sheets go home in April.

The delay in the publication of the topographical sheets, mainly due to the time spent in sending proofs from England to the Colony and back, has been most inconvenient, but reproduction will be quicker in future. Under the most favourable circumstances it seems unlikely that a sheet will be published within a year of the time when it is finished in the field. In addition to this a consignment of published sheets from the printer takes from six weeks to two months to reach Lagos.

In order to hasten publication and to effect economy, the method of engraving the standard sheets on copper plates in five colours has, for certain sheets in unimportant and thinly inhabited areas, been altered to photo-lithography in black only.

GENERAL COMMENT.

The survey department of Southern Nigeria continues to do excellent work, and is efficient in every respect.

NYASALAND.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|
| Governor | ... | ... | Mr. GEORGE SMITH, C.M.G. |
| Director of Public Works | ... | ... | Mr. T. I. BINNIE. |
| Assistant Director of Public Works... | ... | ... | Mr. T. F. FIRR. |
| Assistant Surveyor | ... | ... | Mr. J. BANNERMAN. |

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

All survey work is done by the Public Works Department, but the Assistant Surveyor is the only officer who is permanently employed on survey work. A proposal has been submitted to make a separate survey department, to be called the Lands Office, with the following staff:—

One lands officer and conveyancer,
 Two surveyors.

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

Eleven provisional sheets on the scale of $\frac{1}{250000}$, based on rough sketches, have been published, but no systematic topographical survey has been attempted.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Field.

No trigonometrical or topographical work was done.

Cadastral Surveys.—The work was seriously hindered by the illness of the one surveyor, who contracted blackwater fever in August, 1912, and has since been invalided from the service.

The following estates were surveyed.

| District. | Area in Acres. | Nature of Estate. |
|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Lower Shire District | 350 | Cotton. |
| | 78½ | " |
| | 2,000 | Government experimental farm. |
| | 50 | Mission. |
| Mlanje District | 600 | Reduction from 737 acres. |
| | 320 | Cotton and Tobacco. |
| | 500 | Tobacco. |
| | 2,000 | Tea (Exchange). |
| | 90 | " |
| Total | 5,988½ | |

In addition, 625 chains of old boundary were re-surveyed in the Blantyre District, a traverse was run for 20 miles along the Shire river, and a road traverse was run for 47 miles in the Lower Shire District. The two latter traverses were required for a large-scale map of the district, and for connecting various estates.

There are still large arrears of estates to be surveyed.

Office.

45 plans and 105 tracings were prepared, and 36 small-scale plans were endorsed on deeds.

Cost.

The cost of the department was £966.

The proportional cost was as follows :—

| | Per cent. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Salaries and allowances | 78 |
| Passages | 11 |
| Carriers, linesmen | 6 |
| Instruments and stores | 5 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 100 |
| | <hr/> |

SIERRA LEONE.

Governor Sir E. M. MEREWETHER,
K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

On the application of the Governor it was decided to begin, in 1912, a cadastral survey of Freetown on the scale of 1/2,500, as the basis for a system of street construction and drainage; the survey will also serve other purposes.

An Ordnance Survey party, consisting of Captain G. A. P. Brown and four N.C.O.'s, R.E., began work in October, 1912. Captain Brown remained in Freetown for six weeks to start the work, and then returned to England, leaving Ex-C. S. M. McGregor in charge.

The framework of the survey is a network of rigorous traverses which has been systematically reduced by the method of least squares.

At the beginning of the wet season of 1913, Ex-C. S. M. McGregor and the three N.C.O.'s, R.E., returned to England. A similarly constituted party sailed for Freetown in September, 1913, to continue the survey.

UGANDA.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|
| Governor | ... | ... | ... | Sir F. J. JACKSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. |
| Director of Surveys and Land Officer... | ... | ... | ... | Mr. R. C. ALLEN. |
| Deputy Director of Surveys | ... | ... | ... | Mr. H. BOAZMAN. |

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|---|------------------------------|
| <i>Headquarters</i> ... | ... | ... | { | Director of Surveys. |
| | | | { | Deputy Director of Surveys. |
| | | | { | 1 European surveyor. |
| | | | { | 2 European clerks. |
| | | | { | 1 European draughtsman. |
| | | | { | 2 Indian clerks. |
| <i>Native Estate Surveys Buganda.</i> | in | { | { | 10 European surveyors. |
| | | | | 1 Indian assistant surveyor. |
| <i>Crown lands surveys</i> ... | ... | ... | | 2 European surveyors. |

Compared with the previous year, the staff has been increased by 1 European surveyor and 1 European clerk, and decreased by 1 European draughtsman. In August, 1912, the Deputy Director of Surveys, Mr. W. V. Morris, resigned, and his successor, Mr. H. Boazman, has also tendered his resignation. The loss of two such senior and capable officers within 12 months is a serious blow to the department.

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

This is shown on **Diagram III.**

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Triangulation and Topography.—The members of the Anglo-German and Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission continued the topographical survey of the Western Province until the end of June, 1912, when the money that had been allotted for the survey was exhausted. The party had mapped an area of 3,446 sq. miles since the middle of November, 1911. The Mbarara sheet, South A-36

A was finished except for 142 sq. miles, which will, it is hoped, be mapped by an officer of the King's African Rifles.

Native Estate Surveys.—This work is done in accordance with the provisions of the Buganda Agreement of 1900.

The area over which theodolite observations, at points about 1 mile apart, were finished was 885 sq. miles (1,054 sq. miles in 1911-12). The total area over which points have been fixed is 4,372 sq. miles.

The area of which the detail was mapped was 704 sq. miles (908 sq. miles in 1911-12).

The total area surveyed is now 3,987 sq. miles.

The decrease in work compared with the previous year is due to various causes—a greater number of days (1,501, *i.e.*, over 4 men-years) lost through leave and delays in filling vacancies, a greater number of assistants at headquarters owing to the increase in Land Office work, and the inability of the two Crown land surveyors to meet the demands made upon them, necessitating calls upon native estate surveyors, and a consequent disorganization of field parties.

Crown Land Surveys.—Two surveyors were employed exclusively on these, including townships. Other surveyors also did 12 men-months' work at various times on these surveys. Most of the time was spent on township surveys. Apart from townships the area surveyed was 13,500 acres.

Township Surveys.—There has been a keen demand for township plots both for trading and residence, especially at Kampala and Jinja. The construction of the Busoga railway has led to the laying out of new townships at Namasagali (the railway terminus on the Nile), at Bugondo (a port on Lake Kioga) and at Soroti, the new headquarters of the Bukedi district.

Surveys have also been made of Mbarara, the capital of Ankole, and of Masindi, the new capital of the Northern Province, and the survey of Masaka has been augmented and revised.

Land Office.—The number of leases and grants of land during the year, other than grants to natives under the Buganda Agreement of 1900, amounted to 117 (77 in 1911-12, 27 in 1910-11).

Cost.

Expenditure and Revenue.—Final figures cannot be given. The approximate expenditure up to 31st March, 1913, was £7,813 (£9,081 estimated). The revenue up to 31st December, 1912, was £4,641, the greater part of this being land rents.

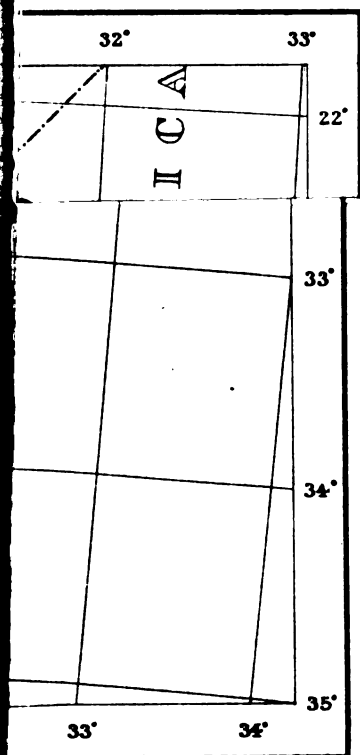
Different Classes of Survey.—The cost of *native estate surveys*, excluding the expenditure on headquarters, was £6 14s. per sq. mile (£5 2s. in 1911-12), or 2·52d. per acre.

The cost of *Crown lands surveys* was roughly £20 per sq. mile.

GENERAL COMMENT.

The important work of surveying native estates is progressing satisfactorily, but it would seem desirable that the number of Crown Land Surveyors should be increased.

Diagram VI.



War Office. Revised Sept^r, 1913.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

STATE OF THE MILITARY SURVEYS.

Diagram VI shows the sheets that have been published. Every sheet which has not yet been printed is now being reproduced. It is expected that the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal areas will be finished early in 1914, and the Orange Free State by the end of 1914. The sheets of the Orange Free State will be published by districts, not in half degree squares.

It will be seen from Diagram VI that the topographical survey of the Orange Free State is finished, but that Natal and large areas in the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal have not yet been systematically surveyed, and of these areas there are no reliable maps on any topographical scale.

So much has been done that it would be the greatest pity if the survey of South Africa were to be left in its present state.

IV.

THE STATE OF THE SURVEYS

OF

BRITISH HONDURAS, CEYLON, CYPRUS, FIJI, HONG KONG,
JAMAICA, MALAY STATES AND TRINIDAD.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Governor | Mr. W. COLLET, C.M.G. |
| Surveyor General | Mr. H. I. PERKINS: |
| Assistant Surveyor General | Mr. W. H. CARLIN. |

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| <i>Headquarters</i> | { | Surveyor General. |
| | | Assistant Surveyor General. |
| | | 1 clerk. |
| | | 1 tracer. |

Cadastral Surveys 4 European surveyors.

There are also two forest officers in the department.

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

No systematic survey has yet been made. All the evils which are attendant on patchwork survey may therefore be anticipated. These evils have been foreseen and a systematic survey has been recommended, but hitherto there has been no money for it.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Trigonometrical Branch.—None.

Topographical Branch.—None.

Cadastral Branch.—In the Carib Reserve at Stann Creek, two surveyors, one for the whole year, the other from the middle of November till the end of the year, were employed in laying out 5-acre plots, involving the cutting of 30 miles of tie lines. In addition, some 3,600 acres were surveyed in various places, and 11 miles of traverse were run.

The arrears are small.

COST.

Expenditure and Revenue.—The expenditure was roughly £4,000 (£4,657 estimated), and the revenue, mainly from timber licenses and sale of Crown lands, was roughly £9,240. It is impossible to give the survey figures only, as the survey, forest and land offices are all in one department.

The proportional cost was :—

| | Per cent. |
|---|-----------|
| Salaries and allowances | 77 |
| Expenses of surveys | 20 |
| Rent, instruments and miscellaneous ... | 3 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 100 |
| | <hr/> |

CEYLON.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Governor | Colonel Sir H. E. McCallum, G.C.M.G. |
| Surveyor General | Mr. R. S. Templeton. |
| Deputy Surveyor General | Mr. W. C. S. Ingles. |

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| <i>Field</i> | { 9 Superintendents of Surveys (1 temporary). |
| | { 1 Superintendent, Observatory. |
| | { 1 Assistant Astronomer. |
| | { 33 Assistant Superintendents of Surveys (23 temporary). |
| | { 2 levellers. |
| | { 33 grade surveyors. |
| | { 234 supernumerary surveyors. |

| | | | | |
|--------|-----|-----|---|--------------------------------|
| Office | ... | ... | { | 7 Assistant Superintendents of |
| | | | | Surveys (temporary). |
| | | | | 117 clerks and draughtsmen. |
| | | | | 1 accountant. |
| | | | | 241 pieceworkers. |
| | | | | 15 volunteers. |

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

Maps of the Northern Province, North Central Province and Province of Uva have now been published on the scales of 1 inch to 1 mile and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 mile. The area so published is 14,500 sq. miles.

Some 5,300 sq. miles have also been mapped in the North Western and Central Provinces, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch map of this area will soon be published.

None of the above maps can, strictly speaking, be classified as *topographical* maps, as no hill features are shown.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Triangulation.—No field work was done ; some diagram work was done in the office.

Topography.—It is not clear how much was done during the year. The field work of the North Western Province and the Central Province has now been finished, excluding hill features.

Block Surveys.—During the year 41,000 acres were surveyed (79,000 in 1911-12). The large decrease compared with the previous year is due to the employment of the majority of the staff on settlement surveys, and on demarcating with landmarks lots which had been sold in the areas already block surveyed.

The landmarking threw much extra work on the department ; fortunately the staff had been largely increased.

Levelling.—120 miles of levels were run in duplicate (124 in 1911-12), and 388 bench marks were established.

COST.

The cost of the department was roughly £129,616 (£84,080 in 1911-12). The proportional cost was :—

| | | | | Per cent. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Personal emoluments | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| Other charges | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| Special expenditure | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| | | | | — |
| | | | | 100 |
| | | | | — |

The estimate was roughly £165,974.

CYPRUS.

| | | |
|---|-----|--|
| High Commissioner | ... | Major Sir H. J. GOOLD-ADAMS, G.C.M.G., C.B. |
| Registrar General and Director of Surveys. | | Mr. F. ONGLEY. |
| Assistant Director of Sur- veys. | | Mr. B. T. WATTS. |

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

| Field. | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|---|
| <i>Trigonometrical Section</i> | ... | { 1 Chief Surveyor (3rd order triangulation). 1 Assistant (reconnaissance). 3 traversers (to connect trigono- metrical points). 1 surveyor (4th order triangulation and detail survey). |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| <i>Detail Survey Section</i> | ... | { 1 Chief Surveyor. 1 Assistant. 6 surveyors (1 on probation). |
| | | |
| | | |
| Office. | | |
| <i>Headquarters</i> | ... | { Director of Surveys. Assistant Director of Surveys 1 clerk and storekeeper. |
| | | |
| | | |
| <i>Computation Office</i> | ... | { 1 surveyor. 1 surveyor on probation. 2 clerks. |
| | | |
| | | |
| <i>Drawing Office</i> | ... | { 5 draughtsmen. 1 clerk (sun-printing and checking traces). |
| | | |

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

Hitherto the only topographical map of the island has been the 1-inch map reproduced from a survey by Captain (now F. M. Viscount) Kitchener, R.E., and published in 1885. No topographical survey is being made, but the $25\frac{1}{10}$ sheets are now being reduced to form a topographical map on the scale of 4 inches to 1 mile.

Twenty-two such sheets have been reduced during the past year.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Trigonometrical Section.

Bases.—To avoid waiting for the finish of the major triangulation, a triangulation of the Carpas was begun in December, 1911. Two bases were measured, but the steel tape, which was sent to England to be standardized, was lost in the wreck of the s.s. "Oceana."

New bases were measured with Jäderin wires, borrowed from the Egyptian survey, at Patriki and Armiridia for the Carpas triangulation, and at Famagusta and Papho for the major triangulation. The results of the standardization of the wires did not reach Cyprus till the end of October, 1912.

The base measurements were :—

| | | | | Feet. |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Patriki | ... | ... | ... | { 4606·587 |
| | | | | { 4606·591 |
| Armirdia | ... | ... | ... | { 3287·2397 |
| | | | | { 3287·2246 |
| Famagusta | ... | ... | ... | { 10235·8417 |
| | | | | { 10235·8214 |
| Papho | ... | ... | ... | { 9574·5734 |
| | | | | { 9574·2256 |

Triangulation.—The observations of the Carpas triangulation made in 1912 were rejected.

A new reconnaissance and new observations were begun at the end of May, 1912.

Re-observation was again necessary at many points, as the triangular error often exceeded the limit of 8" (extended, for a few triangles near the sea, to 10"). It is stated that the large errors were due to rough handling during transport, which put the instruments out of adjustment.

The large expanse of forest made it very difficult to get well-conditioned triangles.

An attempt was made in July and August, 1912, to extend the Famagusta base in order to connect it with the Carpas triangulation, and so to transfer to the latter a value for longitude, based on the flagstaff at Famagusta. This attempt failed through constant mists both in the valleys and on the hills, but the extension was made in November and December.

Observations for latitude and azimuth were made at the south end of the Patriki base.

The 3rd order triangulation was broken down into 4th order triangles, points from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile apart, observations being taken from these to either four 3rd order points, or three 3rd order and one 4th order point.

On the Carpas triangulation observations were taken at 81 3rd order and 95 4th order points. The average triangular error in the 3rd order triangulation was 4·05".

Traverses.—The staff had to be trained to this work. Each surveyor observed with a 5-inch Cooke theodolite, and was ordered to chain each line twice.

When the computations were done, some of the work would not close within reasonable limits. It was found that this was due to single chaining of the lines, false measurements having been sent in for second chainings.

It was also found that the chains stretched considerably, and that the surveyors had failed to check them constantly by the steel reference tapes. This naturally affected the accuracy of the work.

Many traverse points (earthenware pipes) were removed by villagers at the beginning of the work. This caused much delay, but was stopped by action being taken against the owners of the land.

An area of 23,570 acres was covered by this work, 1,500 points being observed, including the points placed in four villages for the 1250 work.

Detail Survey Section.

The work has been delayed by various causes—the difficult country which the survey has now entered, the large number of trained men taken away for the trigonometrical section, and the change from the old method to the new.

The old work was only controlled by second order triangulation, in which the points were sometimes as much as 15 miles apart. The delay over the Carpas base prevented a change from the old method to the new method (*i.e.*, control by fourth order triangulation) till the middle of November, 1912.

The work on the hills is very difficult, and chaining is invariably “stepped.” It was estimated that the average plan would be finished in 23 working days, but in this part of the country the surveyors will not be able to reach this standard, as the owners of the lands and trees have to be registered in addition to the execution of the ordinary survey work.

During the year 61 plans have been surveyed on the scale of 2500 , and 14 villages on the scale of 1250 .

Headquarter Office.

Maps Published.—Before the 1st April, 1912, 101 plans on the scale of 2500 , 11 villages on the scale of 1250 , and the plan of Nicosia town were sent to England. These were published in 1913. In addition, 18 plans on the scale of 2500 , eight villages on the scale of 1250 , and the plan of Famagusta town were sent to Egypt and printed by the Egyptian Survey Department.

Cost.

Trigonometrical Section.—The cost was £992 6s. 4d. The proportional cost was :—

| | Per cent. |
|---|-----------|
| Salaries and allowances of staff | 61 |
| Chainmen and labourers | 20 |
| Village representatives | 2 |
| Travelling expenses | 3 |
| Rent | 1 |
| Transport of instruments | 5 |
| Base-measurements | 8 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 100 |
| | <hr/> |

Detail Survey Section.—The cost was £1,556 15s. 3d. The proportional cost was :—

| | Per cent. |
|---|-----------|
| Salaries and allowances of staff | 53 |
| Chainmen and labourers | 36 |
| Village representatives | 8 |
| Travelling expenses | 2 |
| Rent | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 100 |
| | <hr/> |

Headquarters.—The cost was £1,989 8s. 2d. The proportional cost was :—

| | Per cent. |
|--|-----------|
| Salaries and allowances of staff | 49 |
| Travelling expenses | 4 |
| Rent | 1 |
| Drawing materials and instruments | 25 |
| Furniture (including tents) | 8 |
| Reproduction of maps | 13 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 100 |
| | <hr/> |

The total cost of the survey branch, as distinct from the land registration branch, was therefore £4,538 9s. 9d. The only revenue was £21 3s. from the sale of maps.

FIJI.

Governor Sir BICKHAM ESCOTT,
K.C.M.G.
Officer in Charge of the Trigonometrical Survey. Mr. G. T. McCaw.
Assistant Mr. T. RIMMER.

The Island of Viti Levu.

The field work was finished in March, 1912. During the past year the computations have been taken up in England, and, before the officer in charge returned to the field, arrangements had been made to finish the computations partly in England and partly in Fiji. It has been decided that the topography of the northern coast shall be plotted at the Ordnance Survey, Southampton, from the plates of the photogrammetric survey.

At Suva the geodetic co-ordinates of the main stations and a few of the intersected points were computed, and the results were given to the Lands Department, which has already begun maps on the new system.

The Island of Vanua Levu.

Reconnaissance for a base and an extension figure was first begun in September, 1912, near Lambasa. It was difficult to find a base that was long enough, as the cultivated land is in narrow strips or small pockets, and there are four wide rivers which traverse the district.

At the end of a month a suitable base, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, was selected at Tatua, in the Lambasa district, and a reconnaissance was then made round the eastern half of the island. As far as possible, beacons were built during the reconnaissance, but at the beginning only principal stations were beaconed until it was clear that the scheme could be carried through, when any intersected points that lay near the road from one main station to another were also beaconed.

At the end of two months 13 main and 10 intersected points had been beaconed, while 13 more main and eight more intersected points had been selected, the triangulation chart covering some 1,600 square miles.

An attempt to beacon Mount Thurston in January, 1913, failed, owing to ignorant guides. Most of the faces are vertical walls of bare rock. Another attempt will be made in the next dry season.

Before 31st March, 1913, concrete pillars had been built as base terminals, and a preliminary chaining of the line had been made, in order to locate the numerous small creeks and ditches in the section which crosses a mangrove swamp.

GENERAL COMMENT.

Very satisfactory progress has been made.

HONG KONG.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Governor | ... | ... | Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G. |
| Director of Public Works | ... | ... | Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G., M.I.C.E. |
| Principal Land Surveyor | ... | ... | Mr. L. C. REES. |

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The Land Survey office is a branch of the Public Works Department. Its principal function in the past has been the survey of small leased areas. The development of the Colony has necessitated an extension of its operations.

Land Surveys... ... { Principal Land Surveyor.
8 European surveyors.

Computing and Drawing Office { 2 Chinese computers.
3 Chinese clerks.
4 Chinese tracers.

The Principal Land Surveyor, in addition to supervising the usual survey work, is the executive officer for all matters relating to Crown lands.

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

Only one topographical sheet has been published, on the scale of $\frac{1}{84480}$.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Triangulation.—One surveyor, during the winter months, continued the original scheme and observed from 28 new stations, using a 5-inch micrometer theodolite. The limit for polygon errors has been 6"; no check base has yet been measured.

Topography.—No work on topographical scales has been done.

Cadastral Work.—Progress has been made with the survey of the Colony in connection with land settlement. About 55 miles of traverse have been run, and all traverse stations have been permanently marked on the ground. Much detail has also been mapped, but, owing to lack of staff, it has been impossible to employ men on survey work apart from land settlement.

Some 117 acres of villages, residential plots, &c. were also surveyed, as well as 28 plots of land in Hongkong and Kowloon, covering 403,700 sq. feet, for sale by auction.

COST.

The cost of the survey branch, excluding charges for lighting, heating, &c., which cannot be separated from the cost of the Public Works Department, amounted to roughly £5,450. The proportional cost was :—

| | Per cent. |
|--|-----------|
| Salaries | 80 |
| Conveyance allowances | 7 |
| Wages for coolies | 5 |
| Land survey expenses (camp equipment, &c.) | 2 |
| Triangulation | 4 |
| Transport and travelling expenses... | 1 |
| Incidental expenses... | 1 |
| | — |
| | 100 |
| | — |

JAMAICA.

Governor Colonel Sir W. H. MANNING,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
Surveyor General Mr. C. LIDDELL.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

There is no recognised survey department, but any cadastral surveys that are necessary are made by the Crown Lands Department, consisting of the Surveyor General, 3 assistant surveyors, 1 accountant, 2 clerks, 1 copyist, 1 typist and 132 bailiffs and headmen.

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

No topographical sheets have yet been published.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

No trigonometrical or topographical work has been done.

Cadastral Survey.—This work, which includes surveys of lands forfeited to, bought by or sold by the Crown, consists of closed traverses, the closing errors varying from 1 in 3,000 to 1 in 422. During the year 132 miles of traverse were run (94 in 1911–12), and reconnaissance was made for 80 miles.

There are large areas requiring boundary lines and road schemes before the land can be offered for sale.

Maps.—In addition to a large number of plans and tracings for official and public use, 2,500 pantagraph reductions for the 1-inch map have been made. A rough compilation of the whole island, except two parishes, on the 1-inch scale has been finished, but no money can be found for the reproduction of the map in 1913–14.

COST.

It is impossible to extract figures for the survey branch alone. The total expenditure for the whole department was £3,421 0s. 8d. (estimated £4,211 4s. 1d.), and the total revenue was £4,963 14s. 0d.

MALAY STATES.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| High Commissioner | ... | ... | Sir ARTHUR YOUNG, K.C.M.G. |
| Surveyor General | ... | ... | Colonel H. M. JACKSON, late R.E. |
| Deputy Surveyor General | ... | ... | Vacant (Major G. S. KNOX, R.E., has been appointed). |

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|
| | | | { Surveyor General. |
| | | | { Deputy Surveyor General. |
| <i>Headquarters</i> | ... | ... | { 6 Superintendents. |
| | | | { 5 Office Assistant Superintendents. |
| | | | { 1 Deputy Superintendent. |
| <i>Field staff</i> | ... | ... | { 15 Assistant Superintendents. |
| | | | { 56 European surveyors. |
| | | | { 336 Native surveyors. |
| | | | { 1 Chief draughtsman. |
| | | | { 1 Superintendent Litho Section. |
| <i>Drawing Office</i> | ... | ... | { 1 Foreman printer. |
| | | | { 1 Instrument repairer. |
| | | | { 24 Natives. |

Diagram VII.



leases.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

STATE OF THE MILITARY SURVEYS.

Diagram VI shows the sheets that have been published. Every sheet which has not yet been printed is now being reproduced. It is expected that the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal areas will be finished early in 1914, and the Orange Free State by the end of 1914. The sheets of the Orange Free State will be published by districts, not in half degree squares.

It will be seen from Diagram VI that the topographical survey of the Orange Free State is finished, but that Natal and large areas in the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal have not yet been systematically surveyed, and of these areas there are no reliable maps on any topographical scale.

So much has been done that it would be the greatest pity if the survey of South Africa were to be left in its present state.

IV.

THE STATE OF THE SURVEYS

OF

BRITISH HONDURAS, CEYLON, CYPRUS, FIJI, HONG KONG,
JAMAICA, MALAY STATES AND TRINIDAD.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Governor | Mr. W. COLLET, C.M.G. |
| Surveyor General | Mr. H. I. PERKINS: |
| Assistant Surveyor General | Mr. W. H. CARLIN. |

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| <i>Headquarters</i> | { | Surveyor General. |
| | | Assistant Surveyor General. |
| | | 1 clerk. |
| | | 1 tracer. |
| <i>Cadastral Surveys</i> | ... | 4 European surveyors. |

There are also two forest officers in the department.

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

No topographical sheets have yet been published.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

No trigonometrical or topographical work has been done.

Cadastral Survey.—This work, which includes surveys of lands forfeited to, bought by or sold by the Crown, consists of closed traverses, the closing errors varying from 1 in 3,000 to 1 in 422. During the year 132 miles of traverse were run (94 in 1911–12), and reconnaissance was made for 80 miles.

There are large areas requiring boundary lines and road schemes before the land can be offered for sale.

Maps.—In addition to a large number of plans and tracings for official and public use, 2,500 pantagraph reductions for the 1-inch map have been made. A rough compilation of the whole island, except two parishes, on the 1-inch scale has been finished, but no money can be found for the reproduction of the map in 1913–14.

COST.

It is impossible to extract figures for the survey branch alone. The total expenditure for the whole department was £3,421 0s. 8d. (estimated £4,211 4s. 1d.), and the total revenue was £4,963 14s. 0d.

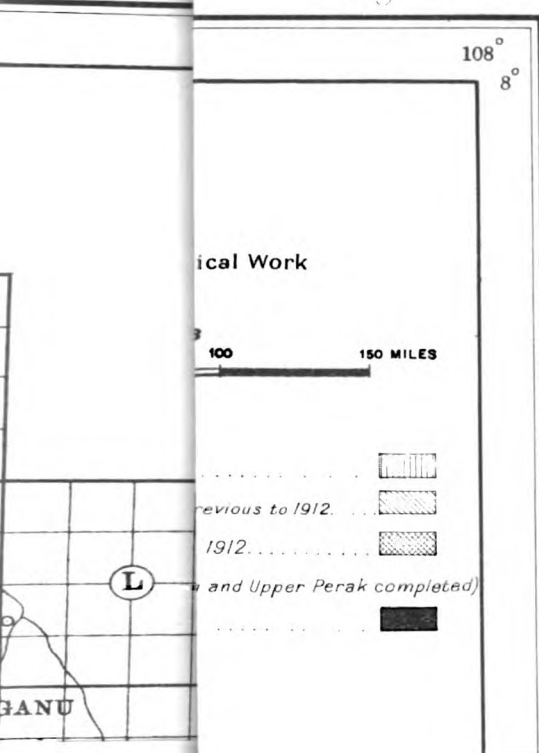
MALAY STATES.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|---|
| High Commissioner ... | ... | Sir ARTHUR YOUNG, K.C.M.G. |
| Surveyor General ... | ... | Colonel H. M. JACKSON, late R.E. |
| Deputy Surveyor General ... | ... | Vacant (Major G. S. KNOX, R.E., has been appointed). |

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--|---------------------------------------|
| | | | { Surveyor General. |
| | | | { Deputy Surveyor General. |
| <i>Headquarters</i> ... | ... | | { 6 Superintendents. |
| | | | { 5 Office Assistant Superintendents. |
| | | | { 1 Deputy Superintendent. |
| <i>Field staff</i> ... | ... | | { 15 Assistant Superintendents. |
| | | | { 56 European surveyors. |
| | | | { 336 Native surveyors. |
| | | | { 1 Chief draughtsman. |
| <i>Drawing Office</i> ... | ... | | { 1 Superintendent Litho Section. |
| | | | { 1 Foreman printer. |
| | | | { 1 Instrument repairer. |
| | | | { 24 Natives. |

Diagram VII.



leases.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|--|
| <i>Technical School</i> ... | ... | { 1 Surveyor Instructor. 1 Assistant Surveyor Instructor. |
| <i>Colonial Survey Section</i> ... | ... | { Captain T. N. Dunman, R.E. Lieut. D. A. Hutchison, R.E. 4 N.C.O.'s, R.E. |

The work of the survey department comprises :—

- (i) Revenue and land application surveys.
- (ii) Triangulation and topography.
- (iii) Levelling.
- (iv) Tidal observations.
- (v) Magnetic survey.

The European probationers are trained partly at headquarters and partly in the field. The Asiatic probationers are trained for one year in the technical school.

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

Some 1,400 square miles have been mapped on the 1-inch scale and 640 square miles on the 2-inch scale (see **Diagram VIII**). Of this, 952 square miles were mapped in 1911; it is evident, therefore, that the topographical survey is only just in working order.

At the request of the Federated Malay States Government the Colonial Survey Section has been lent for three years from May, 1912. Considerable progress in the topographical survey may therefore be expected in the next three years.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

Trigonometrical Branch.

The retirement of Mr. A. E. Young, who had been intimately connected with the triangulation of the Federated Malay States since 1892, and in general charge of this branch since 1898, is a great loss to the department. He has been succeeded by Mr. V. A. Lowinger.

The work of this branch was rather limited in 1912 owing to lack of staff.

Triangulation.—The only triangulation done was a short connection between the Kedah-Perlis series and the Admiralty triangulation of 1910. This connection was necessary in order to fix points on the western sea section of the Anglo-Siamese boundary, as the old Admiralty charts had been found to be too inaccurate.

The principal series through Kelantan was beaconed for observations in 1913. **Diagram VII** shows the present state of triangulation.

Precise Levelling.—The precise levelling of the Peninsula was begun in July, 1912. By the end of the year, 157 miles had been levelled in both directions, and 88 bench marks had been established.

Precise Traverses.—The precise traverse and triangulation of the Pahang river was continued, and control traverses of the first order were run in Johore, Negri Sembilan and Selangor. The traverse of the main watershed which divides Selangor from Pahang was also begun; this will control surveys for mining leases.

Altogether, 17,606 chains of precise traverse were measured, with an average closing error on the triangulation of 1 in 22,600. Theoretically, traverses measured with extreme care, with invar tapes, tension supports, &c., should agree with the trigonometrical distances to within 1 in 25,000 on favourable ground.

It has been found, however, that such traverses, measured along stretches of level railway in Johore—that is, under particularly favourable conditions—have a closing discrepancy of not less than 1 in 15,000.

It is also found that the traverse distances are invariably shorter than the trigonometrical distances.

It seems possible, therefore, that the triangulation may have acquired an error in scale during its slow progress down the Peninsula, nor could this be thought remarkable if the varied history of the progress is considered.

The proposed revision, to begin in 1914, of the main triangles, and the measurement of two long bases, one as far north and one as far south as possible, is, therefore, fully justified.

Miscellaneous.—Three members of the trigonometrical staff were employed on finishing the building of the permanent boundary marks on the Anglo-Siamese boundary.

The trigonometrical branch also helped the Colonial Survey Section considerably at the beginning of its topographical work by re-clearing hills and providing data in a suitable form.

Topographical Branch.

The progress of this branch was also restricted, through lack of trained European surveyors for supervision and examination, the absence on leave of the Assistant Superintendent, and sickness.

Some 478 square miles on the 1-inch scale were surveyed in very difficult country in Perak, among forest-clad hills 3,000 to 5,000 feet in height.

In addition four sheets, on which much of the work had been done by young surveyors in 1910, were thoroughly examined and revised where necessary before being sent for publication.

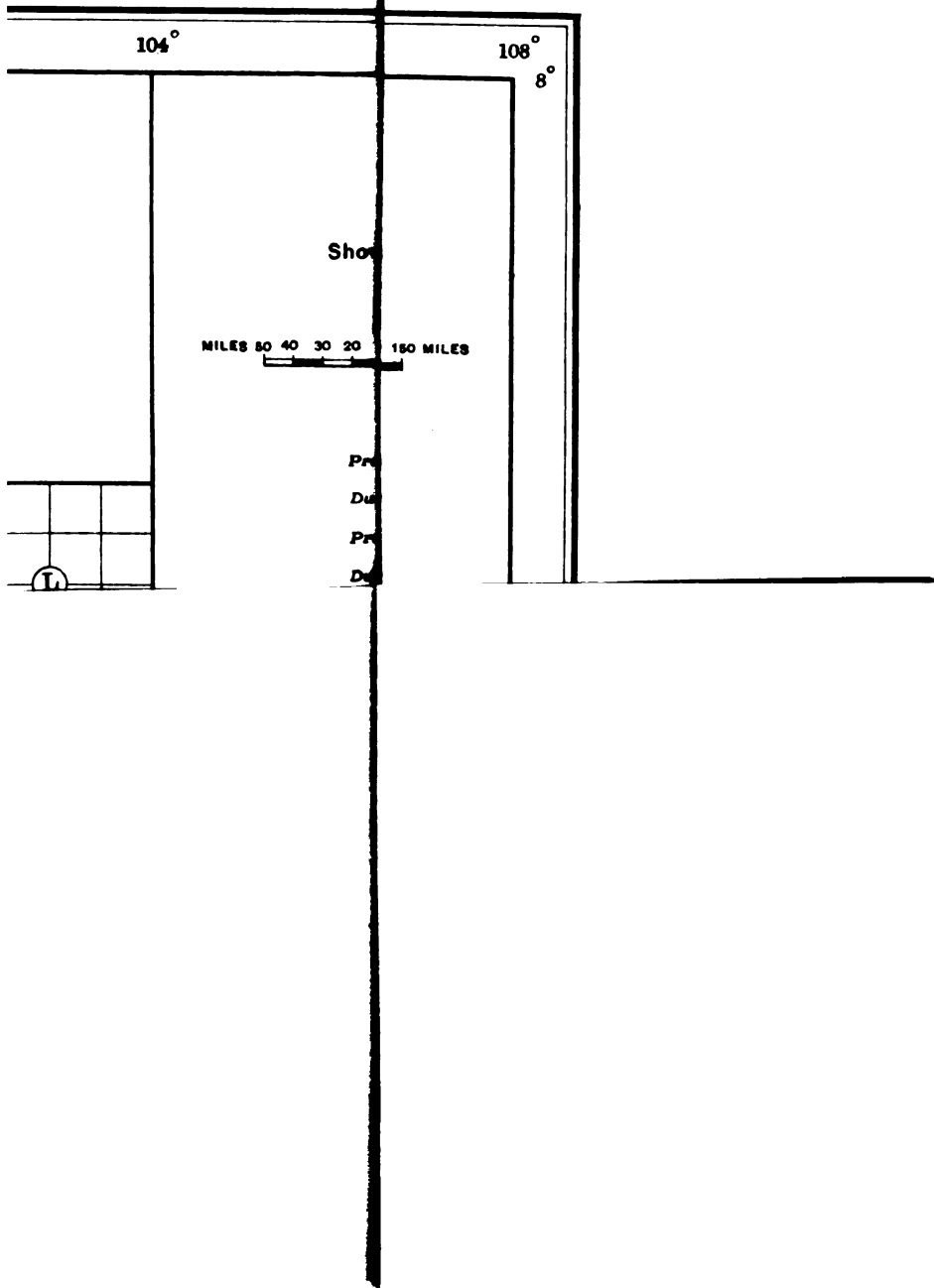
Colonial Survey Section.

To enable the section to gain the necessary local experience, it was decided to begin with the survey of a small area round Seremban on the scale of 2 inches to 1 mile. Some 21 sq. miles were surveyed in about six weeks.

The four topographers then began work on the quarter degree sheet $\frac{F}{8}$ of the Federated Malay States series, and 187 square miles were mapped in five months. This gives an average of 0.3 square mile a day, or 0.57 square mile a working day (8 hours).

The country was of average difficulty, consisting of undulating ground, partly covered with forest, partly planted with rubber, &c. When the topographers have learnt by experience to select only such detail as is essential on a 1-inch topographical map, the progress will be quicker. Two officers can supervise and generally superintend, as well as prepare auxiliary control points for, six to eight topographers; a request has accordingly been made for two more topographers.

Diagram VIII.





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Revenue Survey Branch.

The total area of surveys for agricultural grants, mining leases, native holdings, reserves, &c, was 264,952 acres (271,612 acres in 1911), or 414 square miles. The total chainage was 642,001 chains, or 8,025 miles.

As regards applications or requisitions not completed, the department is in about the same position as at the end of 1911.

Central Survey Office.

The fair drawing of the topographical series (quarter degree sheets) was begun, and the three first sheets were finished for photo-reduction. Various difficulties, chiefly climatic conditions, which affected paper and photographic processes, delayed the publication of these sheets during the year.

Other work consisted of the finishing of the fair map of the Anglo-Siamese boundary, outline maps on the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch scale of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, the colonial survey section 2-inch map of Seremban, tracings for lithography of six sheets of a large-scale (1 chain = 1 inch) map of Kuala Lumpur town, a revised $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch map of Pahang, and a revised $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch map of Perak. The outline plates of these two state maps were printed at the end of 1912 and the beginning of 1913.

Much miscellaneous work was also done for various Government departments, *e.g.*, medical, railway, geological, mining, forest, agriculture, &c.

The Photo-Litho section worked at the maps mentioned above, and also prepared and printed a large anti-malarial poster (six colours) in four languages.

Progress maps, a topographical map in three colours of Taiping, and miscellaneous Government orders were also printed during the year.

In all, 174 negatives were made, and 103,266 impressions were pulled, a very large increase on the output of the previous year.

A large lithographic machine, a plate-grinding machine, a larger paper guillotine and arc lamps were installed.

The instrument-repairing section proved very useful, and an additional European instrument repairer has been authorised for 1913.

The technical school turned out 37 probationers, of whom five were Malays, 27 natives of India or Ceylon, and five Chinese.

Cost.

Expenditure and Revenue.—Figures for the survey branch alone cannot be given. The total expenditure on revenue surveys was \$794,175 (£92,650), of which \$290,874 (£33,930) were recovered in revenue, *i.e.*, 37 per cent. of expenditure (41 per cent. in 1911).

Different Classes of Survey.—No figures for triangulation can be given.

Topographical Branch.—The average net cost of topography, *i.e.*, including all field expenses and salaries, but not supervision, examination or general superintendence, was \$61 (£7 2s. 4d.) per square mile (\$63 in 1911). The gross cost, excluding only purchase of instruments, was \$85.98 (£10 0s. 7d.) per square mile (\$87.32 in 1911).

A safe estimate can now be made of the cost of two classes of country, namely, \$80 (£9 6s. 8d.) per square mile for difficult country (high forest-covered hills), and \$50 (£5 16s. 8d.) per square mile for easy country (flat, with a few hills, partly forest and swamp, partly cultivated). These rates include everything except cost of equipment.

Colonial Survey Section.—The net cost, including only salaries and expenses of topographers, was \$52 (£6 1s. 4d.) per square mile, and the gross cost, excluding only the cost of equipment, was \$95 (£11 1s. 8d.) per square mile. It is too early as yet to say what the cost will be eventually.

Revenue Survey Branch.—The net cost of the field work was \$0.64 (1s. 6d.) per chain, *i.e.*, about the same as last year.

TRINIDAD.

Governor... .. Sir G. R. LEHUNTE, G.C.M.G.
 Engineer in charge of Surveys... Mr. E. R. SMART.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|--------------------------|
| Staff | ... | ... | ... | ... | { | Engineer in charge. |
| | | | | | | 2 Assistants. |
| | | | | | | 4 Draughtsmen. |
| | | | | | | 1 Clerk and Draughtsman. |

The survey office is a branch of the Crown Lands Department, and its chief work is to survey Crown lands for which application has been made, or oil concessions.

PRESENT STATE OF TOPOGRAPHY.

No systematic topographical survey has been made, but Messrs. Stanford and Son have published a map in 11 sheets, on the scale of $\frac{1}{50,000}$, showing concession boundaries and some detail.

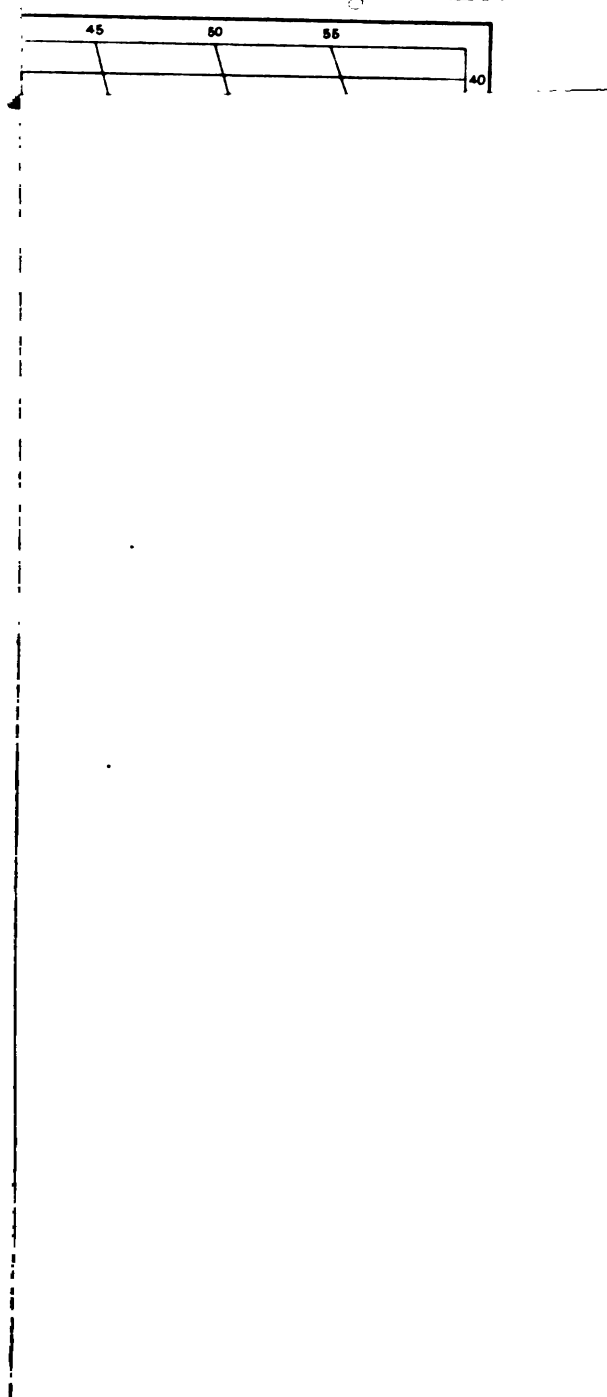
THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR.

No triangulation or topography has been done.

Cadastral Surveys.—During the year 279 survey orders were issued for areas varying in size from 1 to 50 acres. An oil concession of 800 acres was also surveyed, and an estate of 1,800 acres.

The ward maps of Cedros have been improved by the re-survey of main roads and chief boundary lines.

Diagram IX.



Maps.—Twelve sectional plans on the scale of $\frac{1}{50000}$, each 42 inches by 26 inches, have been published during the year. It was expected that a general plan of Trinidad, on the scale of $\frac{1}{150000}$, coloured to show alienated lands, forest reserves and oil concessions, would be published by the end of April, 1913. The material is taken mainly from the ward maps, but is controlled by the trigonometrical survey.

Cost.

The total cost of the department was £4,021 8s. 5d. (£4,571 12s. 4d. in 1911-12). The proportional cost was:—

| | Per cent. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Salaries and allowances | 47 |
| Expenses of surveys | 47 |
| Travelling expenses | 6 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 100 |
| | <hr/> |

V.

WORK OF BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR.

Diagram IX shows the state of progress of the delimitation of British frontiers in Africa.

During the past year five Boundary Commissions were at work in Africa—two on first surveys, one on demarcation, and two on small rectifications.

FIRST SURVEYS.

1. The Anglo-Belgian (Rhodesia-Congo) Boundary Commission.

This Commission was divided into two groups towards the end of 1911, the first group working on the Rhodesia-Katanga (Zambesi-Congo Watershed) boundary, and the second group on the survey of the meridian which forms the boundary south of Lake Bangweolo, together with a large area on either side of the meridian.

The Commission did not stop work during the rainy season of 1911-12, but remained in the field till the beginning of the rainy season of 1912-13, when the whole Commission returned to England for the recess.

1st Group.

The British members were:—

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Commissioner | Major R. A. GILLAM, R.E. |
| Assistant Commissioners | Captain E. A. STEEL, R.A., Lieutenant S. GORE-BROWNE, R.F.A. |
| Plane-tables | Four Non-Commissioned Officers, R.E. |

The watershed, which had been described as “bush” country, was found to be covered with a thick forest of trees which averaged 50 feet in height.

There were very few prominent features, and, in order to maintain triangulation, large towers had to be built (*see* Plates II and III). This naturally delayed progress and, by the end of 1912, it was realised that the 24th meridian could not be reached by May, 1913, that is, in time to give the Anglo-Portuguese Commissioners a rigid determination of longitude for the starting point of their work. When the rains prevented further work in the field, triangulation had been carried as far as $26^{\circ} 15' \text{ E.}$, covering an area of some 6,300 square miles from the geodetic base. In addition to this some 1,450 square miles had been topographically surveyed.

In November, 1912, Major Gillam's health broke down, and he was not well enough to return with the Commission in March, 1913.

2nd Group.

The British members were:—

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|
| Assistant Commissioners | ... | { Captain R. WALKER, R.E. |
| | | { Lieutenant O. E. WYNNE, R.E. |
| Plane-tablers | ... .. | Three Non-Commissioned Officers, R.E. |

The country, though difficult, was not so troublesome as the watershed, and excellent progress was made. Before the rains broke, the longitude of Panta had been determined by triangulation from the geodetic base, and an area of some 5,800 square miles had been topographically surveyed. This group also brought to England an excellent topographical map, on the scale of $\frac{1}{25,000}$, which had been made by Mr. H. Croad, an official of the British South Africa Company, in his spare time.

The map, which covered an area of some 11,000 square miles in the Serenje district, was based on a framework of triangulation, certain points of which were common to the boundary triangulation. The discrepancies in the lengths of sides and the heights above sea level were so small as to be negligible, and the map thus forms a valuable addition to the topography of Northern Rhodesia.

2. The Anglo-Belgian (Uganda-Congo) Boundary Commission.

This was a small Commission to survey the region embracing the northern limit of the so-called “Mahagi Strip,” a distance of some 40 miles between the north-west shore of Lake Albert and the junction of the Sudan, Uganda, and Congo boundaries.

The British members were:—

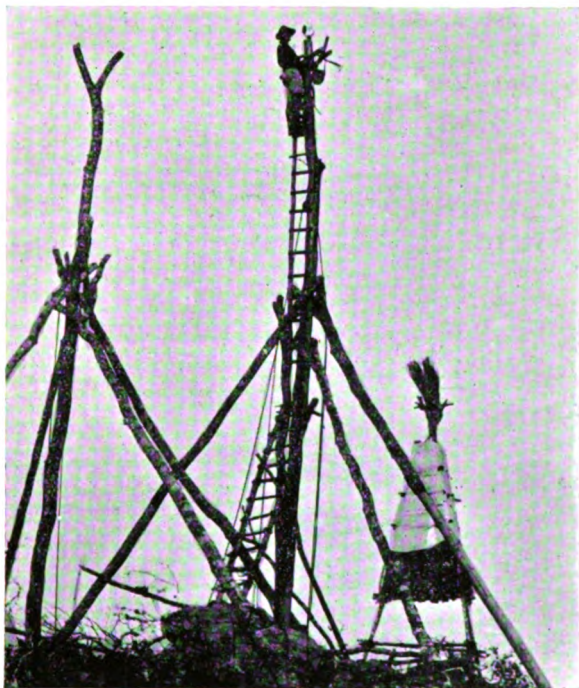
| | | |
|----------------|--------|------------------------------|
| Commissioner | ... .. | Captain A. M. COODE, R.E. |
| Escort Officer | ... .. | Captain W. T. BROOKS, K.A.R. |

Work was begun near Mahagi in December, 1912, and, by the end of March, 1913, the triangulation was nearly finished. The points on the lake shore were connected across the lake with the Uganda triangulation, and the western end of the southern limit of the “Mahagi” Strip was also connected with the triangulation.

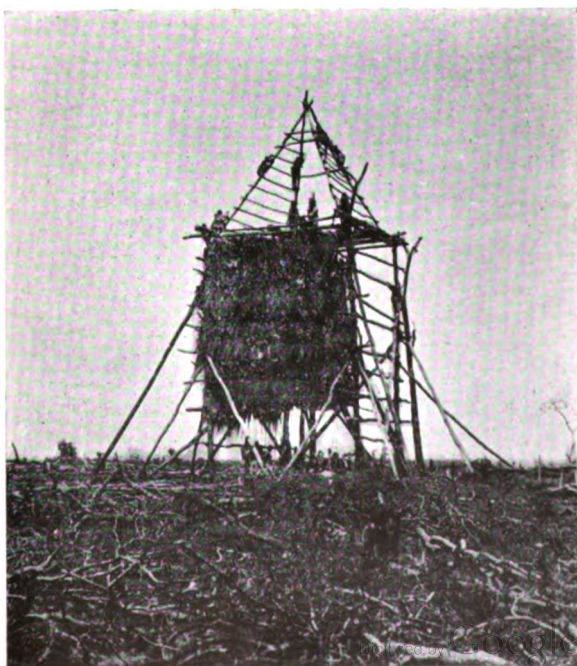
ANGLO-BELGIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION

(RHODESIA-KATANGA SECTION).

TRIANGULATION DIFFICULTIES ON THE CONGO-ZAMBESI WATERSHED.



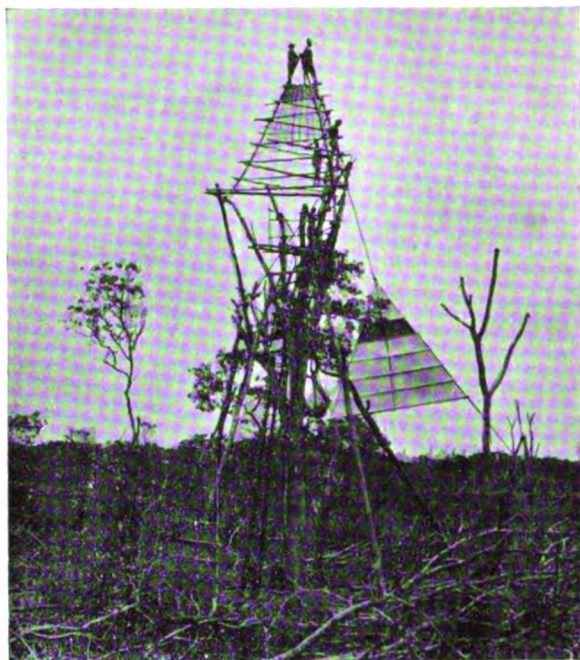
COMMUNICATION BY HELIOGRAPH (BEACON IN BACKGROUND).



ANGLO-BELGIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION

(RHODESIA-KATANGA SECTION).

TRIANGULATION DIFFICULTIES ON THE CONGO-ZAMBESI WATERSHED.



THE CALICO SCREENS OF A 66-FT. BEACON BEING HAULED INTO POSITION WHEN OBSERVING IS FINISHED.



A TREE BEACON.

DEMARCATIION COMMISSION.

In October, 1912, an Anglo-German Commission assembled on the Yola-Cross River frontier in Southern Nigeria, to beacon the boundary surveyed in 1907-09.

The British members were :—

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Commissioner | ... | ... | Captain W. V. NUGENT, R.A. |
| Assistant Commissioner | | | Lieutenant W. F. R. KYNGDON, R.A. |
| Plane-tablers | ... | ... | Two Non-Commissioned Officers, R.E. |

By the end of March, 1913, the frontier had been beaconsed, and large additions to the topographical map had also been made.

RECTIFICATION COMMISSIONS.

1. Early in 1912 Captain F. N. Le Mesurier, a District Commissioner in Sierra Leone, surveyed, with a local French official, the rivers Meli and Moa, which had been adopted, towards the end of 1911, as a natural frontier between Sierra Leone and French Guinea, in place of the 13th meridian west of Paris.

2. The convention between Great Britain and Liberia, signed at Monrovia on January 21st, 1911, necessitated a further survey of the Anglo-Liberian boundary between the rivers Moa and Mauwa. Major E. L. Cowie and Captain J. G. V. Hart, both of the West India Regiment, were ordered to meet Liberian Commissioners in November, 1911, and to delimit the tribal boundaries which form this section of the frontier.

About six miles of boundary were beaconsed when the action of the Liberian Commissioners made it impossible to continue the work.

The Commission re-assembled in February, 1913, the British members being the same, but the Liberian Commissioners had not been prevailed upon to do any delimitation by the end of March.

.VI.
TABLE SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE DELIMITATION OF BRITISH
FRONTIERS IN AFRICA.

| Red Map Nos. on | Name of Boundary. | Length. | Treaty concerned and Date. | Commissioners. | Dates. | | | | REMARKS. |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | Delimitation Survey. | Marked on Ground. | Protocol signed. | Finally approved. | |
| 1 | Anglo-French (Gambia) | Miles 425 | Aug. 10th, 1889 .. | British :— Capt. A. H. Kenney, R.E. French :— Capt. Pineau. M. Lecomte, Civil Administrator. | Nov., 1890, to May, 1891 | May 1891 | June 9th, 1891. | — | — |
| 1 | " | " | " | British :— Mr. H. Reeve. French :— Mr. Ozanne. M. Fargue. Lieut. de Jussien. M. Robert (Interpreter). | 1895-6. | — | — | — | — |
| 1 | " | " | " | British :— Mr. H. Reeve. Lieut. A. H. Tyler, R.E. | 1898-9. | — | — | — | — |
| 1 | " | " | April 8th, 1904 .. | British :— Major Cowie, W.I.R. Mr. B. B. de Tscharnier. | 1905-6. | — | — | — | — |
| 2 | Anglo-French (Sierra Leone—French Guinea), | 280 | Aug. 10th, 1889, Jan. 21st, 1895. | British :— Capt. A. H. Kenney, R.E. French :— M. Lamadon, Governor of the French Colony of Les Rivières-du-Sud. | Dec., 1891, to April, 1892. | — | — | — | From the Coast to Tembi-kunda. |
| 2 | " | " | " | British :— Lieut.-Col. J. K. Trotter, R.A. Capt. A. H. Tyler, R.E. French :— Capt. Passaga. Lieut. Cayrade. Lieut. Millet. | Dec., 1895, to May, 1896. | 1895, 1896. | April 9th and 30th, 1896. | June 14th and 16th, 1896. | From the Coast to Tembi-kunda. |

COLONIAL SURVEY REPORT, 1912-13 :
BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS.

53

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|-----|------------------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|---|---|
| 2 | Anglo - French (Sierra Leone—French Guinea). | 8 | Aug. 10th, 1886, Jan. 21st, 1896. | Local Commission :— British :— Lieut. J. P. Mackesy, R.E. French :— Capt. Gaden. Local Commission :— British :— Mr. Birch. French :— M. Lescure. Local Commission to rectify part of boundary :— British :— Capt. le Mesurier. French :— Capt. Antony Cottes. Local Commission to identify new boundary :— British :— Capt. F. N. le Mesurier. French :— Capt. M. P. Schwartz. British :— Capt. H. D. Pearson, R.E. Lieut. E. W. Cox, R.E. Liberian :— Mr. J. McCarthy. Local Commission to delimit new part of boundary :— British :— Major E. L. Cowie, W. I. R. Capt. J. G. V. Hart, W. I. R. Liberian :— Capt. Croll. British :— Major A. E. G. Watherston, R.E. Capt. Soden, R. Fuers. Capt. H. B. Des Voeux, R.E. French :— M. Delafosse. Capt. Bouvet. Lieut. Laforgue. British :— Major A. E. G. Watherston, R.E. Lieut. F. B. Henderson, R.N. French :— M. P. Peltier. M. A. Chérier. | Jan. 1899 | — | — | — | Exchange of notes, Mar. 22nd and April 5th, 1904. | Tembikunda to 13° W. of Paris. |
| 2 | " | " | " | " | " | 1900 and Jan. 15th, 1903. | 1903. | Mar. 12th, 1903. | " | " |
| 2(a) | " | " | Exchange of Notes, 6th July, 1911. | " | " | 1911 | 1911. | Nov. 10th, 1911. | Handing over country between the Moa and Moa rivers. | " |
| 2(a) | " | " | " | " | " | — | 1912. | July 1st, 1912. | Tembikunda to junction of the Moa and Dandogbia rivers. | " |
| 3 | Anglo-Liberian (Sierra Leone—Liberia). | 195 | Nov. 11th, 1885 | " | " | Jan., 1903, to July, 1903. | 1903. | June 25th, 1903. | Jan. 21st, 1911. | " |
| 3 | " | 20 | 21st January, 1911 | " | " | 1912 | 1912. | — | — | From junction of the Moa and Dandogbia rivers to junction of the Moa and Mano rivers. |
| 4 | Anglo - French (Gold Coast—Ivory Coast). | 450 | July 12th, 1893 | " | " | May, 1902, to Feb., 1903. | 1902 to 1903. | Feb. 1st, 1903. | May 11th and 15th, 1905. | " |
| 5 | Anglo - French (Gold Coast, Northern Territories—French Sudan). | 195 | Convention, June 14th, 1898. | " | " | 1900. | — | Aug. 16th, 1901. | — | " |

| Red Map. Nos. of | Name of Boundary. | Length. | Treaty concerned and Date. | Commissioners. | Dates. | | | | REMARKS. |
|---------------------|---|-----------|--|---|----------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | Delimitation Survey. | Marked on Ground. | Protocol signed. | Finally Approved. | |
| 5 | Anglo-French (Gold Coast, Northern Territories—French Sudan). | Miles 195 | Agreement, Mar. 18th and April 25th, 1904. | British:— Capt. J. O'Kinealy. French:— Lieut. F. Verlaque. | — | 1904. | Oct. 19th, 1904. | May 24th and July 19th, 1906. | — |
| 6 | Anglo-German (Gold Coast, Northern Territories—Togo). | 165 | Convention, Nov. 14th, 1890. | Capt. W. J. Johnston, R.E. Lieut. J. F. Turner, R.E. German:— Count Zech. Baron von Seefried. | Dec. 1901, to Sept., 1902. | 1902. | July 21st, 1902. | — | Between Mamprussi and Chakosi. |
| 6 | " | " | " | British:— Capt. H. B. Des Voeux, R.E. German:— Baron von Seefried. | — | Sept., 1904, to Dec. 15th, 1905. | — | June 25th, 1904. | North of 9th parallel only. |
| 7 | Anglo-German (Gold Coast—Togoland). | 135 | Convention, July 1st, 1890. | British:— Lieut. A. E. Coningham, R.E. German:— Baron von Seefried. | May, 1904, to Oct., 1904. | 1904. | Oct. 11th, 1904. | — | From Coast to mouth of river Dayi, except between 6° 10' and 6° 20'. |
| 8 | Anglo-French (Lagos—Dahomey). | 235 | June 14th, 1898 .. | British:— Major J. I. Lang, C.M.G., R.E. French:— Commdt. Toutée. | 1900. | 1900 Trees blazed and some cairns built. | Dec. 22nd, 1900, and Jan., 1905. | Oct. 19th, 1906. | From 9° N. Lat. to Niger. In one exchange of notes. |
| 9 | " | 200 | August 10th, 1899, July 12th, 1899. | British:— Mr. F. C. Fuller. Mr. A. G. Fowler. Dr. Hay. French:— Capt. J. Plé. Lieut. Brisson. | 1895-6. | 1895-96 Trees blazed and some cairns built. | Oct. 12th, 1896, Art. II, June 14th, 1898. | Oct. 19th, 1906. | From the Coast to 9° N. Lat. Treaty Series No. 15, 1899. |
| 9 | " | " | " | Eritish:— Capt. Anderson. French:— M. Perreux | 1900. | — | Jan. 20th, 1900. | — | Examination of frontier from confluence of river Igudu and river Igaiwan to road 200 metres north of Ikotru. |

**COLONIAL SURVEY REPORT, 1912-13 :
BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS.**

55

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|---|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 9 | Anglo-French (Lagos-Dahomey). | 200 | August 10th, 1888, July 15th, 1893. | Re-Survey Commission :— British :— Major F. G. Guggisberg, C.M.G., R.E. French :— Commandant Fourn. | — | 1912. | July 20th, 1912. | — | — |
| 10 | Anglo-French (Niger-Chad). | 860 | June 14th, 1898, April 8th, 1904. | British :— Lieut.-Col. G. S. McD. Elliott, R.E. Capt. C. H. Foulkes, R.E. Capt. G. R. Frith, R.E. Lieut. G. F. Evans, R.E. French :— Capt. Moll. Capt. Carpinetty. Capt. Tilho. Capt. Jaques. M. Hummel. British :— Major R. P. O'Shee, R.E. Major C. B. Simonds, R.A. Lieut. J. G. Hearson, R.E. French :— Capt. Tilho. Lieut. de Vaiseau Andoin. Lieut. Vignon. | Nov., 1902, Jan., 1904. | — | — | — | — |
| 10 | " | " | May 29th, 1900 .. | British :— Major R. P. O'Shee, R.E. Major C. B. Simonds, R.A. Lieut. J. G. Hearson, R.E. French :— Capt. Tilho. Lieut. de Vaiseau Andoin. Lieut. Vignon. | 1906, 1907. | 1907, 1908. | Feb. 25th, 1906, and Feb. 16th, 1910. | Exchange of Notes, May 17th, 1911, and July 1st, 1911. | Treaty Series No. 1, 1912. |
| 11 | Anglo-German (Yola-Chad). | 350 | Convention, Nov. 15th, 1893. Preliminary Agreement, Dec. 2nd, 1902. | British :— Lieut.-Col. L. Jackson, R.E. Capt. G. F. A. Whitlock, R.E. Lieut. L. C. Jackson, R.E. Lieut. L. C. A. de B. Doucet, R.E. German :— Hptmann Glauning. Obst. Marquardsen. Lieut. Stephani. Lieut. Schultze. Local Commissions to mark Boundary :— British :— Mr. Hans Fischer. German :— Lieut. von Stephani. British :— Capt. Vickers Boyle. German :— Capt. von Stephani. | Aug. 10th, 1903, Feb., 1903, to Feb., 1904 and 1906. | Pillars erected on shore of Lake Chad. | Feb. 24th, 1904, and Mar. 16th, 1906. | July 18th, 1906. | Treaty Series, No. 17, 1906. |
| 11 | " | 40 | " | British :— Mr. Hans Fischer. German :— Lieut. von Stephani. British :— Capt. Vickers Boyle. German :— Capt. von Stephani. | — | 1908 to 1907, | Mar. 5th, 1907. | From Gorege to Lake Chad. | Treaty Series, No. 17, 1906. |
| 11 | " | 81 | " | British :— Capt. Vickers Boyle. German :— Capt. von Stephani. | — | 1907. | Mar. 5th, 1907. | From Uba, on Yedseram River, to River Benue. | Treaty Series, No. 17, 1906. |
| 12 | Anglo-German (Cross River, or Southern Nigeria-Cameroons). | 140 | Conventions, April 29th and May 7th, 1885, July 27th and Aug. 2nd, 1886, July 1st, 1890, April 14th, 1893, Nov. 15th, 1893. | British :— Capt. C. F. Close, R.E. Capt. E. P. S. Roupell. German :— Lieut. von Besser. | 1895. | — | — | — | Cross River to the sea. |

| Red Nos. on Map. | Name of Boundary. | Length. | Treaty concerned and Date. | Commissioners. | Dates. | | | | REMARKS. |
|------------------|---|-----------|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | Delimitation Survey. | Marked on Ground. | Protocol signed. | Finally Approved. | |
| 12 | Anglo-German (Cross River or Southern Nigeria—Cameroons). | Miles 140 | Conventions April 29th and May 7th, 1885, July 27th and Aug. 2nd, 1888, July 1st, 1890, April 14th, 1893, Nov. 16th, 1893. | British :— Capt. A. J. Woodroffe, R.E. Lieut. J. G. Hearson, R.E. German :— Hermann Herrmann. Leut. von Roedel. | Dec. 1905, May, 1906. | 1906. | 1906. | — | Cross River to the sea. |
| 13 | Anglo-German (Cross River Rapids—Yola Arc). | 235 | Nov. 15th, 1893 | British :— Lieut.-Col. G. F. A. Whitlock, R.E. Capt. H. T. G. Moore, R.E. Lieut. W. V. Nugent, R.A. 2nd Lieut. W. D. Downes, Royal Sussex Regiment. German :— Major Haering. Oblt. von Stephani. Oblt. Cuno. Oblt. Rothe. Commission to mark boundary :— British :— Captain W. V. Nugent, R.A. Lieut. W. F. R. Kyngdon, R.A. German :— Oberleutnant Detzner. | Aug., 1907, to May, 1908. | — | April 16th, 1909. | — | — |
| 13 | " " | " | " " | " | — | 1912 and 1913. | April 12th, 1913. | — | — |
| 14 | Anglo-Portuguese (Barotseland—Angola). | 710 | Convention, July 11th, 1884, and Arbitration award, May 30th, 1906. | British :— Major H. W. Gordon, R.E. Captain A. G. Turner, R.E. Lieut. W. D. Downes, Royal Sussex Regiment. Portuguese :— Lieut. Commander C. L. Gago Coutinho. Lieut. F. T. V. da Rocha. Lieut. A. S. Friere Cabral. Lieut. J. Candido da Costa Marques. | 1913. | — | — | — | — |
| 15 | Walfish Bay | 76 | July 1st, 1890, and Proclamation of annexation, Mar. 12th, 1878. | — | — | — | — | — | Not yet delimited |

COLONIAL SURVEY REPORT, 1912-13 :
BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS.

57

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|----|--|------|---|---|----------------------------------|--|----------------------|--|---|
| 16 | Anglo-German (Bechuana-land - German South-West Africa). | 1113 | July 1st, 1890, Art. III (A.G.), Dec. 30th, 1890, Art. I. (G.P.); June 11th, 1891, Art. IV. (A.P.). | British:— Major H. D. Laffan, R.E. German:— Obst. Doering. Leut. Wettstein. | Nov., 1898, to Oct., 1903. | 1898 to 1903. From Orange River to Reitfontein. | — | — | Part only of boundary de- limited. |
| 16 | Anglo - German (Oape Colony - German South-West Africa). | | July 1st, 1890, Art. III. | — | — | — | — | — | Not yet de- limited. |
| 17 | Anglo-Portuguese (Amatongalan) - Portuguese East Africa. | 30 | June 11th, 1891, Art. III. | British:— Mr. W. Bosman. Portuguese:— Capt. Nunes da Silva. | Aug., 1898, to Dec., 1898. | — | — | — | — |
| 17 | " " " | " | " " " | British:— Mr. W. Bosman. Portuguese:— Capt. Nunes da Silva. | — | Aug. and Oct., 1897. | Oct. 2nd, 1897. | Dec. 29th, 1898/Jan. 20th, 1899. | — |
| 18 | Swaziland - Portuguese East Africa | 65 | Conference, April to June, 1907. | British:— Major J. G. Baldwin, R.A. Mr. W. H. Gillfillan. Mr. J. Smuts. Portuguese:— Major Freire D'Andrade. Lieut. A. de S. Freire Cabral. Lieut. D. N. de C. Noronha. | 1898, 1894, and 1897. | April, 1907 | — | — | Portuguese and Boer Com- mission. |
| 19 | Transvaal - Portuguese East Africa. | 255 | July 28th, 1898, Convention of London, Feb. 27th, 1894. | British:— Major J. G. Baldwin, R.A. Mr. W. H. Gillfillan. Mr. J. Smuts. Portuguese:— Major A. Freire D'Andrade. Lieut. A. de S. Freire Cabral. Lieut. D. N. de C. Noronha. | 1897, 1890, and 1894. | 1897, 1890, 1894. | — | — | Portuguese and Boer Com- mission. |
| 19 | " " " | " | " " " | Transvaal:— Mr. H. E. Schoch. Portuguese: Lieut. A. G. d'Azevedo Franco. | — | 1908 | Sept. 12th, 1908. | — | Demarcation from source of Matingatinga river and bea- con on bank of Incomati river. |

| Red Map. Nos. on | Name of Boundary. | Length. | Treaty concerned and Date. | Commissioners. | Dates. | | | | REMARKS. |
|------------------------|---|--------------|---|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | | | Delimita- tion Survey. | Marked on Ground. | Protocol signed. | Finally approved. | |
| 20 | Anglo-Portuguese (Southern Rhodesia— Portuguese East Africa, Limpopo River to Sabi River). | Miles 115 | June 11th, 1891 .. | Local Commission:— British:— Mr. W. J. Atherstone Portuguese:— Jose A. Serrano. | Dec. 1902, to July, 1903. | — | Dec. 21st, 1902/July 1903, 1904. | June 3rd, 1907. | { in one ex- change of notes, } |
| | Anglo-Portuguese (Southern Rhodesia— Portuguese East Africa, 18° 30' S. to Sabi River); also called Mazoe, or Manica, Boundary. | 235 | June 11th, 1891, and Arbitral award, Jan. 30th, 1897. | British:— Major J. J. Leveson, R.E. Capt. S. C. N. Grant, R.E. Lieut. C. S. Wilson, R.E. Portuguese:— Capt. A. Freire D'Andrade, Lieut. E. Sata de Susa, Capt. J. M. Severano, M. E. Machado de Faria Maia. | 1892. | — | — | June 3rd, 1907. | |
| 21 | " | " | | British:— Capt. C. S. Wilson, R.E. Portuguese:— Capt. A. Freire D'Andrade. | — | 1898, 1899. | June 5th and 28th, 1898, and Dec. 14th and 15th, 1898. | — | 18° 30' S. to junc- tion of Sabi and Lundi rivers. |
| 22 | Anglo-Portuguese (Southern Rhodesia— Portuguese East Africa, Mazoe River to 18° 30' S.); also called Barue Boundary. | 145 | June 11th, 1891 .. | British:— Lieut.-Col. J. J. Leveson, R.E. Capt. A. E. G. Watherston, R.E. Lieut. C. R. Brown, R.E. Portuguese:— Capt. Garcia Rosado. | 1898. | 1905 | Dec. 28th, 1898. | Mar. and April, 1902, Jan. and April, 1904, July 22nd, 1912, and Aug. 9th 1912. | Exchange of notes, " " " " |
| 23 | Anglo-Portuguese (Southern Rhodesia— Portuguese East Africa, South of the Zambesi). | 215 | " " " | Local Commission:— British:— Mr. Sawerthal, Portuguese:— Lieut. Durao | 1903-4. | — | — | — | Provisional survey. |

**COLONIAL SURVEY REPORT, 1912-13 :
BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS.**

59

| | 215 | June 11th, 1891 .. | Re-Survey Commission :— | April 1905, to Oct., 1905. | 1905. | Oct. 4th, 1905. | Exchange of Notes 21st Oct., 1911, 20th Nov., 1911. | |
|----|--|--------------------|---|---|------------|------------------|---|---|
| 23 | Anglo-Portuguese (Southern Rhodesia—Portuguese East Africa South of the Zambezi). | .. | British :— Major O'Shee, R.E. Capt. A. N. Campbell, R.A. Lieut. L. C. A. de B. Doucet, R.E. Lieut. E. W. Cox, R.E. Portuguese :— Lieut. C. L. Gago Coutinho. Lieut. F. T. V. da Rocha. Local Commission, to take over part of boundary :— British :— Mr. E. R. Morkell. Capt. J. Tait, B.S.A. Police. Portuguese :— Luiz Lopes de Conceicao, Junior. Jayme Lino. | — | — | Nov. 13th, 1910. | — | Line from Mount Gungwa to Mount Chera taken over. |
| 24 | Anglo-Portuguese (North-Eastern Rhodesia—Portuguese East Africa, North of the Zambezi). | .. | British :— Major O'Shee, R.E. Capt. A. N. Campbell, R.A. Lieut. L. C. A. de B. Doucet, R.E. Lieut. E. W. Cox. Portuguese :— Lieut. C. L. Gago Coutinho. Lieut. Fradique. British :— Mr. J. F. Cunningham. Mr. T. I. Binnie, Surveyor Portuguese :— Capt. Ferraz. Conde Du Pont. Capt. Branco. British :— Mr. A. James Swann. Mr. Thomas L. Binnie, Surveyor. | June, 1904, to Nov., 1904. | 1904 | Nov. 21st, 1904. | Exchange of Notes 21st Oct., 1911, 20th Nov., 1911. | — |
| 25 | Anglo-Portuguese (British Central Africa, now Nyasaland, Protectorate—Portuguese East Africa). | .. | British :— Mr. J. F. Cunningham. Mr. T. I. Binnie, Surveyor Portuguese :— Capt. Ferraz. Conde Du Pont. Capt. Branco. British :— Mr. A. James Swann. Mr. Thomas L. Binnie, Surveyor. | July to Nov., 1899, Oct. to Dec., 1900. | 1899-1900. | Dec. 8th, 1900. | *Sept. 15th, 1906. | { Section from River Ruoto Lake Chituta } (To make some alterations to previous line. Beaconed from B.P. 38 to Mt. Kapiruta. |
| 25 | " | .. | Local Commission :— British :— Mr. A. J. Swann. Mr. T. F. Pirr, Surveyor. | — | 1907. | — | — | Ruo and Shire Rivers. |
| 25 | " | .. | Portuguese :— 2nd Lieut. Antonio de Brito. Local Commission :— British :— Mr. T. I. Binnie. Portuguese :— Ernesto Tavares D'Almeida Carvalho. | April-May, 1908. | — | May 22nd, 1908. | Exchange of Notes, 8th and 30th Nov., 1911. | — |

* Provisional confirmation of recommendations of Boundary Commissioners 1899 and 1900 (Procès Verbal, December 8th, 1900).

| Red Nos. on Map. | Name of Boundary. | Length. | Treaty concerned and Date. | Commissioners. | Dates. | | | REMARKS. |
|------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | | | Delimitation Survey. | Marked on Ground. | Protocol signed. |  | Finally approved. |
| 26 | Anglo-German (Nyasa-Tanganyika). | Miles 225 | July 1st, 1890 | British :— Capt. C. F. Close, R.E. Capt. F. F. Boileau, R.E. Capt. Chichester. Lieut. Scratchley. German :— Hptmann Herrmann. Leut. Glanning. Dr. Kohlschütter. | 1898. | 1898. | Nov. 11th, 1898. | Feb. 23rd, 1901. |
| 27 | Anglo-Belgian (Northern Rhodesia—Congo Free State, now Belgian Congo). | 1,200 | May 12th, 1894 | British :— Major R. A. Gillam, R.E. Capt. R. Walker, R.E. Capt. E. A. Steel, R.A. Lieut. S. Gore-Brown, R.F.A. Lieut. O. E. Wynne, R.E. Belgian :— Major Begraud. Capt. Weber. Lieut. Lepolivre. " Gendarme. " van Bleyenbergh. " Wuidart. " Donner. " Erneus. | 1911-12. | 1912 | - | - |
| 27 | " | " | " | British :— Rhodesia-Katanga Section :— Capt. E. A. Steel, R.A. Lieut. S. Gore-Brown, R.F.A. " E. M. W. Sealy, R.E. Mweru-Tanganyika Section :— Capt. R. Walker, R.E. Lieut. O. E. Wynne, R.E. | 1913 | - | - | - |

**COLONIAL SURVEY REPORT, 1912-13 :
BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS.**

61

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|----|--|-----|---|---|----------------------------|---------------|---|--|---|
| 26 | Anglo-Belgian (Uganda—Congo Free State, now Belgian Congo). | 800 | May 12th, 1891, and May 9th, 1906. | British :— Lieut.-Col. R. G. T. Bright, C.M.G., Rifle Brigade. Capt. E. M. Jack, R.E. Lieut. Hon. F. R. D. Prittie, Rifle Brigade. Belgian :— Commandant E. Mercier, 2nd Regiment des Guides. Commandant J. Bastien, 2nd Regiment des Grenadiers. Commandant Stockhausen. Lieut. Weber. Lieut. Maunay. | Jan., 1907 to April, 1908. | — | — | — | — |
| 28 | " " " | 36 | — | British :— Major E. M. Jack, R.E. Capt. Hon. F. R. D. Prittie, Rifle Bgde. Belgian :— Capt. Commandant J. Bastien. Capt. Maury. Lieut. Weber. Lieut. Wuidart. | — | 1911. | May 4th, 1911. | From Mount Sabini to Mount Nkabwa. | — |
| 28 | Mahagi Strip. | 40 | — | British :— Lieut. A. M. Coode, R.E. Belgian :— Lieut. Jadot. | 1913. | — | May 14th, 1913. | — | — |
| 29 | Anglo-German (British East Africa—German East Africa, Indian Ocean to Lake Jipe). | 118 | July 1st, 1890 .. | British :— Consul Smith, R.N. Lieut. G. E. Smith, R.E. German :— Dr. Carl Peters. | 1892. | — | July 25th, 1893. | Preliminary Survey. | — |
| 29 | " " " | " | July 25th, 1893 .. | Local Commission :— British :— Mr. A. Hardinge. German :— Oberst Liebert. | 1897. | 1900. | Jan. 23th, Feb. 14th, and April 26th, 1900. | Not beaconed throughout its entire length. | — |
| 30 | Anglo-German (British East Africa—German East Africa, Lake Jipe to Victoria Nyanza). | 350 | Treaty, July 1st, 1890 Convention, July 26th, 1893. | British :— Lieut.-Col. G. E. Smith, R.E. Major R. G. T. Bright, Rifle Bde. Lieut. I. T. Behrens, R.E. German :— Hermann Schlobach. Obit. W. Schwartz. Obit. M. Weiss. | Apr., 1904, to Jan., 1908. | 1904 to 1906. | July 18th, 1906. | — | — |

| Red Nos. on Map. | Name of Boundary. | Length. | Treaty concerned and Date. | Commissioners. | Dates. | | | REMARKS. |
|------------------|---|-----------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | Delimitation on Survey. | Marked on Ground. | Protocol signed. | Finally approved. |
| 30 | Anglo-German (Uganda—German East Africa). | Miles 150 | July 1st, 1890 .. | British:— Col. Delme Radcliffe. Major R. G. T. Bright, Rifle Bde. Lieut. T. T. Behrens, R.E. German:— Hptmann Schlobach. Oblt. W. Schwartz. Oblt. M. Weise. | July, 1902, to Apr., 1904. | 1904. | July 18th, 1906. | — |
| 30 | " " | 65 | — | British:— Major F. M. Jack, R.E. Capt. Hon. F. R. D. Prittie, Rifle Bgde. German:— Major Schlobach. Hptmann Fouck. | — | 1911. | Oct. 30th, 1911. | Mt. Sabdino to R. Chizinga. |
| 31 | Anglo-Italian (East Africa Protectorate—Italian Somaliland). | 375 | March 24th, 1891 .. | — | — | — | — | Not yet delimited. |
| 31(a) | Anglo-Abyssinian (British Somaliland—Abyssinia). | | May 14th, 1897, June 4th, 1897. | — | — | — | — | Not yet delimited. |
| 32 | Anglo-Italian (British Somaliland—Italian Somaliland). | 710 | March 24th, 1891 .. | — | — | — | — | Not yet delimited. |
| 33 | Anglo-French (British Somaliland—French Somaliland). | 50 | February 2nd, 1893 .. | — | — | — | — | Not yet delimited. |
| 34 | Anglo-Abyssinian (Uganda and East Africa Protectorate—Abyssinia). | 780 | — | Major H. H. Austin, R.E. Brev-Major R. G. T. Bright, Rifle Brigade. | 1900-01. | — | — | Not yet delimited. |
| 34 | " " | " | — | Capt. P. Maud, R.E. Mr. J. Baird. | Oct. 1902, to July, 1903. | — | — | — |
| 34 | " " | " | December 8th 1907 .. | Major C. W. Gwynn, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E. Capt. R. L. Waller, R.E. | 1903, 1908, 1909. | 1908, 1909. | — | — |

COLONIAL SURVEY REPORT, 1912-13 :
BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS.

63

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|----|---|-------|--|---|----------------|-------|---|--|
| 35 | Anglo-Abyssinian (Sudan-Abyssinia). | 760 | Treaty, May 15th, 1902 | Major H. H. Austin, R.E. Lieut. C. W. Gwynn, R.E. | 1900 | — | — | — |
| 35 | " " | " | " " | Brev.-Major C. W. Gwynn, R.E., D.S.O. | 1903. | 1903. | — | — |
| 36 | Anglo-Italian (Sudan-Eritrea). | 350 | December 7th, 1898, June 1st, 1899, April 16th, 1901, November 22nd, 1901, May 15th, 1902. | British :— Col. the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E. Italian :— Major Martinelli. Tenente A. Pollera. Capt. Tornare. Brev.-Major W. J. Walter Lanca Fua. | 1903. | 1903 | — | R. Setit to Abu Gamal. |
| 36 | " " | " | " " | | 1899, 1901. | 1901 | — | From Sabderat North - East- wards. |
| 37 | Anglo-French (Sudan-French Equatorial Africa, Congo-Nile Watershed to Tripoli). | 1,360 | March 21st, 1899 Treaty, Series 15, 1899. | — | — | — | — | Not yet de- limited. |
| 38 | Anglo-Italian (Egypt-Tripoli). | 1,000 | — | — | — | — | — | Not yet de- limited. |
| 39 | Anglo-Turkish (Egypt-Syria) also called Sinai Peninsula Boundary. | 140 | Firman, 1841 | British :— Capt. R. C. Owen. Mr. Wade. Mr. Keeling. Turkish :— Mazrafer Bey. Felim Bey. | 1903. | 1903. | — | Oct. 1st, 1903. |

VII.

CLASSIFIED LISTS OF THE STAFFS OF SURVEY DEPARTMENTS.

NOTES : * Pensionable.

† Signifies free quarters, the value of which, assessed at 10 per cent. of salary, is calculated in pensions (of permanent officers).

(a) Duty allowance. (b) House allowance. (c) Travelling allowance. (d) Personal allowance. (e) Horse allowance. (f) Bicycle allowance. (g) Motor-cycle allowance. (h) Commuted allowance. (i) Tent allowance.

| Office. | Name. | Salary. £ | Allowances. | Date of First Appointment. | Date of Present Rank. |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. | | | | | |
| <i>Superintending Staff.</i> | | | | | |
| Director of Surveys ... | Capt. G. C. Williams, R.E. ... | 800 | ... | 5th Nov., 1908 ... | 17th July, 1912. |
| Office Superintendent | *Mr. A. Rehm ... | £245 by £20 to £270. | ... | 4th Jan., 1905 ... | 4th Jan., 1906. |
| Assistant Clerk ... | Miss E. Rehm ... | 92 | ... | 1st Jan., 1909 ... | 1st Jan., 1909. |
| <i>Trigonometrical and Topographical Survey.</i> | | | | | |
| Deputy Director | Capt. A. M. Coode, R.E. ... | 667 | ... | 28th May, 1909 ... | 17th July, 1912. |
| Assistant Director | *Capt. H. N. Kempthorne ... | 525 | ... | 8th Dec., 1911 ... | 8th Dec., 1911. |
| " | Lieut. G. A. P. Maxwell, R.E. ... | 525 | ... | 6th June, 1912 ... | 6th June, 1912. |
| Surveyor | 2nd Corpl. H. Thornton, R.E. ... | 300 | (b) £36 p.a. | 15th July, 1908 ... | 24th Dec., 1912. |
| " | L.-Corpl. J. P. Durkan, R.E. ... | 215 | " | 15th July, 1908 ... | 15th July, 1908. |
| " | 2nd Corpl. F. G. Loxton, R.E. ... | 250 | " | 29th Dec., 1911 ... | 29th Dec., 1911. |
| " | L.-Corpl. H. O. Jones, R.E. ... | 215 | " | 27th Jan., 1912 ... | 27th Jan., 1912. |
| " | 2nd Corpl. A. R. Turner, R.E. ... | 250 | " | 15th June, 1912 ... | 15th June, 1912. |
| " | L.-Corpl. P. W. Shields, R.E. ... | 215 | " | 24th Jan., 1913 ... | 24th Jan., 1913. |

LIST OF STAFFS.

| Cadastral Branch—Headquarters. | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| | | 500 | (a) £50 p.a. | ... | ... | 12th July, 1905 ... | 28th Dec., 1908. | | |
| | | 405 | ... | ... | ... | 18th July, 1906 ... | 28th Dec., 1908. | | |
| | | 130-10-200 | (a) £24 p.a., (b) £40 p.a. | ... | ... | 11th Oct., 1909 ... | 7th July, 1911. | | |
| | | 120-10-180 | " | ... | ... | 4th July, 1908 ... | 4th July, 1908. | | |
| | | 130-10-200 | " | ... | ... | 9th Nov., 1911 ... | 9th Nov., 1911. | | |
| | | 130-10-200 | " | ... | ... | 21st July, 1912 ... | 21st July, 1912. | | |
| Computing Office. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 300-20-400 | ... | ... | ... | 10th August, 1909 | 1st August, 1910. | | |
| | | 250-20-350 | (b) £60 p.a. | ... | ... | 9th Nov., 1911 ... | 9th Nov., 1911. | | |
| | | 250-20-350 | " | ... | ... | 9th Jan., 1912 ... | 1st April, 1913. | | |
| | | 250-20-350 | " | ... | ... | 25th May, 1911 ... | 3rd Dec., 1912. | | |
| | | 250-20-350 | " | ... | ... | 23rd Oct. 1912 ... | 7th April, 1913. | | |
| Drawing Office. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 250-15-280 | (b) £60 p.a. | ... | ... | 15th August, 1906 | 15th August, 1906. | | |
| | | £160 by £15 every three years to £205. | (b) £36 p.a. | ... | { | 12th Oct., 1911 ... | 12th Oct., 1911. | | |
| | | Public Map Office. | (b) £36 p.a. | ... | ... | 9th Jan., 1912 ... | 9th Jan., 1912. | | |
| | | £160 by £15 every three years to £205. | | ... | ... | 1st May, 1913 ... | 1st May, 1913. | | |
| Cadastral Surveyors. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 360-20-400 | (b) £60 p.a., (c) Rs. 4 p.d. | ... | ... | 12th Sept., 1906... | 1st July, 1910. | | |
| | | 360-20-400 | " | ... | ... | 28th Aug., 1907... | 20th June, 1912. | | |
| | | 360-20-400 | " | ... | ... | 24th July, 1911... | 1st Feb., 1913. | | |
| | | 300-20-340 | " | ... | ... | 22nd Jan., 1912... | 1st Feb., 1913. | | |
| | | 300-20-340 | " | ... | ... | 1st Feb., 1907 ... | 1st April, 1913. | | |
| | | 300-20-340 | " | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | | 300-20-340 | " | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
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| | | 300-20-340 | " | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
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| | | 300-20-340 | " | ... | ... | ... | ...</ | | |

| Office. | Name. | Salary. £ | Allowances. | Date of First Appointment. | Date of Present Rank. |
|---|---------------------|--------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| EAST AFRICA—continued. | | | | | |
| Junior Staff Surveyors (Two Supernumerary). | <i>Cadastral</i> | | | | |
| | Mr. J. Marsengo | 250-15-280 | Surveyors—continued. (b) £60 p.a. (c) Rs. 4 p.d. | 1st April, 1907 ... | 1st April, 1907. |
| | Mr. A. Bessler ... | 250-15-280 | " | 17th Dec., 1906 ... | 14th Sept., 1908. |
| | Mr. H. C. Anderson | 250-15-280 | " | 8th August, 1908 | 1st July, 1910. |
| | Mr. W. MacDonald | 250-15-280 | " | 14th Sept., 1911... | 14th Sept., 1911. |
| | Mr. C. T. Ogle ... | 250-15-280 | " | 2nd August, 1912 | 2nd August, 1912. |
| | Mr. G. C. Oakes | 250-15-280 | " | 7th Dec., 1911 ... | 3rd Dec., 1912. |
| | Mr. S. H. Ramsey | 250-15-280 | " | 12th August, 1912 | 1st Feb., 1913. |
| | Mr. E. W. Nelson | 250-15-280 | " | 9th April, 1913 ... | 9th April, 1913. |
| | Mr. A. W. Morris | 120 | (b) £36 p.a., (c) Rs. 2.50 p.d. | 14th Sept., 1911... | 14th Sept., 1911. |
| Assistant Junior Staff Surveyors. | Mr. I. Lewison ... | 120 | " | 1st Feb., 1911 ... | 1st Dec., 1911. |
| " | Mr. W. N. Low | 120 | " | 1st March, 1907... | 7th Nov., 1912. |
| <i>Coast Land Settlement.</i> | | | | | |
| Senior Staff Surveyors (Two Supernumerary). | (Two vacancies) | 300-20-340 | (b) £60 p.a., (c) Rs. 4 p.d. | | |
| | Mr. G. E. Weston | 250-15-280 | " | 12th Oct., 1911 ... | 12th Oct., 1911. |
| | Mr. W. V. Coates | 250-15-280 | " | 12th Oct., 1911 ... | 12th Oct., 1911. |
| | Mr. H. M. Thornhill | 250-15-280 | " | 16th July, 1912... | 16th July, 1912. |
| | Mr. W. E. Piers | 250-15-280 | " | 12th August, 1912 | 12th Aug., 1912. |
| | Mr. C. O. Gilbert | 250-15-280 | " | 16th Sept., 1912... | 16th Sept., 1912. |
| | Mr. F. B. Ballenden | 250-15-280 | " | 28th August, 1912 | 28th Aug., 1912. |
| | Mr. C. E. Taylor | 120 | (b) £36 p.a., (c) Rs. 2.50 p.d. | 1st Sept., 1910 ... | 1st Sept., 1910. |
| | Mr. W. C. Tappin | 120 | " | 14th Sept., 1911... | 14th Sept., 1911. |
| | Mr. E. J. Dent ... | 120 | " | 6th June, 1912 ... | 6th June, 1912. |

COLONIAL SURVEY REPORT, 1912-13 :
LIST OF STAFFS.

67

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| Computers ... | Mr. J. H. McEwen ... | 250-20-350 | (b) £60 p.a. | ... | 20th Dec., 1911 ... |
| | Mr. L. C. Wright ... | 250-20-350 | " | ... | 21st April, 1913 ... |
| Draughtsman ... | Mr. A. Fischer ... | £160 by £15 every 3 years to £205. | (b) £36 p.a. | ... | 2nd June, 1913. |
| " | (One vacancy) ... | " " | " | ... | — |
| GOLD COAST. | | | | | |
| <i>Headquarters.</i> | | | | | |
| Director of Surveys | Capt. E. F. W. Lees, R.E. | 800 | (a) £160 p.a.; (e) £30 p.a. | ... | 4th Jan., 1908. |
| *Clerk (3rd Grade) ... | Mr. A. F. Benson ... | 85 | " | ... | 1st Jan., 1913. |
| <i>Topographical Branch.</i> | | | | | |
| Assistant Director of Surveys | Capt. H. A. Lewis Hall, R.E. | 400-20-500 | (a) £80 p.a.; (h) £120... | ... | 18th May, 1910. |
| " | Capt. P. J. Mackesy, R.E. | 600 | " | ... | 26th Feb., 1912. |
| Surveyor ... | Corpl. A. S. Jones, R.E. | 250-10-300 | (h) £90 ... | ... | 20th June, 1909. |
| " | Sapper B. J. Gee, R.E. | 240 | (h) £90 ... | ... | 1st October, 1911. |
| " | L.-Corpl. E. G. L. Allen, R.E. | 240 | (h) £90 ... | ... | 8th Feb., 1911 ... |
| " | Sapper W. O'Connell, R.E. | 190 | (h) £90 ... | ... | 21st April, 1912. |
| " | Sapper L. V. Tibballs, R.E. | 190 | (h) £90 ... | ... | 21st April, 1912. |
| " | Vacant ... | 190 | (h) £90 ... | ... | 19th Dec., 1912. |
| <i>Cadastral Branch.</i> | | | | | |
| *Chief Surveyor | Mr. G. V. Mathieson ... | 250-10-300 | (h) £120... | ... | 4th Jan., 1908. |
| *Surveyor ... | Mr. R. N. Kilby ... | 250-10-300 | (h) £120... | ... | 4th Jan., 1908. |
| " | Sapper W. H. Oliver ... | 190 | (h) £90 ... | ... | 19th Dec., 1912. |
| " | Vacant ... | 190 | (h) £90 ... | ... | — |
| " | Vacant ... | 190 | (h) £90 ... | ... | — |
| *Native Surveyor | Mr. K. Arnsats-Kwanweng | 200-10-250 | (i) 2s. p.d. | ... | 15th Sept., 1911. |
| *Native Assistant Surveyor | Mr. E. J. Smith ... | 120-5-150 | (j) 1s. p.d. | ... | 1st Jan., 1908. |
| " | Mr. H. E. Sogoe ... | 120-5-150 | (i) 1s. p.d. | ... | 1st May, 1910. |
| Draughtsman ... | Sapper A. F. R. Morris, R.E. | 250-10-300 | ... | ... | 6th April, 1910. |
| " | Vacant ... | 250 | — | ... | — |

31410

| Office. | Name. | Salary. £ | Allowances. | Date of First Appointment. | Date of Present Rank. |
|--|---|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | NORTHERN NIGERIA. | | |
| Chief Surveyor | *Mr. A. S. Collard | 600 | (a) £100, (e) 2s. 6d. p.d. | 16th Dec., 1911 ... | 16th Dec., 1911. |
| Surveyor | *Mr. T. J. Waters | 400 | (a) £80, (e) 2s. 6d. p.d. | 3rd Oct., 1912 ... | 3rd Oct., 1912. |
| " | L.-Corpl. R. R. Rowland, R.E. | 200 | (e) 1s. 9d. p.d. ... | 29th March, 1911 | 29th March, 1911. |
| " | L.-Corpl. C. C. Crook, R.E. | 200 | " ... | 29th March, 1911 | 29th March, 1911. |
| " | L.-Corpl. C. Benshaw, R.E. | 190 | " ... | 7th August, 1912 | 7th August, 1912. |
| " | L.-Corpl. W. Norton, R.E. | 190 | " ... | 7th August, 1912 | 7th August, 1912. |
| Cartographer | L.-Corpl. J. F. Fleming, R.E. | 201 | Cycle allowance £8 p.a. | 28th August, 1912 | 28th August, 1912. |
| Cartographer (Native) | *Mr. I. O. Gilbert | 200 | " ... | 1st June, 1904 ... | 1st June, 1904. |
| Draughtsman (Native) | *Mr. A. C. Freeman | 120 | " ... | 31st August, 1912 | 31st August, 1912. |
| | | | SOUTHERN NIGERIA. | | |
| | | | Headquarters. | | |
| Acting Surveyor-General of Nigeria and Director of Surveys, S.N. | Major F. G. Guggisberg, R.E., C.M.G. | 900 | (a) £180 p.a., † (c) | 1st April, 1910 ... | 1st April, 1910. |
| Office Superintendent | Mr. S. Boulderson | 280-20-380 | † (c) | 15th July, 1911 ... | 1st June, 1912. |
| Chief Clerk | *D. Akitoye | 252-12-300 | " ... | 16th August, 1886 | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| 1st Class Clerk | *A. E. Oarrena | 96-6-150 | " ... | 1 Dec., 1902 ... | 1st Jan., 1913. |
| Finance Clerk | *J. S. Williams | 60-6-90 | " ... | 1 Dec., 1902 ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| Store Clerk | *J. F. Kiyonmi | 60-6-90 | " ... | 27th Dec., 1905 ... | 1st Jan., 1912. |
| Director's Clerk | " ... | 24-6-54 | " ... | — | — |
| Temporary Clerk | E. A. Delalu | 72 | " ... | 1st Nov., 1907 ... | 1st Jan., 1912. |
| | | | Topographical Branch. | | |
| Deputy Director of Surveys, Topographical Branch. | Capt. B. H. Rowe, R.A. | 526 | † (c) | 1st June, 1907 ... | 20th Sept., 1911 |

LIST OF STAFFS.

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------|-------|-----|-----|--------------------|
| Assistant Director, Trigonometrical Section. | Lient. G. G. Waterhouse, R.E. | 525 | † (c) | ... | ... | 10th August, 1910. |
| Assistant Director, Topographical Branch. | Lient. H. E. Kentish, R.E. ... | 525 | † (c) | ... | ... | 30th Nov., 1910. |
| " | Lient. G. H. Bell, S. Lances. | 525 | † (c) | ... | ... | 11th April, 1912. |
| " | Regt. J. Dare, L.N. Lances. | 525 | † (c) | ... | ... | 20th Sept., 1912. |
| Surveyor | Regt. Mr. E. N. Thomas | 360-20-400 | † (c) | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| " | Co. Sjt.-Maj. K. J. Hackett, R.E. | 290 | † (c) | ... | ... | 20th Sept., 1912. |
| " | L.-Corpl. J. Gawthorne, R.E. ... | 225 | † (c) | ... | ... | 10th August, 1910. |
| " | 2nd Corpl. R. Hosking, R.E. ... | 200 | † (c) | ... | ... | 20th Sept., 1911. |
| " | L.-Corpl. H. Clark, R.E. ... | 200 | † (c) | ... | ... | 10th August, 1910. |
| " | L.-Corpl. C. Wharton, R.E. ... | 200 | † (c) | ... | ... | 10th August, 1910. |
| " | L.-Corpl. A. Mullin, R.E. ... | 200 | † (c) | ... | ... | 10th August, 1910. |
| " | L.-Corpl. W. Elliott, R.E. ... | 200 | † (c) | ... | ... | 20th Sept., 1912. |
| " | L.-Corpl. R. T. Sarson, R.E. ... | 200 | † (c) | ... | ... | 20th Sept., 1911. |
| " | L.-Corpl. H. Locke, R.E. ... | 200 | † (c) | ... | ... | 20th Sept., 1912. |
| Chief Native Surveyor | *J. C. Johnston ... | 200-10-250 | (c) | ... | ... | 1st April, 1911. |
| 2nd Class Native Surveyor | A. O. Craig | 72-6-90 | (c) | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| 2nd Class Native Surveyor | *G. H. Enba | 72-6-90 | (c) | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| 3rd Class Native Surveyor | *E. S. S. Wood | 48-6-60 | (c) | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| " | *E. O. Aiyede | 48-6-60 | (c) | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| " | J. B. Cole | 40-4-48 | (c) | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| 4th Class Native Surveyor | R. A. Williams | 40-4-48 | (c) | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| " | A. A. Young | 40-4-48 | (c) | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| " | S. A. O. Isaacs | 40-4-48 | (c) | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| " | A. O. Pedro | 40-4-48 | (c) | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| " | H. R. Hoskyns | 40-4-48 | (c) | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| " | J. L. Tete | 40-4-48 | (c) | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| " | *J. A. Pratt | 164-12-240 | (c) | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1912. |
| Chief Native Draughtsman and Map Curator. | | | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1st Class Native Draughtsman | *G. J. Goyea | 96-6-150 | ... | ... | ... | 18th August, 1902 |

| Office. | Name. | Salary. £ | Allowances. | Date of First Appointment. | Date of Present Rank. |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| SOUTHERN NIGERIA—continued. | | | | | |
| <i>Topographical Branch—continued.</i> | | | | | |
| 4th Class Native Draughtsman | A. L. Ajiyoye ... | 40-4-48 | ... | 1st July, 1912 ... | 1st July, 1912. |
| " " | W. F. Durosini ... | 40-4-48 | ... | 1st October, 1912 | 1st October, 1912. |
| " " | W. F. Sancho ... | 40-4-48 | ... | 1st October, 1912 | 1st October, 1912. |
| Probationer Draughtsman | T. A. Adu ... | 12 | ... | 1st October, 1912 | 1st October, 1912. |
| <i>Cadastral Branch.</i> | | | | | |
| Deputy Director of Surveys | *Mr. A. Cleminson | 500-2-500 | (a) £100 p.a., † (c) | 10th Jan., 1901 ... | 29th October, 1906. |
| Lands Surveyor | *Mr. R. L. Drouyn | 400-20-500 | (a) £80 p.a., † (c) | 13th October, 1906 | 1st Jan., 1912. |
| " " | *Mr. R. A. Webb | 400-20-500 | (a) £80 p.a., † (c) | 23rd Sept., 1905... | 11th July, 1912. |
| Draughtsman... | Serjt. E. H. Allen, R.E. | 275 | ... | 26th Jan., 1913 ... | 26th Jan., 1913. |
| 1st Class Native Surveyor | *I. T. Wey | 96-6-150 | ... | 1st October, 1902 | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| 3rd Class Native Surveyor | *R. Jones... | 48-6-60 | ... | 1st Jan., 1911 ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| 4th Class Native Surveyor | O. Olumide | 40-4-48 | ... | 1st April, 1911 ... | 1st April, 1911. |
| 1st Class Native Draughtsman | *A. A. Creppy | 96-6-150 | ... | 1st Jan., 1904 ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| 2nd Class Native Draughtsman | *H. St. J. Williams | 72-6-90 | ... | 1st April, 1904 ... | 1st April, 1911. |
| 4th Class Native Draughtsman | D. A. Mendes | 40-4-48 | ... | 1st Jan., 1912 ... | 1st Jan., 1912. |
| " " | J. C. Elias | 40-4-48 | ... | 1st October, 1911 | 1st July, 1912. |
| " " | ... | 40-4-48 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3rd Class Clerk | *G. S. Wilson | 24-6-54 | ... | 1st Jan., 1911 ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| <i>Special Cadastral Party.</i> | | | | | |
| Superintendent | Mr. W. Wilson ... | 400-20-500 | (a) £80†... | 16th August, 1911 | 16th August, 1912. |
| Surveyor | L. Cpl. P. A. Godwin, R.E. | 200 | †... | 16th August, 1911 | 16th August, 1912. |
| " | L. Cpl. S. Router, R.E. | 200 | †... | 16th August, 1911 | 16th August, 1912. |
| " | L. Cpl. C. Smith, R.E. | 200 | †... | 16th August, 1911 | 16th August, 1912. |
| " | L. Cpl. A. Carr, R.E. | 200 | †... | 16th August, 1911 | 16th August, 1912. |
| " | L. Cpl. W. Mellroy, R.E. | 200 | †... | 16th August, 1911 | 16th August, 1912. |
| " | L. Cpl. E. J. Kinch, R.E. | 200 | †... | 16th August, 1911 | 16th August, 1912. |

COLONIAL SURVEY REPORT, 1912-13:
LIST OF STAFFS.

71

| <i>School and Meteorological.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|------------------|------------------|--|
| Chief Instructor | ... | C. A. A. Barnes | ... | ... | ... | 1st May, 1908 | ... | 1st Jan., 1911. | |
| Meteorological Clerk | ... | E. E. Solomon | ... | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1908 | ... | 1st Jan., 1911. | |
| " | ... | M. I. Oke | ... | ... | ... | 1st Oct., 1912 | ... | 1st Oct., 1912. | |
| Pupil Surveyor | ... | H. M. Williams | ... | ... | ... | 1st July, 1910 | ... | 1st July, 1911. | |
| " | ... | A. C. B. Cole | ... | ... | ... | 1st July, 1910 | ... | 1st July, 1911. | |
| " | ... | C. B. A. John | ... | ... | ... | 1st July, 1910 | ... | 1st July, 1911. | |
| " | ... | J. J. Medeiros | ... | ... | ... | 1st July, 1910 | ... | 1st July, 1911. | |
| " | ... | V. O. Williams | ... | ... | ... | 1st July, 1910 | ... | 1st July, 1911. | |
| " | ... | M. J. Martins | ... | ... | ... | 30th Sept., 1911 | ... | 1st Oct., 1911. | |
| " | ... | S. O. John | ... | ... | ... | 30th Sept., 1911 | ... | 1st Oct., 1911. | |
| " | ... | F. G. Martins | ... | ... | ... | 30th Sept., 1911 | ... | 1st Oct., 1911. | |
| " | ... | N. Thompson | ... | ... | ... | 30th Sept., 1911 | ... | 1st Oct., 1911. | |
| " | ... | A. T. Adele | ... | ... | ... | 16th Nov., 1911 | ... | 16th Nov., 1911. | |
| " | ... | A. B. Balogun | ... | ... | ... | 1st Oct., 1911 | ... | 1st Oct., 1912. | |
| " | ... | R. C. Porter | ... | ... | ... | 2nd Jan., 1911 | ... | 1st Oct., 1912. | |
| " | ... | J. A. S. Cole | ... | ... | ... | 2nd Jan., 1911 | ... | 1st Oct., 1912. | |
| " | ... | J. G. Cole | ... | ... | ... | 2nd Jan., 1911 | ... | 1st Oct., 1912. | |
| " | ... | Y. A. Fahm | ... | ... | ... | 2nd Jan., 1911 | ... | 1st Oct., 1912. | |
| " | ... | G. Johnson | ... | ... | ... | 2nd Jan., 1911 | ... | 1st Oct., 1912. | |
| " | ... | A. Remavor | ... | ... | ... | 2nd Jan., 1911 | ... | 1st Oct., 1912. | |
| " | ... | J. W. Afere | ... | ... | ... | 1st Oct., 1912 | ... | 1st Oct., 1912. | |
| " | ... | E. S. Cole | ... | ... | ... | 1st Oct., 1912 | ... | 1st Oct., 1912. | |
| " | ... | W. A. Hollist | ... | ... | ... | 1st Oct., 1911 | ... | 1st Oct., 1911. | |
| Pupil Draughtsman | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| (c) In the case of the more senior appointments, travelling allowance varies from 10s. to 5s. for each night's absence from headquarters, according to salary :— <i>I.e.</i> , between £200 and £600 p.a., 5s.; over £600 p.a., 10s. | | | | | | | | | |
| NYASALAND. | | | | | | | | | |
| Director of Public Works and Survey. | ... | *Mr. T. I. Binnie | ... | ... | ... | £500 by £25 (a) £50 p.a., (i) 2s. 6d. p.d. to £700. | 15th March, 1897 | 1st Dec., 1900. | |
| Assistant Director of Public Works and Survey. | ... | *Mr. T. F. Furr | ... | ... | ... | £400 by £20 (a) £40 p.a., (i) 2s. 6d. p.d. to £500. | 28th May, 1902 | 1st Jan., 1910. | |
| Assistant Surveyor | ... | *Mr. J. Bannerman | ... | ... | ... | £325 by £20 (i) 2s. 6d. p.d. to £425. | 20th June, 1901 | 1st April, 1912. | |

| Office. | Name. | Salary. £ | Allowances.† | Date of First Appointment. | Date of Present Rank. |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| UGANDA (July 1st, 1913). | | | | | |
| Directors of Surveys | *Mr. R. C. Allen | 700-25-800 | (a) £70, (d) £100 | 23rd Nov., 1900... | 23rd Nov., 1900. |
| Deputy Director | *Mr. H. Boazman | 400-20-500 | (a) £40 | 18th July, 1903... | 1st Sept., 1912. |
| District Surveyors | *Mr. E. Richardson | 360-20-400 | ... | 8th April, 1904... | 16th Nov., 1907 |
| " | *Mr. L. R. Fraser | 360-20-400 | ... | 18th April, 1904 | 24th Dec., 1907. |
| " | *Mr. E. G. Fenning | 360-20-400 | ... | 29th April, 1904 | 24th Dec., 1907. |
| " | *Mr. J. P. Tolland | 360-20-400 | ... | 23rd Nov., 1906... | 1st Sept., 1912. |
| Senior Staff Surveyor | *Mr. A. H. Gee | 300-20-340 | ... | 3rd March, 1907 | 1st Sept., 1912. |
| Junior Staff Surveyors | *Mr. A. Richardson | 300 | (d) £50 | 1st June, 1903 | 1st Sept., 1912. |
| " | *Mr. J. W. T. S. McGregor | 300 | (d) £50 | 16th July, 1903... | 16th July, 1903. |
| " | Mr. J. G. Strickland | 250-15-280 | ... | 4th Nov., 1910 | 22nd May, 1911. |
| " | Mr. C. H. Vaughan | 250-15-280 | ... | 28th March, 1912 | 28th March, 1912. |
| (Two vacancies). | | | | | |
| Survey Probationers... | Mr. H. B. Thomas | 250 | ... | 9th Nov., 1911 | 9th Nov., 1911. |
| " | Mr. J. M. Y. Trotter | 250 | ... | 26th April, 1912 | 26th April, 1912. |
| " | Mr. A. C. McHatton | 250 | ... | 23rd Oct., 1912 | 23rd Oct., 1912. |
| " | Mr. J. G. Foulds | 250 | ... | 30th Jan., 1913 | 30th Jan., 1913. |
| " | Mr. D. J. McHatton | 250 | ... | 22nd May, 1913... | 22nd May, 1913. |
| " | Mr. A. B. G. Hart | 250 | ... | 22nd May, 1913... | 22nd May, 1913. |
| Indian Assistant Surveyor | Wahid Ali Khan, K.S. | 300 | ... | 27th March, 1901 | 27th March, 1901. |
| Draughtsman... | Mr. F. C. Macdonald | 180-10-200 | ... | 22nd July, 1910 | 22nd July, 1910. |
| Head Clerk and Storekeeper | Mr. W. L. Freemantle... | 180-10-200 | ... | 1st Feb., 1908 | 22nd July, 1908. |
| Clerk ... | Mr. W. J. Lowings | 150-10-200 | ... | 28th March, 1912 | 28th March, 1912. |
| BRITISH HONDURAS. | | | | | |
| Surveyor General | *Mr. H. T. Perkins, I.S.O. | \$3,402 | ... | 1880 | 18th Oct., 1905. |
| Assistant Surveyor-General | *Mr. W. H. Carlin | \$1,944 | ... | 1st April, 1896 | 1st April, 1896. |
| Assistant Surveyor | *Mr. F. W. Brunton | \$1,458 | ... | 1903 | 1st April, 1906. |

† European surveyors in Uganda when at a recognised station draw an allowance in lieu of quarters if not provided with house or other accommodation. Travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 4 a day will be issued from 1st April, 1914.

**COLONIAL SURVEY REPORT, 1912-13 :
LIST OF STAFFS.**

73

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|---|-----|----------------------|-----|---------------------|
| Assistant Surveyor ... | *Mr. L. E. Williams | ... | 1,458 | ... | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1906. |
| " " | *Mr. C. La T. Franks | ... | 1,458 | ... | ... | ... | 25th Feb., 1907. |
| Temporary Surveyor | *Mr. C. L. Ridley | ... | 1,458 | ... | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1909. |
| Forest Officers | *Mr. J. L. Brown | ... | 600-60-900 | ... | ... | ... | 1st June, 1896. |
| " " | *Mr. G. W. Hulse | ... | 600-60-840 | ... | ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1910. |
| First Clerk | *Mr. D. L. Rosado | ... | 720-40-960 | ... | ... | ... | 1st April, 1911. |
| Tracer... | *Mr. I. C. Hulse... | ... | 360-20-480 | ... | ... | ... | 1st May, 1911. |
| CEYLON. | | | | | | | |
| Surveyor General ... | *Mr. R. S. Templeton | ... | Rs. 13,500-56,250 | ... | ... | ... | 15th October, 1887 |
| | | | -16,875. | | | | |
| Deputy Surveyor General ... | *Mr. W. C. S. Ingles | ... | 750-50-900 | ... | ... | ... | 15th October, 1910 |
| Accountant ... | *Mr. W. C. Howard Tripp | ... | 400-25-500 | ... | (b) Rs. 1,320 p.a. | ... | 15th July, 1911. |
| Superintendent Application Surveys. | *Mr. A. J. Wickwar | ... | 600-50-750 | ... | (b) Rs. 702 p.a. ... | ... | 1st Sept., 1889 ... |
| Superintendent of Surveys ... | *Mr. L. Shipton | ... | 600-50-750 | ... | (b) Rs. 844 p.a. ... | ... | 1st Jan., 1905. |
| Superintendent of Waste Lands. | *Mr. A. H. G. Dawson | ... | 600-50-750 | ... | ... | ... | 1st May, 1910. |
| Superintendent of Surveys ... | *Mr. C. F. W. Halliley | ... | 600-50-750 | ... | (b) Rs. 581 p.a. ... | ... | 1st August, 1911. |
| " " | *Vacant | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15th August, 1912. |
| " " | *Mr. C. R. Lundie | ... | 450-30-600 | ... | ... | ... | 1st May, 1910. |
| " " | *Mr. A. J. Stronach | ... | 450-30-600 | ... | (b) Rs. 506 p.a. ... | ... | 15th October, 1910. |
| " " | *Mr. G. K. Thornhill | ... | 450-30-600 | ... | ... | ... | 1st Sept., 1911. |
| " " | *Mr. D. Bloxham | ... | 450-30-600 | ... | ... | ... | 1st August, 1911. |
| " " | *Mr. C. H. Vince | ... | 450-30-600 | ... | ... | ... | 15th August, 1912. |
| Superintendent Observatory | *Mr. A. J. Bamford | ... | 600-50-750 | ... | (f) Rs. 750 p.m. | ... | 1st Jan., 1913. |
| Assistant Astronomer | *Mr. J. E. Evans | ... | 300-20-400 | ... | (b) Rs. 675 p.a. ... | ... | 4th Jan., 1913. |
| " " | *Vacant | ... | ... | ... | (b) Rs. 577 p.a. ... | ... | ... |
| Assistant Superintendent of Surveys. | *J. W. Robertson | ... | 300-25-350 and, after four years on 350, 375 -25-400. | ... | (f) Rs. 750 p.m. | ... | 1st May, 1897. |

| Office. | Name. | Salary. £ | Allowances. | Date of First Appointment. | Date of Present Rank. |
|---|--------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| CEYLON—continued. | | | | | |
| Assistant Superintendent of Surveys. | *Mr. A. E. Dirkze | 300-25-350 and, after four years on 350, 375- 25-400. | ... | 1st October, 1889 | 12th May, 1906. |
| " | *Mr. F. J. Salmon | " | (b) Rs. 394 p.a.... | 13th June, 1908... | 13th June, 1908. |
| " | *Mr. L. G. O. Woodhouse | " | (b) Rs. 394 p.a.... | 1st August, 1905 | 8th Sept., 1908. |
| " | *Mr. E. B. Manson | " | (g) Rs. 35 p.m. ... | 13th June, 1908... | 13th June, 1908. |
| " | *Mr. R. W. E. Riddock | " | (g) Rs. 35 p.m. ... | 5th Nov., 1908 ... | 5th Nov., 1908. |
| " | *Mr. N. B. Favell | " | " | 6th May, 1909 ... | 6th May, 1909. |
| " | *Mr. P. J. May | " | " | 6th May, 1909 ... | 6th May, 1909. |
| " | *Mr. F. L. Baker | " | " | 6th May, 1909 ... | 6th May, 1909. |
| " | *Mr. E. O. de Fonseka | " | (f) Rs. 7.50 p.m. | 1st April, 1897 ... | 1st Sept., 1912. |
| " | Mr. K. W. S. Mitchell... | " | (b) Rs. 495 p.a.... | 6th May, 1909 ... | 6th May, 1909. |
| " | Mr. H. P. Harrison | " | (g) Rs. 35 p.m. ... | 20th May, 1909 ... | 20th May, 1909. |
| " | Mr. H. O. Clark | " | (e) Rs. 45 p.m. ... | 21st October, 1909 | 21st October, 1909. |
| " | Mr. C. C. S. Stephenson | " | (b) Rs. 394 p.m. | 21st October, 1909 | 21st October, 1907. |
| " | Mr. P. E. L. Gethin | " | (g) Rs. 35 p.m. ... | 1st April, 1910 ... | 1st April, 1910. |
| " | Mr. S. Easten | " | (g) Rs. 35 p.m. ... | 11th August, 1911 | 11th August, 1911. |
| " | Mr. B. S. Coventry | " | (f) Rs. 7.50 p.m. | 19th Nov., 1909 ... | 19th Nov., 1909. |
| " | Mr. G. B. Manson | " | " | 4th Nov., 1911 ... | 4th Nov., 1911. |
| " | Mr. L. E. S. Mitchell | " | " | 4th Nov., 1911 ... | 4th Nov., 1911. |
| " | Mr. W. Adam | " | (g) Rs. 35 p.m. ... | 20th Jan., 1912 ... | 20th Jan., 1912. |
| " | Mr. J. Ferguson | " | (e) Rs. 45 p.m. ... | 3rd May, 1912 ... | 3rd May, 1912. |
| " | Mr. C. W. F. Wavell | " | " | 3rd May, 1912 ... | 3rd May, 1912. |
| " | Mr. R. J. Johnaton | " | " | 4th Jan., 1913 ... | 4th Jan., 1913. |

COLONIAL SURVEY REPORT, 1912-13;
LIST OF STAFFS.

75

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----|------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| " | Mr. T. Y. Price | ... | " | ... | ... | 4th Jan., 1913 | 4th Jan., 1913. |
| " | Mr. J. Moriarty | ... | " | ... | ... | 4th Jan., 1913 | 4th Jan., 1913. |
| " | Mr. P. Mc. C. Thornhill | ... | " | ... | ... | 10th Jan., 1913 | 10th Jan., 1913. |
| " | Mr. L. M. Symes | ... | " | ... | ... | 10th Jan., 1913 | 10th Jan., 1913. |
| " | Mr. W. A. Davis | ... | " | ... | ... | 10th Jan., 1913 | 10th Jan., 1913. |
| " | Mr. W. W. Bentley | ... | " | ... | (f) Rs. 7.50 p.m. | 8th Feb., 1913 | 8th Feb., 1913. |
| " | Mr. C. D. Day | ... | " | ... | " | 30th May, 1913 | 30th May, 1913. |
| " | Mr. E. J. Whitehead | ... | " | ... | ... | 30th May, 1913 | 30th May, 1913. |
| " | Vacant | ... | " | ... | ... | — | — |
| " | Vacant | ... | " | ... | ... | — | — |
| " | Sergt. H. W. Johnson | ... | 300-10-350 | (b) Rs. 561 p.a. | ... | 22nd May, 1908 | 22nd May, 1908. |
| Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal Engineers. | | | | | | | |
| " | L.-Corpl. F. E. Dainty | ... | 250-10-300 | (c) Rs. 60 p.a. | ... | 5th June, 1908 | 5th June, 1908. |
| " | Sapper C. A. Robertson | ... | 300-10-350 | " | ... | 5th June, 1908 | 5th June, 1908. |
| " | Corpl. W. F. Hawkesworth | ... | " | (b) Rs. 561 p.a. | ... | 18th June, 1909 | 18th June, 1909. |
| " | Corpl. W. S. Maddams | ... | " | " | ... | 18th June, 1909 | 18th June, 1909. |
| " | Sergt. A. Pleased | ... | " | (b) Rs. 528 p.a. | ... | 9th Sept., 1910 | 9th Sept., 1910. |
| " | 2nd Corpl. A. T. Burgess | ... | " | (b) Rs. 495 p.a. | ... | 4th Oct., 1912 | 4th Oct., 1912. |
| " | Vacant | ... | — | — | ... | — | — |
| " | Mr. W. W. A. Wall | ... | 300-10-350 | (b) Rs. 382 p.a. | ... | 5th Nov., 1908 | 5th Nov., 1908. |
| Assistant Superintendent of Surveys (Process Dept.). | | | | | | | |
| Register-General | ... | ... | CYPRUS. | — | — | — | — |
| (Ex-officio Director of Surveys). | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Director of Survey | ... | ... | 400 | ... | ... | 8th May, 1912 | 8th May, 1912. |
| Chief Surveyor | ... | ... | 240 | Forage 1s. p.d. | ... | 1st April, 1905 | 1st April, 1905. |
| " | ... | ... | 250 | Forage 1s. p.d. | ... | 5th May, 1911 | 1st April, 1912. |
| Ordnance Surveyor | ... | ... | 200 | ... | ... | 1st April, 1905 | 1st April, 1912. |

| Office. | Name. | Salary. | Allowances. | Date of First Appointment. | Date of Present Rank. |
|---|------------------|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | <i>FLJI. (Trigonometrical Survey.)</i> | | | |
| Officer in Charge | Mr. G. T. McClaw | 500 | £100 consolidated | 15th Dec., 1909 ... | 15th Dec., 1909. |
| " | Mr. T. Rimmet... | 350 | £75 ... | 24th Sept., 1908 | 24th Sept., 1908. |
| | | HONG KONG. | | | |
| Principal Land Surveyor | *L. C. Rees | £510 to £540 by triennial increments of £30. | (a) £60 p.a., (c) \$360 p.a. | 6th Nov., 1901 ... | 6th Nov., 1901. |
| 1st Grade Surveyor | *B. W. Grey | 450-10-480 | (a) £40 p.a., (c) \$360 p.a. | 1st May, 1899 ... | 1st Jan., 1913. |
| " | *E. B. Reed | 450-10-480 | (a) £40 p.a., (c) \$360 p.a. | 28th Oct., 1905 ... | 1st Jan., 1913. |
| 2nd Grade Surveyor | *F. Sutton | 360-10-420 | (a) £40 p.a., (c) \$360 p.a. | 20th June, 1908 | 1st Jan., 1913. |
| Surveyor | *H. West ... | 360-10-420 | (c) \$360 p.a., also \$10 p.m., horse allowances and free quarters while in the New Territories. | 1st July, 1910 ... | 1st Jan., 1913. |
| " | *H. C. Lowick | 360-10-420 | (c) \$360 p.a. | 23rd Sept., 1910 | 1st Jan., 1913. |
| " | *H. S. Rouse | 330-10-420 | (c) \$360 p.a. | 1st Feb., 1912 ... | 1st Jan., 1913. |
| " | *W. A. J. Cooper | 330-10-420 | (c) \$360 p.a. | 12th July, 1912... | 1st Jan., 1913. |
| " | *J. S. Chalmers | 330-10-420 | (c) \$360 p.a. | 14th Dec., 1912 ... | — |
| NOTE.—The above duty allowances are payable twelve months after attaining maximum salary. | | | | | |
| | | JAMAICA. | | | |
| Surveyor-General | *Mr. C. Liddell | 500 | ... | 1st Oct., 1890 ... | — |
| Assistant Surveyor | *Mr. W. A. Baker | 250-10-300 | ... | 1st April, 1903 ... | — |
| Second Assistant Surveyor | Mr. H. D. Rogers | 250 | ... | 17th April, 1905 | — |

COLONIAL SURVEY REPORT, 1912-13:
LIST OF STAFFS.

77

| Third Assistant Surveyor Accountant and 2nd Class Clerk. | Mr. R. S. Biscoe *Mr. E. G. Wilson | ... | 250 180 | ... | ... | ... | 15th April, 1912 1st March, 1893... | — — — |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|---------------|-----|--|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Assistant Clerk | Mr. V. N. Smith | ... | £99 10s. 0d. | ... | ... | ... | 19th Feb., 1909... | — |
| FEDERATED MALAY STATES (31st December, 1912). | | | | | | | | |
| Surveyor-General | Col. H. M. Jackson | ... | *1,050-50- 1,200. | ... | (a) £200 p.a. | ... | 28th August, 1908 | 28th August, 1908. |
| Deputy Surveyor-General | Vacant | ... | *750-25-800 | ... | (a) £150 p.a. | ... | — | — |
| Superintendents | J. P. Harper | ... | *650-25-800 | ... | (a) £125 p.a. | ... | 2nd Sept., 1889 | 1st Jan., 1898. |
| " | H. R. Shaw | ... | *650-25-800 | ... | " | ... | 27th June, 1890... | 1st April, 1900. |
| " | C. M. Goodyear... | ... | *650-25-800 | ... | " | ... | 1st May, 1902 | 18th May, 1909. |
| " | E. W. Hedgeland | ... | *650-25-800 | ... | " | ... | 3rd Jan., 1907 | 1st Jan., 1909. |
| " | E. J. Kemplen | ... | *650-25-800 | ... | " | ... | 18th Dec., 1891 | 17th August, 1910. |
| " | V. A. Lowinger... | ... | *650-25-800 | ... | " | ... | 10th August, 1906 | 1st Jan., 1913. |
| Deputy Superintendent | L. U. Stafford | ... | *540-15-600 | ... | (a) £100 p.a. | ... | 1st Sept., 1900 | 31st March, 1911. |
| Assistant Superintendents | E. Sweney | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 22nd Sept., 1898... | 22nd Sept., 1898. |
| " | E. G. Wood | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 1st Jan., 1899 | 1st Jan., 1899. |
| " | E. W. Geyer | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 4th Feb., 1902 | 4th Feb., 1905. |
| " | C. J. Perkins | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 8th Feb., 1904 | 11th May, 1906. |
| " | W. A. Wallace | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 8th Feb., 1904 | 10th March, 1906. |
| " | F. J. Gore | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 23rd Jan., 1904 | 1st Jan., 1907. |
| " | E. E. P. Clare | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 1st May, 1899 | 17th June, 1907. |
| " | J. N. Sheffield | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 14th Sept., 1896... | 1st Jan., 1909. |
| " | F. R. Twiss | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 21st June, 1906... | 1st Jan., 1909. |
| " | A. A. Campbell... | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 15th June, 1899... | 8th July, 1910. |
| " | J. Bowes | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 18th Jan., 1902 | 1st Oct., 1910. |
| " | T. Le Fevre | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 1st August, 1902 | 1st Oct., 1910. |
| " | G. A. Hodges | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 29th March, 1898 | 1st April, 1911. |
| " | R. L. Buckwell... | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 31st Dec., 1912 | 1st April, 1911. |
| " | D. S. Richards | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 25th May, 1904 | 1st April, 1911. |
| " | H. J. Mackenzie | ... | *480-14-540 | ... | " | ... | 25th June, 1904... | 1st April, 1911. |
| " | N. F. J. Haszard | ... | *480-15-540 | ... | " | ... | 27th August, 1906 | 1st April, 1911. |

| Office. | Name. | Salary. £ | Allowances. | Date of First Appointment. | Date of Present Bank. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| FEDERATED MALAY STATES—continued. | | | | | |
| Assistant Superintendent ... | J. W. Johnston ... | *480-15-540 | (a) £100 p.a. | 10th Oct., 1906 ... | 1st Jan., 1912. |
| Office Assistant Superintendents. | F. A. Sugden ... | *360-15-480 | (a) £75 p.a. | 10th May, 1901 ... | 1st Jan., 1910. |
| " | R. G. Gillett ... | *360-15-480 | " | 17th August, 1903 | 1st Jan., 1910. |
| " | W. H. Hanson ... | *360-15-480 | " | 11th Nov., 1904 ... | 1st Jan., 1911. |
| " | J. T. Wood ... | *360-15-480 | " | 30th Jan., 1909 ... | 1st April, 1909. |
| " | A. B. Allen ... | *360-15-480 | " | 9th Oct., 1911 ... | 9th Oct., 1911. |
| Surveyors (I) | O. E. Jansz ... | *360-15-480 | " | 1st May, 1892 ... | 1st July, 1903. |
| " | E. C. Dew ... | *360-15-480 | " | 7th March, 1901 ... | 7th March, 1901. |
| " | R. R. Goulding ... | *360-15-480 | " | 27th June, 1907 ... | 27th June, 1907. |
| " | W. A. Gummer ... | *360-15-480 | " | 1st Nov., 1907 ... | 1st Nov., 1907. |
| " | A. Cochrane ... | *360-15-480 | " | 30th Nov., 1907 ... | 30th Nov., 1907. |
| " | A. P. Schreiber ... | *360-15-480 | " | 3rd Jan., 1908 ... | 3rd Jan., 1908. |
| " | R. V. Morris ... | *360-15-480 | " | 22nd Feb., 1908 ... | 22nd Feb., 1908. |
| " | W. J. C. Stevens ... | *360-15-480 | " | 4th June, 1909 ... | 4th June, 1909. |
| " | E. Aune ... | *360-15-480 | " | 8th June, 1909 ... | 8th June, 1909. |
| " | C. Y. Sewell ... | *360-15-480 | " | 7th Oct., 1908 ... | 7th April, 1912. |
| " | A. J. Darby ... | *360-15-480 | " | 1st May, 1912 ... | 1st May, 1912. |
| " | Vacant (8) | *360-15-480 | " | 28th Jan., 1911 ... | 8th April, 1912. |
| Surveyors (II) | H. L. Penfold ... | *300-10-360 | (a) £60 p.a. | 28th Jan., 1911 ... | 8th April, 1912. |
| " | H. C. Abraham ... | *300-10-360 | " | 28th Jan., 1911 ... | 8th April, 1912. |
| " | L. M. Davenport ... | *300-10-360 | " | 19th Nov., 1910 ... | 8th April, 1912. |
| " | C. A. Rust ... | *300-10-360 | " | 22nd Sept., 1911 ... | 19th Oct., 1912. |
| " | F. R. Whitton ... | *300-10-360 | " | 23rd Sept., 1911 ... | 27th Oct., 1912. |
| " | C. S. Durst ... | *300-10-360 | " | 8th Sept., 1911 ... | 8th Sept., 1911. |
| " | Vacant (5) | *275 | Free quarters | 4th Nov., 1911 ... | 4th Nov., 1911. |
| Surveyor Probationers | C. S. Wood ... | *275 | " | 29th June, 1912 ... | 29th June, 1912. |
| " | C. St. L. Perfect ... | *275 | " | | |
| " | H. R. Cholmeley ... | | | | |

| Office. | Name. | Salary. £ | Allowances. | Date of First Appointment. | Date of Present Rank. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | TRINIDAD. | | | |
| Engineer-in-Charge of Surveys. | *Mr. E. R. Smart | 500 | (c) Under Ordinance ... | 1st April, 1901 ... | 1st June, 1910. |
| First Assistant | *Mr. J. W. Dumanoire | 350 | " | 5th Jan., 1902 ... | 16th Jan., 1913. |
| Second Assistant | *Mr. J. G. Reece | 250 | " | 1st April, 1904 ... | 23rd Jan., 1913. |
| First Draughtsman | *Mr. T. Sorzano | 225 | (d) £75 p.a. | 18th July, 1874 ... | 1st Jan., 1885. |
| Second Draughtsman | *Mr. Thomas Sorzano | 150 | " | 12th Nov., 1881... | 12th Nov., 1891. |
| Third Draughtsman... | *Mr. F. M. Sorzano | 125 | " | 16th Nov., 1899... | 1st April, 1907. |
| Fourth Draughtsman | *Mr. P. N. Dumanoire | 75-100 | " | 1st August, 1910. | 1st August, 1910. |

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles | " |
| 761 | Somaliland | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong | 1912 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands | " |
| 765 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast | " |
| 766 | Bahamas | " |
| 767 | Gambia | " |
| 768 | Fiji | " |
| 769 | Basutoland | 1912-1913 |
| 770 | Gold Coast | 1912 |
| 771 | Ashanti | " |
| 772 | Nyasaland | 1912-1913 |
| 773 | Bechuanaland Protectorate | " |
| 774 | British Solomon Islands | " |

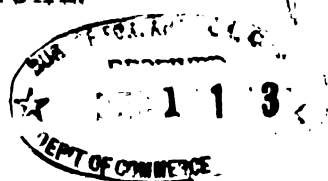
MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 75 | West Indies | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Surveys, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies | Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c. |
| 85 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1911. |

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No. 776.

TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1911-12 AND 1912-13.

(For Report for 1910, see No. 707.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1913.



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1913.

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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| I.—FINANCIAL | 4 |
| II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES | 5 |
| III.—LEGISLATION | 9 |
| IV.—EDUCATION | 9 |
| V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | 10 |
| VI.—JUDICIAL | 10 |
| VII.—VITAL STATISTICS | 11 |
| VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE | 13 |
| IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS | 14 |
| MAP. | |

By Transfer
APR 4 1919

No. 776.

TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC to
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Office of the High Commissioner for the
Western Pacific,

SIR, Suva, Fiji, 30th September, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to forward the following letter from
His Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul, Tonga, enclosing a
report for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 on the Tongan Islands
Protectorate.

I have, &c.,

BICKHAM ESCOTT,

High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable

The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

His Britannic Majesty's Agency and Consulate,
Tonga,

SIR, 12th September, 1913.

I HAVE the honour to forward to Your Excellency a report
on the Tongan Islands Protectorate for the years 1911-12 and
1912-13. As will be observed, the returns incorporated in the
report relate in many instances to the calendar years 1911 and
1912.

2. No report appears to have been compiled for the year
1911-12, owing, doubtless, to the change which occurred in the
post of Agent and Consul towards the end of that period. The
present report, therefore, deals with fiscal and other transactions
for each of the years 1911-12 and 1912-13, in order to preserve
continuity in the record of statistics appearing in the series of
annual reports relating to the Protectorate.

3. I am indebted to the Premier of Tonga (the Hon. T. Tui
Vakano) and to the various Heads of Departments for the data
contained in this report.

I have, &c.,

H. E. W. GRANT,

His Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul.

His Excellency

The High Commissioner

for the Western Pacific,

Suva, Fiji.

REPORT ON THE TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE FOR THE YEARS 1911-12 AND 1912-13.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The Kingdom of Tonga embraces the groups of islands of Tongatabu, Haabai, and Vavau, together with the outlying islands of Niuatobutabu, Tafahi, and Niuafouu, as shown on the accompanying map.

The following are the details of revenue and expenditure of the Kingdom for the financial years 1911-12 and 1912-13, beginning on the 1st of April and ending on the 31st of March :—

REVENUE.

| | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| Taxes | 12,036 | 11,192 |
| Customs and Wharfage | 28,232 | 22,653 |
| Licences | 2,010 | 1,756 |
| Post Office | 910 | 721 |
| Rents | 2,281 | 1,908 |
| Fees and Fines | 4,149 | 5,094 |
| Interest on Investments | 150 | 150 |
| Incidentals | 1,282 | 464 |
| Totals | £51,050 | £43,938 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|---|----------|----------|
| | £ | £ |
| The King | 2,540 | 2,694 |
| Legislature | 1,130 | 1,968 |
| Premier | 1,389 | 1,630 |
| Governors | 820 | 481 |
| Audit | 190 | 824 |
| Customs, Treasury, and Post Office | 3,885 | 3,958 |
| Lands | 4,807 | 5,134 |
| Justice | 1,415 | 1,644 |
| Police | 3,878 | 4,781 |
| Education | 975 | 3,441 |
| Band | 268 | 309 |
| Pensions | 171 | 195 |
| Printing Office | 655 | 911 |
| Government Vessels | 1,631 | 464 |
| Medical | 2,932 | 3,484 |
| Government Stores | 1,018 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 1,636 | 709 |

| | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ |
| "Toga ma'a Toga" Kautaha ... | 8,169 | — |
| Government Buildings ... | 3,637 | — |
| Works Department ... | 993 | 333 |
| Public Works Recurrent ... | 2,286 | 1,101 |
| Public Works Non-recurrent ... | 5,586 | 4,436 |
| Totals ... | £50,011 | £38,497 |

In the years previous to 1911-12 interest on investments was brought to account under the head "Incidentals." The receipts under that head during 1911-12 included the sum of £250 in respect of assistance rendered to the steamship "Boveric" when stranded on the Makahaa Reef, and also the sum of £400 as an overpayment recovered, the corresponding amount being included in the item of expenditure "Toga ma'a Toga" Kautaha, £8,169.

The revenue for 1912-13 shows a general decrease as compared with that for 1911-12, consequent on the effects of the hurricane which visited the Group on the 30th January, 1912. The district of Haabai suffered most. The excess of revenue over expenditure, however, was £5,440, notwithstanding that the sum of £4,435 was spent on Public Works Extraordinary.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure for the five years 1908 to 1912-13:—

| | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|-------------|----------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1908 ... | 33,592 | 42,142 |
| 1909 ... | 40,456 | 34,739 |
| 1910 ... | 44,007 | 42,617 |
| 1911-12 ... | 51,050 | 50,011 |
| 1912-13 ... | 43,938 | 38,497 |

The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1913, was £24,093.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Comparative Statement of the total value of Imports and Exports (exclusive of specie) for the five years 1908-1912.

| Year. | Imports. | Exports. | Total Trade. |
|----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| 1908 ... | 98,166 | 132,272 | 231,438 |
| 1909 ... | 154,870 | 217,155 | 372,025 |
| 1910 ... | 160,543 | 245,946 | 406,489 |
| 1911 ... | 182,122 | 240,103 | 422,225 |
| 1912 ... | 169,472 | 216,511 | 385,983 |

Value of Specie imported during the five years 1908-12.

| | £ |
|-------------|--------|
| 1908 | 10,700 |
| 1909 | 50,093 |
| 1910 | 52,765 |
| 1911 | 40,979 |
| 1912 | 23,540 |

Table showing Values of Imports from Foreign Countries for the five years 1908-1912.

| — | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912. |
|------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Australia | 34,095 | 51,425 | 44,388 | 52,870 | 50,045 |
| New Zealand | 43,992 | 68,305 | 78,160 | 85,635 | 82,826 |
| Germany | 10,483 | 15,591 | 16,678 | 17,466 | 14,743 |
| Fiji | 4,585 | 7,022 | 7,964 | 6,861 | 3,745 |
| United States | 2,482 | 5,852 | 6,809 | 9,649 | 9,861 |
| United Kingdom | 1,419 | 2,306 | 3,455 | 5,570 | 3,449 |
| Samoa | 1,041 | 3,858 | 2,103 | 2,549 | 3,186 |
| Other Countries | 69 | 511 | 1,027 | 1,522 | 1,617 |
| Totals | 98,166 | 154,870 | 160,584 | 182,122 | 169,472 |

Comparative Statement of the principal articles imported during the years 1911 and 1912.

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| | £ | £ |
| Bags | 4,562 | 5,044 |
| Beer, ale, and porter | 1,635 | 2,071 |
| Biscuits | 6,919 | 8,529 |
| Boats | 3,441 | 1,648 |
| Boots and shoes | 1,614 | 759 |
| Butter | 1,888 | 1,286 |
| Cement | 1,475 | 467 |
| Cigars and cigarettes | 505 | 638 |
| Cordage and rope | 1,572 | 1,185 |
| Drapery | 44,129 | 31,719 |
| Drugs | 1,155 | 726 |
| Fish, dried, preserved, and salt | 6,264 | 6,238 |
| Flour | 6,768 | 10,506 |
| Furniture | 1,878 | 1,953 |
| Galvanized iron | 4,125 | 4,545 |
| Galvanized manufactures | 2,579 | 3,097 |
| Hardware | 6,464 | 7,090 |
| Ironmongery | 1,729 | 980 |
| Leatherware, all kinds | 2,257 | 1,709 |
| Live stock | 1,058 | 1,188 |
| Machinery | 1,013 | 1,282 |
| Meats | 18,951 | 15,043 |
| Oil, kerosene | 2,871 | 2,147 |
| Oil, other | 1,184 | 1,157 |

TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE, 1911-12 AND 1912-13. 7

| | 1911. | 1912. |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | £ | £ |
| Pickles and oilstores | 4,909 | 4,817 |
| Produce | 1,653 | 3,160 |
| Soap | 1,661 | 1,535 |
| Spirits | 1,292 | 1,690 |
| Sugar | 4,476 | 6,591 |
| Timber, dressed | 8,342 | 7,709 |
| Timber, rough | 5,360 | 4,188 |
| Tobacco | 1,429 | 1,394 |
| Vehicles | 4,400 | 4,472 |
| Waters, aerated and mineral ... | 931 | 1,123 |
| Wines | 381 | 331 |

Comparative Statement of the principal articles exported during the years 1911 and 1912.

| | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | £ | | £ |
| Copra Tons | 12,721 | 231,479 | 11,120 | 209,567 |
| Fruit Packages | 41,115 | 5,545 | 7,240 | 1,379 |
| Fungus Tons | 8 | 356 | 9 | 268 |
| Live Stock Head | 217 | 730 | 333 | 1,469 |
| Whale Oil Casks | 68 | 203 | 59 | 125 |

SHIPPING.

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of foreign-going merchant vessels entered in 1911 and 1912.

| Port. | Nationality. | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| Steamers. | | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. |
| | | | | | |
| Nukualofa | British ... | 22 | 48,366 | 14 | 29,060 |
| Vavau... .. | " ... | 25 | 53,984 | 23 | 36,664 |
| Total | | 47 | 102,350 | 37 | 65,724 |
| Sailing Vessels. | | | | | |
| Nukualofa | British ... | 5 | 695 | 3 | 447 |
| " | American ... | 2 | 1,081 | — | — |
| Haabai | " ... | 1 | 398 | 1 | 683 |
| " | Norwegian ... | 1 | 799 | — | — |
| " | German ... | — | — | 1 | 37 |
| Vavau... .. | " ... | — | — | 1 | 37 |
| " | American ... | — | — | 1 | 281 |
| Total | | 9 | 2,973 | 7 | 1,485 |

| Port. | Nationality. | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. |
| Auxiliary Schooner. | | | | | |
| Nukualofa | German ... | — | — | 1 | 37 |
| Total Shipping entered ... | | 56 | 105,323 | 45 | 67,246 |

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of foreign-going merchant vessels cleared in 1911 and 1912.

| Port. | Nationality. | 1911. | | 1912. | |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| Steamers. | | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. | No. of Vessels. | Tonnage. |
| Nukualofa | British ... | 23 | 58,158 | 18 | 35,505 |
| Vavau | „ ... | 24 | 44,193 | 22 | 30,260 |
| Total | ... | 47 | 102,351 | 40 | 65,765 |
| Sailing Vessels. | | | | | |
| Nukualofa | British ... | 4 | 596 | 3 | 447 |
| Haabai | American ... | 1 | 398 | 1 | 683 |
| „ | Norwegian ... | — | — | 1 | 799 |
| Vavau | British ... | 1 | 99 | 1 | 149 |
| „ | American ... | — | — | 1 | 281 |
| Total | ... | 6 | 1,093 | 7 | 2,359 |
| Auxiliary Schooner. | | | | | |
| Nukualofa | German ... | — | — | 1 | 37 |
| Total Shipping cleared ... | | 53 | 103,444 | 48 | 68,161 |

Agriculture and Industries.—The islands of Tongatabu and Haabai were visited by a severe gale on the 9th and 10th of February, 1913, which caused considerable damage to the coconut trees. As a result, the copra crop—the mainstay of local prosperity—is hardly likely to be in a flourishing condition before the year 1914 is well advanced, and then only if the islands should be free from a further calamity during the next hurricane season.

It is an additional misfortune that the citrus crops have for some time past been affected by an insect pest known as the “fruit fly.” The soil of the several islands of the group is eminently suited for orange culture, and there appears to be no reason why this fruit, under careful management, should not become an important subsidiary industry. At present, however,

owing to the presence of the pest mentioned, it is practically excluded from the Australian and New Zealand markets.

The banana is another industry which is capable of development, and is one to which particular attention is being paid by the Agricultural Adviser (Mr. W. B. Rawson). Several thousand plants of the *Gros Michel* variety were introduced from Fiji in the early part of the present year. They have been established at the Agricultural Station at Vaikeli, about four miles from Nukualofa, and promise good results. The distribution of plants from these nurseries should in course of time exercise a marked influence on the improvement of the cultivation of the fruit.

Land.—Under the constitution of Tonga, all land is the property of the King, who may at pleasure grant one or more hereditary estates to the nobles and titular chiefs or matabules. The sale of land is prohibited. Foreigners can obtain leaseholds through the Minister of Lands. The rental for agricultural areas varies from 4s. to 6s. an acre. Labour is scarce.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Thirty-five laws were passed by the Legislative Assembly of Tonga during the session of 1912. Most of these amended previous legislation, but several new laws were placed on the Statute Book, including the Companies Act, 1912, and a law to prohibit mortgages or liens on growing crops.

IV.—EDUCATION.

During a part of the year 1910-11, all the Government schools, with the exception of the Tonga College, were closed and the work of primary education was thrown on the missions. The expenditure on education during that period was £975. As the missions did not take up the work laid down in 1910, it was found necessary to re-open the schools in 1912-13, and the expenditure for that year amounted to £3,441.

On the 31st of December, 1912, there were 54 Government and 12 Roman Catholic Schools, with an attendance roll of 4,043, as follows:—

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Government Schools | ... | ... | ... | 3,466 |
| Roman Catholic (aided) | ... | ... | ... | 577 |
| | | | | <hr/> |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 4,043 |
| | | | | <hr/> |

Seventy-three teachers were employed, 59 in the Government schools and 14 in the Roman Catholic.

At the close of 1912, 85 students were on the attendance roll of Tonga College, and the teaching staff consisted of one European and five native masters. On 30th August, 1913, the number on the roll was increased to 155, and two additional European teachers were employed.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

A hospital, in charge of a European medical practitioner, is established in each of the Islands of Tongatabu, Haabai, and Vavau. Tongans receive free treatment.

There is a dispensary at Mua (Tongatabu) and another in the island of Niuafoou. Each is in charge of a native medical student.

It is the intention of the Government to open other dispensaries in the near future, and native students are being trained at the hospitals for the purpose of acting as dispensers.

The medical officers pay periodical visits to the villages and to outlying islands. Owing to the state of the roads it is not practicable for them to visit many villages during the rainy season.

The missionaries render useful service in treating minor ailments and advising patients when it is necessary to seek medical advice.

GAOLS.

There are ten gaols—three at Nukualofa (one for males, and two for females); one at Haabai (general); three at Vavau (one for males and two for females); and one (general) at each of the islands of Eua, Niuafoou, and Niuatobutabu.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

POLICE COURTS.

During 1912, the Police Courts dealt with 10,256 criminal cases (under which head are included all petty offences, quasi-criminal cases, and offences against town regulations), as against 9,750 in 1911.

The Police prosecuted in 3,533 cases in 1911, and in 2,867 in 1912. The number of acquittals in the former year was 648, and in the latter 480. The offences for the most part comprised breaches of town regulations, but they also included larceny, the drinking of intoxicating liquor, cruelty to animals, prison-breaking, killing fish with explosive, offences against the agricultural laws, laziness, and breaking the sabbath.

The number of civil cases heard in the Police Courts in 1912 was 742, showing a decrease of 621, as compared with the number heard in 1911, which was 1,363.

There were few appeals to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Magistrates.

SUPREME COURT.

The following return shows the number and the nature of the criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court of Tonga, in the years 1911 and 1912:—

| Offences. | Year. 1911. | Year. 1912. |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Incest | — | 1 |
| Perjury | 1 | 1 |
| Grievous bodily harm ... | 2 | 4 |
| Forgery | — | 1 |
| Slander | 1 | — |
| Rape | 1 | 1 |
| Larceny | 2 | 1 |
| Making land agreement ... | 1 | — |
| Embezzlement | 2 | — |
| Shooting with intent ... | — | 1 |
| Totals ... | 10 | 10 |

There were three acquittals in 1911 and three in 1912.

In addition to 10 criminal, 21 civil, 104 divorce, and 31 appeal cases which came before the Supreme Court in 1912, the Court dealt with 311 applications for exemption from payment of the poll-tax, consequent on the prevailing bad crops and scarcity of copra. Of these applications, 289 were granted in whole or in part.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of Tongan subjects on 31st December, 1911, was 22,346, and at the end of 1912, 22,527, distributed as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Tongatabu and Eua | 9,343 |
| Haabai | 5,966 |
| Vavau | 5,332 |
| Ninafoou | 1,139 |
| Niuaotobutabu | 747 |
| Total ... | 22,527 |

The birth-rate for 1911 was 33·51, and for 1912, 32·76 per 1,000.

The death-rate for those years was 29·76, and 24·72 per 1,000, respectively.

In 1912, 278 marriages were registered, as against 302 in 1911. These figures include marriages between foreigners and Tongans.

The following table shows the number of births, marriages and deaths registered in the Supreme Court of Tonga during the five years, 1908-12:—

| Year. | | | | | Births. | Marriages. | Deaths. |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|------------|---------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 796 | 266 | 570 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 764 | 290 | 442 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 730 | 322 | 451 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 748 | 302 | 665 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 738 | 278 | 557 |
| Totals ... | | | | | 3,776 | 1,458 | 2,685 |
| Averages ... | | | | | 755 | 291 | 537 |

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Tonga enjoys the inestimable blessing of freedom from malaria.

CLIMATE.

There does not appear to have been any proper record of meteorological observations in the past. Every care, however, is now being taken by the Director of Education (Mr. H. W. Gould) to secure full and accurate records in Tongatabu for the current year.

The return relating to rainfall is deemed to be so unreliable that it is not furnished. The following record of observations, however, although incomplete, may be taken to be approximately correct as showing variations in temperature and atmospheric pressure during the year 1912:—

| | | | | Temperature. | | Barometer. | |
|-----------|-----|-----|--|-------------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | | | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Maximum. | Minimum. |
| January | ... | ... | | No records taken. | | | |
| February | ... | ... | | 87·0 | 68·0 | 29·76 | 29·42 |
| March | ... | ... | | 87·0 | 64·5 | 29·74 | 29·44 |
| April | ... | ... | | 85·0 | 62·0 | 29·900 | 29·32 |
| May | ... | ... | | 85·0 | 60·0 | 30·62 | 29·64 |
| June | ... | ... | | 84·5 | 52·0 | 30·82 | 29·12 |
| July | ... | ... | | No records taken. | | | |
| August | ... | ... | | 84·5 | 46·0 | 30·65 | 29·33 |
| September | ... | ... | | 79·0 | 52·0 | 30·98 | 29·56 |
| October | ... | ... | | 80·0 | 52·0 | 30·47 | 29·17 |
| November | ... | ... | | 84·0 | 61·5 | 30·45 | 29·10 |
| December | ... | ... | | 88·0 | 61·5 | 30·45 | 29·13 |

VIII.—POSTAL SERVICE.

The revenue of the Post Office for 1912, was £721, as against £909 in 1911.

There are no separate figures for its expenditure, which is merged in that of the Custom House, the two departments being conducted in the same offices by the one staff.

The Government pays no mail subsidies, and expends practically nothing on the local conveyance of mails.

Tonga is not in the Postal Union.

Telegraph and telephone services are, as yet, non-existent. Telegrams can only be received and sent by post via Auckland and Sydney, or by the "wireless" system when the steamers of the Union S.S. Company of New Zealand happen to be in the ports.

British, foreign, colonial and interinsular mails are conveyed by the steamers of the Union Company, by means of a fortnightly service between Sydney and Auckland, via Fiji and Samoa.

The local interinsular mail, passenger, and traffic service is also almost entirely performed by the Union Company's vessels, which call at each of the three island groups, Tongatabu, Haabai, and Vavau. Two outlying dependencies, the islands of Niuafoou and Niuatobutabu, are served, intermittently, by a trading schooner from Auckland and a small steamer from Samoa, via Vavau.

The only concession received by the Union Company, in return for its carriage of the mails, lies in a remission of pilotage and shipping dues.

Money order conventions exist between the Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, and the Crown Colony of Fiji. No convention has been established with the United Kingdom and foreign countries; but money orders from those countries are sometimes forwarded by the Post Offices of Auckland and Sydney.

The transactions in connection with the money order system for 1911 and 1912 were as follows:—

Money Orders issued by Tonga.

| Year. | On New Zealand. | On Australia. | On Fiji. | Total. |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1911 | £ 7,735 | £ 4,550 | £ 88 | £ 12,373 |
| 1912 | 8,846 | 5,226 | 361 | 14,433 |

Money Orders drawn on Tonga.

| Year. | By New Zealand. | By Australia. | By Fiji. | Total. |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------|
| 1911 | £ 267 | £ 189 | £ 9 | £ 465 |
| 1912 | 197 | 225 | 12 | 434 |

An interinsular postal note system is in process of establishment.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It is recognised by the Government that the question of improving and extending the road system demands attention, and the matter is receiving consideration. With the exception of a few miles of metalled highway, the only means of communication on land is by natural-soil roads, which, in the rainy season, render transport both difficult and hazardous.

During the year which ended on the 31st July, 1913, considerable progress was made in the field and other work of the Survey Department, under the guidance of Mr. A. B. Wallace. In Tongatabu an area of 12,223 acres was surveyed, comprising 1,541 abis (country allotments for growing foodstuffs, &c.). This work included the surveying and pegging of both old and new roads, and was carried out by three surveyors, each of whom was assisted by six labourers. The approximate cost of the survey was 3s. 6d. an acre, which may be deemed to be satisfactory when it is considered that the various sections constituted irregular polygons with an average area of less than eight acres.

A Resident Surveyor was appointed to Vavau, and one to Haabai in May, 1913. They are at present engaged in surveying the main roads preliminary to undertaking the delimitation of the town and country sections.

Duplicates are made of all plans, and the second copy is placed in the strong room of the Treasury, to provide against loss of work in case of fire or accident to the originals.

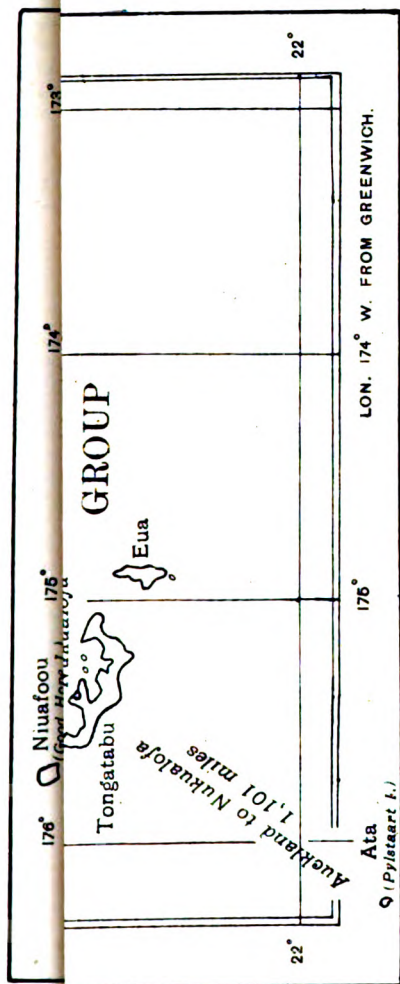
With an improved road system, and the settlement of the boundaries of agricultural and other lands, Tonga will have made a distinct advance on the path of progress.

H. E. W. GRANT,

His Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul.

Nukualofa, Tonga,

12th September, 1913.



Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1913.

37459/13.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It is recognised by the Government that the question of improving and extending the road system demands attention, and the matter is receiving consideration. With the exception of a few miles of metalled highway, the only means of communication on land is by natural-soil roads, which, in the rainy season, render transport both difficult and hazardous.

During the year which ended on the 31st July, 1913, considerable progress was made in the field and other work of the Survey Department, under the guidance of Mr. A. B. Wallace. In Tongatabu an area of 12,223 acres was surveyed, comprising 1,541 abis (country allotments for growing foodstuffs, &c.). This work included the surveying and pegging of both old and new roads, and was carried out by three surveyors, each of whom was assisted by six labourers. The approximate cost of the survey was 3s. 6d. an acre, which may be deemed to be satisfactory when it is considered that the various sections constituted irregular polygons with an average area of less than eight acres.

A Resident Surveyor was appointed to Vavau, and one to Haabai in May, 1913. They are at present engaged in surveying the main roads preliminary to undertaking the delimitation of the town and country sections.

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Nukualofa, Tonga,
12th September, 1913.



Samuelson, 1913.

The following
Possessions have
indicated on the

| No. | |
|-----|-----------|
| 742 | Grenada |
| 743 | Uganda |
| 744 | Mauritius |
| 745 | Trinidad |
| 746 | British C |
| 747 | St. Vinc |
| 748 | Barbado |
| 749 | Leeward |
| 750 | Straits S |
| 751 | East Af |
| 752 | St. Luc |
| 753 | Gilbert |
| 754 | Cayman |
| 755 | Gibraltar |
| 756 | St. Hel |
| 757 | Weihai |
| 758 | Ceylon |
| 759 | Sierra |
| 760 | Seyche |
| 761 | Somali |
| 762 | Hong |
| 763 | Turks |
| 764 | Falkla |
| 765 | North |
| 766 | Bahar |
| 767 | Gamb |
| 768 | Fiji |
| 769 | Basut |
| 770 | Gold |
| 771 | Asba |
| 772 | Nyas |
| 773 | Bech |
| 774 | Briti |
| 775 | Colo |

| No. | |
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| 75 | We |
| 76 | So |
| 77 | St. |
| 78 | W |
| 79 | N |
| 80 | N |
| 81 | S |
| 82 | I |
| 83 | S |
| 84 | V |
| 85 | S |

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 742 | Grenada | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles | " |
| 761 | Somaliland | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong | 1912 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands | " |
| 765 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast | " |
| 766 | Bahamas | " |
| 767 | Gambia | " |
| 768 | Fiji | " |
| 769 | Basutoland | 1912-1913 |
| 770 | Gold Coast | 1912 |
| 771 | Ashanti | " |
| 772 | Nyasaland | 1912-1913 |
| 773 | Bechuanaland Protectorate | " |
| 774 | British Solomon Islands | " |
| 775 | Colonial Survey Committee | " |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 75 | West Indies | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies | Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c. |
| 85 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1911. |

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By DARLING AND SON, LTD., BACON STREET, E.

1913.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 777.

SWAZILAND.

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

(For Report for 1911-12, see No. 740.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1913.



LONDON:
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1913.

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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| FINANCIAL | 4 |
| TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES | 6 |
| LEGISLATION | 8 |
| EDUCATION | 9 |
| GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | 9 |
| JUDICIAL | 10 |
| VITAL STATISTICS | 11 |
| POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES | 12 |
| GENERAL | 13 |
| MAP. | |

No. 777.

SWAZILAND.

(For Report for 1911-12, *see* No. 740.)

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria,
October 16th, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from the Resident Commissioner of Swaziland submitting the Annual Report on the Blue Book for that territory for the financial year ended March 31st, 1913.

I have, &c.,

GLADSTONE,

High Commissioner.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure.

Resident Commissioner's Office,
Mbabane, Swaziland,
October 4th, 1913.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of this Administration for the year ended March 31st, 1913.

I have, &c

R. T. CORYNDON,

Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency
The Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
High Commissioner for South Africa.

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| FINANCIAL | 4 |
| TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES | 6 |
| LEGISLATION | 8 |
| EDUCATION | 9 |
| GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | 9 |
| JUDICIAL | 10 |
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High Commissioner for South Africa.

REPORT ON SWAZILAND FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED THE 31st MARCH, 1913

I.—FINANCIAL.

The total revenue for the year amounted to £58,436 12s. 2d., being £2,113 7s. 10d. under the estimate, and the total expenditure to £58,542 18s. 1d., showing a saving of £2,312 1s. 11d. on the original and supplementary Estimates.

The following table shows the comparison between the ordinary revenue and expenditure for the four years from the 1st April, 1909:—

| Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. | Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure. | Excess of Expenditure over Revenue. |
|----------------|----------|--------------|--|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1909-10 | 43,928 | 44,143 | — | 215 |
| 1910-11 | 46,639 | 44,836 | 1,803 | — |
| 1911-12 | 49,410 | 45,774 | 3,636 | — |
| 1912-13 | 51,428 | 49,210 | 2,218 | — |

The increased revenue is mainly due to legislation providing for the payment of rentals on concessions on the 1st January in each year instead of on various dates throughout the year.

The above table does not include the receipts for the sale and lease of Crown lands and mineral areas, which amounted to £6,955 11s. 2d. during the year under review. No recoveries in respect of survey and expropriation costs were made as the data for the allocation of these costs were not yet available. It was estimated that £7,000 would be recovered under these heads during the period under review.

The following comparative statements show the actual revenue and expenditure for the financial years 1911-1912 and 1912-1913:—

Revenue.

| Head. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Licences | 2,472 | 2,897 | 425 | — |
| Native Tax | 25,839 | 25,744 | — | 95 |
| Dog Tax | 3,030 | 2,862 | — | 168 |
| Native Pass Stamps | 670 | 708 | 38 | — |
| Fines, Court Fees, &c. | 2,029 | 1,953 | — | 76 |
| Revenue Stamps | 575 | 1,046 | 471 | — |
| Transfer Duty | 284 | 748 | 464 | — |
| Import Dues | 7,175 | 7,576 | 401 | — |
| Posts and Telegraphs | 1,827 | 1,524 | — | 303 |
| Concession Rents | 3,754 | 5,402 | 1,648 | — |

| Head. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Profits Tax (Gold Mines) ... | 747 | — | — | 747 |
| B ase Metal Royalty ... | 350 | 200 | — | 150 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 658 | 767 | 110 | — |
| Total Ordinary Revenue ... | 49,410 | 51,428 | 3,557 | 1,539 |
| Crown Lands, Leases, &c. ... | 7,896 | 6,956 | — | 940 |
| Recoveries of Survey Costs... | — | 52 | 52 | — |
| | 57,306 | 58,436 | 3,609 | 2,479 |

The small increases shown under most heads are an indication of gradual progress. The decrease under the head " Posts and Telegraphs " is not a real decrease on the year's working, but was occasioned mainly by a refund of certain amounts incorrectly credited to this Administration in previous years. No profits tax accrued in respect of gold won. There is at present only one producing mine in the territory. The tax shown as collected in the previous year was in respect of several years' working.

Expenditure.

| Head. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|--|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Establishments ... | 10,153 | 11,038 | 885 | — |
| Police ... | 13,419 | 13,340 | — | 79 |
| Transport ... | 849 | 1,019 | 170 | — |
| Posts and Telegraphs ... | 1,984 | 2,117 | 133 | — |
| Census ... | 521 | — | — | 521 |
| Administration of Justice ... | 2,245 | 2,816 | 571 | — |
| Public Works " Recurrent " ... | 2,921 | 4,284 | 1,363 | — |
| Medical ... | 1,998 | 2,146 | 148 | — |
| Education ... | 1,704 | 2,170 | 466 | — |
| Veterinary ... | 837 | 861 | 24 | — |
| Allowances, &c., Native Chiefs ... | 1,018 | 1,067 | 49 | — |
| Pensions ... | 681 | 921 | 240 | — |
| Interest ... | 3,600 | 3,600 | — | — |
| Refunds of Revenue... .. | 328 | 68 | — | 260 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 1,462 | 1,709 | 247 | — |
| Sinking Fund... .. | 2,054 | 2,054 | — | — |
| Total Ordinary Expenditure ... | 45,774 | 49,210 | 4,296 | 860 |
| Concessions and Partition Expenditure. | 6,505 | 3,493 | — | 3,012 |
| East Coast Fever Eradication ... | 3,681 | 3,486 | — | 195 |
| Public Works " Extraordinary " ... | — | 1,200 | 1,200 | — |
| Land expropriated in connection with settlement. | 6,231 | 886 | — | 5,345 |
| Bremersdorp Township ... | — | 75 | 75 | — |
| Refunds of Overpayments Land purchased. | — | 193 | 193 | — |
| Total Extraordinary Expenditure ... | 16,417 | 9,333 | 1,468 | 8,552 |
| Total Expenditure ... | 62,191 | 58,543 | 5,764 | 9,412 |

Expenditure shows an increase under most of the heads. The increase under "Establishments" is accounted for by increments of salary and extra clerical assistance for temporary pressure of work. The increases on other votes have been necessary to meet the requirements to some extent. The expenditure on the settlement of the concessions question has been a great drain on the revenue in past years, resulting necessarily in conservative estimates of expenditure. The approaching completion of the settlement and the slight but progressive improvement in the revenue collections enable greater consideration to be given to necessary services than has been possible in past years. Under extraordinary expenditure the vote for the concessions and partition expenses represents final expenditure for surveys of concessions and native areas, and the vote for "land expropriated in connection with settlement" is also final, though the whole sum set down in the Estimates has not yet been paid out. It was also possible to provide sums for eradication of East Coast fever and Public Works, such as roads and buildings.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt is £100,000, made up as follows:—

Swaziland Consolidated Loan, £80,000, bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum and repayable through the medium of a sinking fund within 25 years from the 1st April, 1910.

Swazi Nation Trust Fund, £20,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

On March 31st, 1913, liabilities exceeded assets by £92,499 17s. 10d.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

The currency is British coin and coins of the late South African Republic. The National Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch at Mbabane. The amount of deposits on March 31st, 1913, was £31,222.

CUSTOMS.

By an agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, dated June 30th, 1910, Swaziland was dealt with, for customs purposes, as a part of the Union from the 1st July, 1910. Payments due to Swaziland are assessed on the proportion which the average of the collections for three years ended the 31st March, 1911, bears to the total customs collections of the Union in each year.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(a) TRADE.

No statistics of imports and exports are now kept. The outputs of gold and tin for the year are:—

13,010,974 ozs. fine gold, valued at £55,265 14s. 8d.

385,208 tons cassiterite tin, valued at £37,946.

Competition in trade is keen. A proportion of the wages of natives recruited for the Witwatersrand mines (advance money) is spent in the territory before the natives leave.

(b) AGRICULTURE.

For the third year in succession the crops were a failure in many parts of the territory and they were good nowhere. This was due to want of rain at the proper time. Adequate rains fell in the spring of 1912 and good crops throughout were the result for this year of 1913. The Government allotted a further number of small holdings to European farmers. No agricultural farming on a large scale has yet been attempted, but there appears to be no reason why it should not succeed, given an accessible market.

The second annual Agricultural Show was held at Bremersdorp under the auspices of the Swaziland Farmers Association. Mr. Scherffius, of the Union Agricultural Department, was present as one of the judges.

(c) STOCK.

The following were the numbers of stock in May, 1911, the date of the last census:—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Horned cattle | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57,601 |
| Horses | ... | ... | ... | ... | 541 |
| Mules | ... | ... | ... | ... | 329 |
| Donkeys | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,538 |
| Sheep and goats | ... | ... | ... | ... | 163,593 |
| Pigs | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,994 |

The campaign against East Coast fever has had good results. There are now twenty dips in the territory, at which 31,000 head of cattle are being regularly dipped. Occasional outbreaks of the disease still occur, in some cases without obvious cause. The opinion has been hazarded that travelling natives may sometimes be a means of infection through carrying ticks in their blankets from an infected area to a clean one. Notwithstanding the existence of East Coast fever the Veterinary Department return 73,693 as the number of cattle now in the territory. This represents an increase of 27 per cent. since May, 1911, and is due, not to importation, but to natural increase, and is a direct proof of the value of regular, universal, and compulsory dipping. The natives throughout the territory have learnt the value of dipping and welcome the erection of dips anywhere in the vicinity of their kraals. During the year the Government advertised for sale a block of approximately 40,000 morgen of Crown land situated in the low veld. A tender of 6s. 4d. per morgen was accepted subject to the condition that 1,000 heifers and a reasonable proportion of pure-bred bulls should be placed on the land within two years from the date of the sale. The importance of improving the native cattle is recognised by most of the farmers and to this end many of them are obtaining pure-bred bulls.

The Government purchased six young pure-bred bulls for the natives, and it is proposed, as funds allow, to add to the number

each year. These purchases are made from the Swazi National Fund, a fund established and maintained from direct contributions by the natives and for the benefit of the natives. Most of the money available from this fund is being utilised, for the present, to fight the East Coast fever disease. A sketch map is attached showing the incidence of the disease in March, 1912.

The thoroughbred entire "Sight," imported by the Government in 1911, had a successful season. Not much advantage was taken of the services of the imported jackass.

Cattle suffered considerably from the drought, but there were very few deaths from diseases other than East Coast fever. The year was a bad one for horse sickness.

The thanks of this Administration are due to the Union Department of Agriculture for considerable assistance in connection especially with the eradication of East Coast fever.

(d) MINING.

Mining in Swaziland is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by the late King Mbandini. Gold is worked at several mines near the western border, the principal of these being the mine at Pigg's Peak. Tin is found in payable quantities in the vicinity of Mbabane. The Crown owns a few mineral areas, prospecting and mining on which is regulated by the Crown Mineral Areas (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1912.

The output of tin for the last five years is as follows:—

| | | | | Tons. | Valued at £ |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|----------------|
| 1908-9 | ... | ... | ... | 526 | 42,005 |
| 1909-10 | ... | ... | ... | 446 | 28,368 |
| 1910-11 | ... | ... | ... | 476 | 42,250 |
| 1911-12 | ... | ... | ... | 313 | 32,397 |
| 1912-13 | ... | ... | ... | 385·208 | 37,946 |
| and of fine gold:— | | | | | |

| | | | | Ozs. | Valued at £ |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|------------|----------------|
| 1908-9 | ... | ... | ... | 6,749 | 28,669 |
| 1909-10 | ... | ... | ... | 11,202 | 46,707 |
| 1910-11 | ... | ... | ... | 13,543 | 57,530 |
| 1911-12 | ... | ... | ... | 14,781 | 62,783 |
| 1912-13 | ... | ... | ... | 13,010·974 | 55,266 |

The Pigg's Peak Mine is the only producing gold mine in the territory. Development work is being done on the Ivanhoe Mine near Forbes Reef.

III.—LEGISLATION.

The principal legislation promulgated during the year is embodied in the following Proclamations:—

The Crown Mineral Areas (Swaziland) Proclamation, 1912

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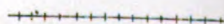
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(No. 25 of 1912), regulating prospecting and mining on Crown mineral areas which may be thrown open for the purpose.

Proclamation No. 36 of 1912, extending to Swaziland the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, of the United Kingdom.

The Swaziland Mineral Concessions Commutation Proclamation 1912, No. 38 of 1912, providing for the commutation, at the option of the holders of mineral concessions, of conditional rents and bonuses for a tax on profits.

IV.—EDUCATION.

Government schools for European children are established at the following places:—

Bremersdorp.

Ferreira's Station.

Hluti.

Mantambi.

The average attendance at these schools was 123. The Zombode school for natives, also a Government school, at which the Paramount Chief, aged 15, attends, shows an average attendance for the year of 43.

The school at Mbabane, which is a private institution, receives Government aid and charges no tuition fees. Boarding bursaries at the rate of 4s. per child per week are paid by Government for all European pupils whose parents are in poor circumstances and who reside three miles or more from a school.

Certain missions receive Government grants-in-aid for native education. During last year the grants so made amounted to £300.

The Director of Education of Basutoland paid his usual annual visit of inspection.

The total sum spent on education during the year was £2,170 5s. 1d.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The hospital at Mbabane, the only Government institution, contains one European ward and two native wards. 68 patients were admitted during the year, and 1,095 out-patients were treated. There were two deaths in hospital. Further accommodation has become necessary, and it is hoped to enlarge considerably the scope of the institution as finances permit.

Lunatics from Swaziland are admitted into the Pretoria Asylum by arrangement with the Government of the Union.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

(a) POLICE.

The authorised strength of the police was :—

Europeans :

- 1 Assistant Commissioner.
- 3 Sub-Inspectors.
- 1 Superintendent.
- 4 Sergeants.
- 4 Corporals.
- 10 Troopers.

Natives :

- 1 Sergeant-Major.
- 6 Sergeants.
- 13 Corporals.
- 133 Constables.

(b) CRIME STATISTICS.

During the year 1,544 cases were reported to the police. Of these 28 were trivial and no proceedings were taken, and 26 were not brought before the Courts for want of evidence. The cases were made up as follows :—

| | |
|--|-------|
| Homicides | 18 |
| Offences against the person | 203 |
| Offences against the peace and public order | 37 |
| Offences against property | 155 |
| Other offences | 1,131 |

2,677 persons were brought before the Inferior Courts during the year. 153 were discharged on the merits of the case, 2,495 were summarily convicted, and 29 were committed for trial in the Superior Courts.

The following comparative table shows the number of convictions and acquittals during the last four years :—

| — | 1909-10. | 1910-11. | 1911-12. | 1912-13. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Summary Convictions :— | | | | |
| Offences against the person | 238 | 264 | 221 | 190 |
| Offences against property | 124 | 93 | 225 | 154 |
| Offences against Revenue and Pass Laws. | 1,431 | 1,020 | 979 | 1,633 |
| Other offences | 350 | 449 | 364 | 518 |
| Convictions in Superior Courts :— | | | | |
| Homicide | 11 | 8 | 12 | 12 |
| Offences against property | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Offences against the person | 8 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| Number of persons acquitted :— | | | | |
| In Inferior Courts | 144 | 167 | 222 | 153 |
| In Superior Courts | 9 | 8 | 4 | 19 |

The table shows a decrease in offences except under two heads. The increase of offences under the head of Revenue and Pass Laws was due mainly to contraventions of the pass law and the increase under the other head to offences against public peace and order.

(c) GAOLS.

During the year 2,009 persons were received into the various gaols, viz.:—1,970 men, 23 women, and 16 juveniles.

Previous convictions: 17 prisoners were once previously convicted, 29 twice, and 22 three or more times.

The total daily average in all prisons was 157. 15 prisoners were admitted to hospital. There were 2 deaths.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) POPULATION.

A census of the population of Swaziland was taken in May, 1911. The following table shows the result:—

Total Population of Swaziland on 7th May, 1911.

| Europeans. | | | | | Coloured. | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------|
| Males. | | Females. | | Total. | Males. | | Females. | | Total. |
| Under 21. | 21 and over. | Under 21. | 21 and over. | | Under 21. | 21 and over. | Under 21. | 21 and over. | |
| 240 | 383 | 250 | 210 | 1,083 | 54 | 30 | 44 | 15 | 143 |

| Natives. | | | | | | | Total population. |
|----------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|-------------------|
| Males. | | Females. | | Under 15. | | Total. | |
| Married. | Single. | Married. | Single. | Males. | Females. | | |
| 12,148 | 10,377 | 26,258 | 6,780 | 21,573 | 21,597 | 98,733 | 99,959 |

The table shows an increase since the last census (1904) of 193 Europeans, 71 coloured persons, and 14,204 natives.

(b) BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

Europeans :—

Births.—35 or 35·08 per 1,000.

Deaths.—5 or 4·61 per 1,000.

Births and deaths of natives are not registered.

(c) PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the community was not as good as usual, especially in the early months of 1913. The prolonged drought and the heat of the early part of the summer were followed by heavy rains. Malarial fever was more severe than usual in the lower lying portions of the territory, and the mortality was especially high amongst native children. The Government distributes free issues of quinine to natives, but as a rule they prefer their native remedies. A few cases of typhoid occurred amongst the European population, but there were no outbreaks of any other contagious disease. Dr. T. S. Dunn, who was acting temporarily as Medical Officer in the Hlatikulu District, made the discovery that the tick *Ornithodoros moubata*, which conveys African relapsing fever, is common in Swaziland. No opportunity for investigation of a case has yet offered itself.

Syphilis is common amongst the natives. Successful results have been obtained from injections of salvarsan.

(d) METEOROLOGY

The climate is healthy, except in the low veld, which is malarial during the rainy season. The average rainfall for the year ended March 31st, 1913, at stations over 3,000 feet altitude was 39·66 inches on 140 days; under 3,000 feet, 32·50 inches on 90 days, the means for the past nine years being 40·02 inches and 33·11 inches respectively. The mean maximum screen temperature at Mbabane during this period was 73·7 degrees, while the mean minimum was 51·7 degrees.

The highest screen temperature recorded at this station was 94 degrees, while the lowest was 31 degrees. In the middle and low veld the temperatures are considerably higher.

VIII.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES.

These services are under the control of the Postmaster-General of the Union, but are paid for from the revenues of Swaziland. Revenue for the year amounted to £979 1s. 4d. and expenditure to £1,634 17s. 7d. The number of post offices was 11, money order offices 4, and telegraph offices 4. The Postmaster General has furnished the following figures :—

Estimated number of articles dealt with during the year:—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Letters | 133,770 |
| Postcards | 4,498 |
| Newspapers | 7,878 |
| Book packets, samples and circulars | 17,556 |
| Parcels | 2,496 |
| Telegrams | 19,338 |
| Telephone calls | 1,753 |

The amount of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank was £1,426 16s. 3d. for the year, and the amount of withdrawals £1,505 3s. 6d. The amount at credit of depositors on the 31st March, 1913, was £2,012 7s. 9d. The rate of interest allowed was 3 per cent.

Money orders were issued to the value of £7,253 8s. 10d. and paid to the value of £3,305 3s. 7d.

A passenger coach service runs twice a week between Breyten Station and Mbabane—distance about 89 miles. A motor car service for passengers has also been established.

IX.—GENERAL.

No happenings of political importance occurred during the year. The five year period of concurrent occupation of private land by Europeans and natives will expire on the 30th June, 1914. The natives are now realising that the partition of native reserves is an accomplished fact, and that, after June, 1914, they will have no rights on land owned by Europeans except in terms of agreements to be made with the latter.

The prolonged drought was severely felt by both Europeans and natives. Owing to the demand for native labour on the mines of the Witwatersrand all able-bodied natives desiring work were able to obtain it. 4,960 natives were recruited by labour agents and 3,360 passes were issued to natives proceeding to seek for work outside of Swaziland. The local demands were also met.

Interest in cattle ranching is becoming marked, and there is reason to think that this industry will become a large factor in the future development of Swaziland, especially the low veld portion, which is particularly suitable for the purpose. Progress has been slow under the special circumstances which have obtained in the past, and while there is, to-day, no large amount of progress to be reported, the outlook is probably more hopeful than it has been at any other time in the history of the territory.

D. HONEY,

Government Secretary.

Mbabane,

September 25th, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 739 | Jamaica | 1911-1912 |
| 740 | Swaziland | " |
| 741 | Bahamas | " |
| 742 | Grenada | 1911 |
| 743 | Uganda | 1911-1912 |
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements... .. | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands... .. | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles | " |
| 761 | Somaliland | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong... .. | 1912 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands... .. | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands | " |
| 765 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast | " |
| 766 | Bahamas | " |
| 767 | Gambia | " |
| 768 | Fiji | " |
| 769 | Basutoland | 1912-1913 |
| 770 | Gold Coast | 1912 |
| 771 | Ashanti | " |
| 772 | Nyasaland | 1912-1913 |
| 773 | Bechuanaland Protectorate | " |
| 774 | British Solomon Islands | " |
| 775 | Colonial Survey Committee | " |
| 776 | Tonga Islands Protectorate | " |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 75 | West Indies | Imperial Department of Agriculture. |
| 76 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8. |
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies... .. | Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c. |
| 85 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1911. |

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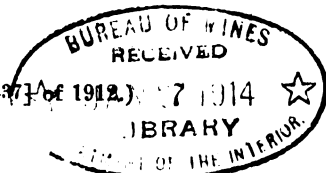
1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No 778.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE
IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, 1912.

(For Report for 1911, see No. 737 [Cd. 6007-37] of 1912.)



Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1913.



Exchange Duplicate, L. C.

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T. FISHER UNWIN, LONDON, W.C.

1913.

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No. 778.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, 1912.

(For Report for 1911, *see* No. 737 [Cd. 6007-37.] of 1912.)

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE IMPERIAL
INSTITUTE IN 1912. BY PROFESSOR WYNDHAM R.
DUNSTAN, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., *Director*.

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| I.—Prefatory Statement | 3 |
| II.—General | 8 |
| III.—Staff | 9 |
| IV.—Public Exhibition Galleries: Colonial and Indian Collections. | 11 |
| V.—Library... .. | 12 |
| VI.—“ Bulletin of the Imperial Institute ” and other Publications. | 12 |
| VII.—Scientific and Technical Department | 17 |

SUMMARIES OF INVESTIGATIONS.

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|----------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------|
| Minerals | 17 | Tobaccos | 38 |
| Soils... .. | 21 | Gums and Resins | 39 |
| Fibres (including Cotton) | 21 | Drugs and Poisonous Plants | 39 |
| Rubber and Gutta Percha... .. | 28 | Tanning Materials and Dyes | 41 |
| Waxes, Oils and Oil Seeds | 29 | Timbers | 43 |
| Volatile Oils | 34 | Miscellaneous Specimens | 43 |
| Foodstuffs and Fodders | 35 | General Enquiries | 45 |
| Spices | 38 | | |
| VIII.—Subsidiary Work | | | 45 |

I.—PREFATORY STATEMENT.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
THE COLONIES, AND INDIA.

TRUSTEES.

The First Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury.
 The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
 The Secretary of State for India.
 The President of the Board of Trade.

LIST OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN 1912.

(Appointed under the provisions of the Imperial Institute
 Transfer Act, 1902.)

The Right Hon. Lord Allerton.
 Sir A. E. Bateman, K.C.M.G.
 Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B.
 G. Miller, Esq.
 The Right Hon. Sir C. Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G.
 C. A. Harris, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.I.E.
 F. C. Drake, Esq.
 Sir K. G. Gupta, K.C.S.I.
 Sir Thomas Elliott, K.C.B.
 The Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.,
 G.C.V.O.
 Captain R. H. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G.
 The Hon. Sir R. Solomon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 The Hon. Sir W. Hall-Jones, K.C.M.G.
Secretary.—G. C. L. Maunder.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

C. A. Harris, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (nominated by the
 the Colonial Office).
 Sir A. E. Bateman, K.C.M.G. (nominated by the Board of
 Trade).
 Colonel D. G. Pitcher (nominated by the India Office).

DIRECTOR.

Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.

The Imperial Institute was erected at South Kensington as the
 National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, by whom
 it was opened in May, 1893.

The principal object of the Institute is to promote the utilisation
 of the commercial and industrial resources of the Empire

by arranging comprehensive exhibitions of natural products, especially of the Colonies and India, and providing for their investigation and for the collection and dissemination of scientific, technical and commercial information relating to them.

The work of the Imperial Institute is at present carried on under four principal divisions: (1) the Colonial and Indian Collections, consisting mainly of raw materials and primary manufactures displayed in the public exhibition galleries, and including a Central Stand for receiving enquiries and distributing publications; (2) the Scientific and Technical Department, including a special staff, and research laboratories, occupying the second floor of the building and parts of the first floor and basement; (3) the Reference Library, containing a large collection of works of reference relating to the Dominions, Colonies and India, together with the principal periodicals and newspapers; (4) the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," a quarterly publication containing a record of the work of the Imperial Institute in its various branches, as well as special articles on progress in tropical agriculture and industries and the commercial utilisation of the natural resources of the Colonies and India.

Until the end of 1902 the Imperial Institute was managed by a Governing Body, of which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.) was President, and an Executive Council, including representatives of the Indian Empire, and of all the British Colonies and Dependencies. In 1900 the building became the property of His Majesty's Government, by whom the western portion of the main building and the galleries were leased to the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute, the greater part of the eastern and central portion of the main building being assigned, subject to rights of usage, for occupation by the University of London. In July, 1902, an Act of Parliament was passed transferring the management of the Imperial Institute to the Board of Trade, assisted by an Advisory Committee, including representatives of the Dominions, Colonies and India, as well as of the Colonial and India Offices, the Board of Agriculture, and the Board of Trade. This Act took effect on January 1, 1903.

On October 1, 1907, in virtue of an arrangement made with the Board of Trade and with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the management of the Imperial Institute was transferred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, subject to the responsibility of the Board of Trade under the Act of 1902. A committee of management of three members, one nominated by each of the three Government departments chiefly concerned, has been appointed, and at present consists of Mr. C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Sir Alfred Bateman, K.C.M.G., and Col. Duncan Pitcher (late Indian Army).

The first Director of the Imperial Institute was Sir Frederick Augustus Abel, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., F.R.S., who held the office until his death in the autumn of 1902. The present Director is Professor Wyndham Dunstan, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., who was appointed in 1903.

The staff of the Imperial Institute includes officers with special qualifications in the sciences of chemistry, botany, geology, mineralogy, and in certain branches of technology, in their relation to agriculture and the commercial utilisation of economic products.

The following are the principal departments of the Institute:—

Colonial and Indian Collections.—The collections of economic products, etc., illustrative of the general and commercial resources of the Dominions, Colonies and India are arranged, together with other exhibits, on a geographical system in the public exhibition galleries of the Imperial Institute, which are open free to the public daily, except on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter.

The following British Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies are represented by collections, which are in charge of technical superintendents:—

Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, British Honduras, British Guiana, Bahamas, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, Papua, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Pacific Islands, Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, St. Helena, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, East Africa Protectorate, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda, Somaliland, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Malta, Cyprus, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Seychelles, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, India.

Special arrangements are made to conduct parties from schools and institutions through the Colonial and Indian collections for educational purposes.

A central stand for publications and an enquiry office have been opened in the centre of the main gallery to facilitate the supply of general information and the distribution of literature. Handbooks, pamphlets, circulars, etc., containing information relating to the commerce, agriculture, mining and other industries of the principal British Colonies, and also to emigration, are available for gratuitous distribution or for sale. The publications of the Emigrants' Information Office, established by the Colonial Office, may also be obtained. Lists of the publications available for distribution or sale are provided, and the principal Colonial and Indian newspapers may be seen on application. An officer of the Institute is in attendance at this stand, which is in telephonic communication with the departments in the main buildings.

The Scientific and Technical Department.—The research laboratories and workrooms of this department were established in order to provide for the investigation of new or little-known natural products from the Colonies and India and of known products from new sources, with a view to their utilisation in commerce, and also to provide trustworthy scientific and technical advice on matters connected with the agriculture, trade and industries of the Colonies and India.

The work of this department is chiefly initiated by the Home and Colonial Governments and the Government of India. Arrangements have been also made by the Foreign Office, whereby British representatives abroad may transmit to the department for investigation such natural products of the countries to which they are appointed as are likely to be of interest to British manufacturers and merchants.

Materials are first investigated in the research laboratories of the department and are afterwards submitted to further technical trials by manufacturers and other experts, and finally are commercially valued.

A reference sample room is maintained in this department, in which are arranged samples of the principal materials which have been investigated and valued commercially during recent years, and as to which full information is available.

The Scientific and Technical Department works in co-operation with the Agricultural and Mines Departments in the Colonies, whose operations it supplements by undertaking such investigations and enquiries as are of a special scientific and technical character connected with agricultural or mineral development, as well as enquiries relating to the composition and commercial value of products (animal, vegetable or mineral) which can be more efficiently conducted at home in communication with merchants and manufacturers, with a view to the local utilisation of these products or to their export.

A very large number of reports on these subjects have been made to the Governments of the Colonies and India, a first instalment of which has been printed in a volume of Technical Reports and Scientific Papers, published in 1903. A series of selected reports is now being issued in the Miscellaneous Series of Colonial Reports. Of these selected reports, four parts have been published: Part I., "Fibres" [Cd. 4588]; Part II., "Gums and Resins" [Cd. 4971]; Part III., "Foodstuffs" [Cd. 5137]; Part IV., "Rubber and Gutta-Percha" [Cd. 6022]; whilst others are in preparation.

Mineral Surveys, under the supervision of the Director of the Imperial Institute, and conducted by surveyors selected by him, are in progress in several countries. All minerals found which are likely to be of commercial importance are forwarded to the Imperial Institute, where they are examined and their composition and commercial value ascertained.

Reports by the Director on the results of mineral exploration in Ceylon, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, and Nyasaland have been printed in the Miscellaneous Series of Colonial Reports.

African Tropical Service Course.—A course of instruction in certain specified subjects is now given at the Imperial Institute to candidates selected by the Colonial Office for administrative appointments in East and West Africa. Instruction on the subject of tropical cultivation and products in this course is given by members of the staff of the Imperial Institute.

Library and Reading Rooms.—The library and reading rooms of the Imperial Institute contain a large collection of Colonial and Indian works of reference and are regularly supplied with the

more important official publications and with many of the principal newspapers and periodicals of the United Kingdom, the Dominions, Colonies and India.

The library and reading rooms are on the first floor, and admittance to them is obtained through the entrance at the west (Queen's Gate) end of the building. These rooms are available for the use of Life Fellows of the Imperial Institute and of other persons properly introduced. Books and newspapers may be consulted for special purposes by permission.

Colonial Conference Rooms.—Three rooms, specially decorated and furnished, are reserved on the principal floor for use by representatives of the Colonies for meetings and receptions.

The Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall.—The Bhownaggre corridor and rooms in connection with this Hall are in the occupation of the Indian section of the Imperial Institute. The hall is available for lectures, meetings, etc.

The "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," is published quarterly by Mr. John Murray, 50a, Albemarle Street, London, price 2s. 6d., post free, 2s. 9d. (annual subscription 11s., including postage) and may be purchased through any bookseller, or from agents in the Colonies and India. The Bulletin contains records of the principal investigations conducted for the Colonies and India at the Imperial Institute, and special articles chiefly relating to progress in tropical agriculture and the industrial utilisation of raw materials (animal, vegetable and mineral).

The following societies have their headquarters at the Imperial Institute:—

International Association for Tropical Agriculture, British Section.—The object of this Association, the central bureau of which is in Paris, is the promotion of the scientific and practical study of all questions connected with tropical agriculture and the development and utilisation of natural resources, especially of tropical countries. The British section has its headquarters at the Imperial Institute. Members of the British section are permitted to use the library and reading rooms of the Imperial Institute and a writing room has been also provided for their use.

The Association proposes to hold an International Congress of Tropical Agriculture in London in 1914. The British Section will be responsible for the organisation of the Congress, which will be held at the same time as two International Exhibitions, viz., the Fourth International Rubber Exhibition and the First International Cotton, Fibres, Tropical Products and Allied Industries Exhibition.

British Women's Emigration Association.—The British Women's Emigration Association has been assigned offices on the mezzanine floor, which are open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Advice and information respecting emigration and prospects for women in the Colonies may be obtained there free of charge.

Colonial Nursing Association.—An office has been allotted on the mezzanine floor of the Imperial Institute to this Association, the principal object of which is the selection of trained hospital and private nurses for service in the Crown Colonies and other British Dependencies.

Tropical Diseases Bureau.—Temporary office accommodation on the mezzanine floor has been provided for this bureau, the main purpose of which is to collect information regarding tropical diseases and to distribute it as widely as possible among those who are engaged in combating such diseases.

II.—GENERAL.

The present report relates to the work which has been carried out in the several Departments of the Imperial Institute during the year 1912, and is in continuation of previous reports (Report for 1906 and 1907, Cd. 3729-48; Report for 1908, Cd. 4448-10; Report for 1909, Cd. 4964-30; Report for 1910, Cd. 5467-23; Report for 1911, Cd. 6007-37).

In each of its Departments the work of the Imperial Institute shows continued progress.

The need for increased accommodation for the work of the Imperial Institute and for that of allied Societies, which is referred to in previous reports, is still severely felt. Some of the congestion in connection with storage room has been removed by the provision of a temporary building which has been erected in the West Quadrangle.

The North Gallery is now open throughout its length to the public, communication with the West Gallery having been greatly improved by the erection of a handsome bridge over the cartway from Prince Consort Road.

The whole of the exhibition space at present available is now allocated to the Collections of the Colonies and India, and only the small space in the Upper West Gallery remains for the purpose of temporary exhibitions. The laboratories and working-rooms of the Scientific and Technical Department now occupy not only the whole of the space available on the Second Floor, but in addition a portion of the First Floor and several rooms in the Basement. Further and more centralised accommodation is now needed, and this need will increase each year with the natural development of the work of the Department. In view of the large number of enquiries which are now being received on technical subjects at the Institute, a separate branch for dealing with enquiries and the collection of technical information is required.

The increased number of visitors to the Public Galleries and their increased use for educational purposes are a satisfactory recognition of the large amount of labour and thought which has been expended on their proper organisation. These Galleries suffer from the want of conspicuous entrances from the front of the building, which often leads visitors to proceed by mist to adjoining buildings.

An important change made during the year was the enlargement of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" and the transfer of its publication to the firm of Mr. John Murray. This arrangement has allowed of the introduction of several

features in the Bulletin, which is still edited by the Director and mainly prepared by the staff of the Scientific and Technical Department.

The more important features of the work in each Department of the Institute during 1912 are recorded in the following sections.

III.—STAFF.

During the year 1912 the principal members of the staff were as follows:—

Director of the Imperial Institute:—

Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., LL.D. F.R.S.

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE.

Up to August, 1912:—

Secretary to the Director:—

Major E. J. Lugard, D.S.O.

*Assistant Secretary to the Director:—*J. J. K. Greenway, B.A.

(Cantab) (vacant from March, 1912).

From August, 1912:—

Assistant Secretaries to the Director:—

G. A. I. Bosanquet, B. A. (Cantab.).

The Hon. T. L. McClintock Bunbury, M.A. (Cantab.).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent of Laboratories:—

T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S.

Technical Superintendent:—

Harold Brown.

Assistant Superintendents:—

E. Goulding, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S.

T. Crook, A.R.C.Sc., F.G.S.

Special Assistants:—

H. H. Robinson, M.A. (Oxon.), F.C.S.

J. W. Evans, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.G.S.

B. E. Long, B.A. (Cantab.).

H. J. Jeffery, A.R.C.Sc., F.L.S.

Senior Assistants:—

A. E. Andrews, F.C.S.

S. J. Johnstone.

R. G. Pelly, F.I.C.

S. S. Pickles, D.Sc. (Vict.), F.C.S., (until April, 1913).

R. Gaunt, Ph.D. (Berlin), F.C.S.

J. R. Furlong, Ph.D. (Würzburg).

Assistants:—

W. O. R. Wynn.

G. M. Davies, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.G.S.

O. D. Roberts, A.I.C.

J. Shelton, A.I.C.

L. Wilson, B.Sc. (Lond.), (until April, 1912).

B. W. Whitfeild.

G. T. Bray.

H. W. Winter.

J. C. Earl, A.I.C.

L. E. Campbell, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C.

G. L. Matthews, B.Sc. (Lond.).

J. Young.

The special officers of the Mineral Surveys of Ceylon, Southern Nigeria, Mozambique, and Gwalior (Central India), which are in progress under the supervision of the Director of the Imperial Institute, were:—

Ceylon:—

J. S. Coates, B.A. (Cantab.)

E. J. Wayland, F.G.S.

Southern Nigeria:—

A. D. Lumb, A.R.S.M., F.G.S.

M. Whitworth, A.R.S.M.

Mozambique Company's Territory:—

E. O. Thiele, M.Sc. (Melbourne), F.G.S.

R. C. Wilson, B.Sc. (Melbourne), F.G.S.

State of Gwalior, Central India:—

Douglas R. Home, F.G.S.

S. M. Owen, A.R.S.M., F.G.S.

E. J. Parsons, B.Sc., F.G.S.

EXHIBITION GALLERIES:—COLONIAL AND INDIAN COLLECTIONS.

Technical Superintendents:—

S. E. Chandler, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.L.S.

H. Spooner.

A. B. Jackson.

Assistant Technical Superintendent:—

F. W. Rolfe.

AFRICAN TROPICAL SERVICE COURSE.

Instructor in Tropical Cultivation:—

S. E. Chandler, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.L.S.

Instructors in Tropical Products:—

T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S.

Harold Brown.

E. Goulding, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S.

J. W. Evans, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.G.S.

R. G. Pelly, F.I.C.

The following members of the Staff resigned their appointments during 1912 to take up the positions indicated:—

Major E. J. Lugard, D.S.O., was appointed Political Secretary and Personal Assistant to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria.

Mr. J. J. K. Greenway, B.A. (Cantab.), was appointed Deputy-Governor of Wakefield Prison.

Dr. S. S. Pickles, D.Sc. (Vict.), left to take up an appointment as research chemist to a rubber manufacturing firm.

Mr. L. Wilson, B.Sc. (Lond.), resigned to take up an appointment with a firm of research chemists.

IV.—PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES.

The principal aim of the Colonial and Indian Collections in the Public Exhibition Galleries is to illustrate by means of exhibits, chiefly consisting of raw products and primary manufactures, the commercial and industrial resources of the various parts of the British Empire, and by these and other exhibits to present a view of their general position and resources.

By the provision of specially prepared descriptive labels for the exhibits much has been done to render them more attractive to visitors and to a large extent self-explanatory. Additional information is supplied when required by the Technical Superintendents, whose offices are adjacent to the galleries. Parties of visitors, including parties from schools, may, by arrangement, be accompanied through the galleries by the Superintendents, who explain the important features of the exhibits. The London County Council has shown special interest in the last-mentioned arrangement, and recognises its value in relation to the teaching of the commercial geography of the British Empire in schools in and near London.

A notable increase has taken place in the number of students from schools and other educational institutions who have visited the Exhibition Galleries. During the year 1912, 112 parties from schools, comprising 3,092 persons, attended, many of the parties being personally conducted by members of the staff.

A large part of the exhibits of agricultural produce in the Canadian Court were renewed during the year and decorative improvements made. That portion of the Canadian exhibits which was in the Upper West Gallery has been transferred to the North Gallery, thus rendering the Canadian Section continuous on one floor.

Progress was made with the arrangement of a new Court for Newfoundland, and also with the reorganisation of the Union of South Africa Court.

Rearrangement and improvements were made in the British Guiana and British Honduras Courts.

At the instance of the Ceylon Government and the Ceylon Planters' Association, a new pavilion has been erected as an extension of the Ceylon Court, and is in process of decoration and equipment.

Additional exhibits, comprising economic products, photographs, maps, etc., have been received for the Courts of the following Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies:—

India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, Hong Kong, Cyprus, Union of South Africa, Mauritius, Seychelles, Nyasaland, British East Africa, Uganda, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Gold Coast, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Canada, British Guiana, Dominica, St. Kitts, Antigua, Falkland Islands, New Zealand, Fiji, Western Pacific, New South Wales, Papua.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have graciously lent a number of additional Royal presents, chiefly from India, which have been placed on exhibition in the galleries.

Several of the Crown Colonies have arranged to maintain at the Imperial Institute duplicate collections to illustrate their resources and industries. These collections are arranged by the staff of the Imperial Institute and lent to such temporary exhibitions in this country as these Colonies desire to participate in.

The Reference Collection in the Upper East Gallery of the principal standard commercial raw products of the world has proved of great interest to visitors, and has facilitated the comparison of new products received from the Colonies with those of established commercial and industrial value.

Additions and renewals have been made to the comprehensive collection of samples of British-grown cotton which is shown in the Public Galleries.

Specimens of Colonial and Indian products have been presented to a number of schools to assist in the formation of school museums and in the teaching of the commercial geography of the British Empire.

An exhibit to illustrate the rubber resources of the British Empire, comprising specimens of the principal rubber-yielding plants and representative samples of rubber from all the British Colonies and Dependencies where rubber is produced, was lent from the Imperial Institute for the third International Rubber Exhibition which was held in New York at the end of September, 1912.

The number of ordinary visitors to the Exhibition Galleries during 1912 was 205,503.

The number of publications relating to the Dominions, Colonies and India distributed to enquirers at the Central Stand in 1912 was 17,595.

V.—THE LIBRARY.

The additions to the library during the year 1912 numbered 2,067 volumes and pamphlets, whilst the number of newspapers and periodicals received was 27,520.

Besides its constant use by members of the staff, the library has been used by Life Fellows of the Imperial Institute, and also by enquirers for special information, the number of whom in 1912 was 810. The facilities afforded by the library have been utilised during the year by a number of officers of the Colonies and Protectorates and of India at home on leave, who have also been given assistance in pursuing special enquiries.

VI.—“BULLETIN OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE” AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

“Bulletin of the Imperial Institute.”

In the year 1912 the Bulletin was enlarged to about twice its former size, and several new features were introduced. Among these may be mentioned special articles on agricultural and other subjects by well-known authorities, and a summary of current

information on tropical agriculture and the development of natural resources throughout the world. The publication was transferred to the firm of Mr. John Murray, Albemarle Street, London.

The following are the titles of the articles which have appeared in the quarterly numbers of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Vol. X., 1912:—

Reports of Investigations conducted at the Imperial Institute:—

Rubber Resources of Uganda.

A Saccharine Constituent of Para Rubber.

Aromatic Grass Oils, Part III.

Kola Nuts from British West Africa.

Coca Leaves from Ceylon and Federated Malay States.

Economic Products from Mauritius.

Sumach from Cyprus.

Timbers from Uganda.

Hibiscus Fibres from the Northern Territories, Gold Coast.

Some Cotton Soils of the Nyasaland and Uganda

Protectorates.

Diatomite from the East Africa Protectorate.

Tobacco Industry of Ceylon.

New Gutta-yielding plants from the Gold Coast.

Ficus elastica Rubber from Southern Nigeria.

"Balata" Rubber (*Ficus Vogelii*) from Northern Nigeria.

The Rubber of *Cryptostegia grandiflora*.

Silk from India.

Cotton and Sisal Hemp from Papua (British New Guinea).

Fibres from India.

Utilisation of *Caesalpinia digyna*.

Oil-seeds of *Telfairia pedata*.

Lophira Oil-seeds from West Africa.

Oils and Oil-seeds from Hong Kong.

Tea-seed Oil and Tea-seed Cake.

Edible Beans from Hong Kong.

West African Cocoa.

The Improvement of Cotton in India.

Experiments with New Materials for the Manufacture of Paper.

Fibre of *Vigna sinensis* from Northern Nigeria.

Rubber from Ceylon.

Funtumia Rubber from the Gold Coast.

Chimeya Rubber from North-Western Rhodesia.

Rubber from Papua.

Rubber of *Hevea confusa* from British Guiana.

Maize from the Sudan.

Beans from Southern Nigeria.

Tea from Southern Nigeria.

Coffee from the Uganda and East Africa Protectorates.

Minerals from the Falkland Islands.

Soils from the East Africa Protectorate.

The Cotton Industry of Nyasaland.

Wild Plantain Fibre from India.

Silk from Ceylon.

Wool from Cyprus.

Turpentine Oils from India.

Lemon Grass Oils from India.

Fruits and Oil of Balanites Sp. from Portuguese East Africa.

“Katiau” Seeds and Fat from British North Borneo.

Ceara Rubber.

Landolphia Kirkii Rubber from Natal.

Para Rubber from Dominica.

Cocoa from the Gold Coast.

Wheat from the East Africa Protectorate.

Tapioca (Cassava) Flour and Starch.

Bermuda Arrowroot.

Arrowroot from the Gold Coast.

Musa Seeds from the East Africa Protectorate.

Cayenne Pods from Rhodesia and the Gold Coast.

Cloves from Zanzibar and the Straits Settlements.

Leather and Gall-Nuts from Hong Kong.

Crude Petroleum from the Gold Coast.

Special Articles :—

Recent Agricultural Developments in Uganda. By P. H. Lamb, lately Chief Agricultural Officer in Uganda.

The Cotton Worm in Egypt. By Gerald C. Dudgeon, F.E.S., Director-General of the Department of Agriculture in Egypt.

General Notices respecting Economic Products and their Development :—

The Coconut and its Commercial Uses.

Cultivation, Preparation and Utilisation of Hemp and Hemp Seed (*Cannabis sativa*).

Cultivation and Preparation of Ginger.

Agricultural Work in Seychelles.

The Cultivation of Cigar Tobacco, with special reference to Java.

Shea Nuts and Shea Butter.

Rubber-tapping Experiments in Southern Nigeria.

Economic Developments in the Belgian Congo.

The Coal Resources of the British Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

Robusta Coffee.

Forestry Developments in Southern Nigeria.

Notes on Planting and other Industries in India and Ceylon.

Occurrence, Distribution, and Utilisation of Bismuth Ores.

The Occurrence of Iron Ore in Trinidad.

The Production of Valonea.

Phaseolus lunatus Beans.

General Notes :—

Candelilla Wax.

Florida Beans from Nyasaland.

New Zealand Hemp.

Sisal Hemp in Quilimane.

Forestry in Norway.

Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*).

Aspens.

The Colouring Matter of Ebony.

Agricultural Treatment of Sandy Districts.

Iron Ore from Trinidad.

Magnesite from Cyprus.

Copper-mercury Ore from Queensland.

Native Labour Regulations in Mozambique.

Imperial Institute Handbooks on Tropical Resources.

West Indian Satinwood.

Oil of "Nepal Camphor Wood."

Citronella Grass.

Mesembryanthemum Mahoni Roots from the Transvaal.

Rubber Exhibition in Java.

Cultivation of Fibres in Java.

"Root-cotton."

Perilla Seed and Oil.

Ash of *Salvadora persica*.

Molybdenite in Canada.

Asbestos from Cyprus.

The Wattle-bark Industry of the East Africa Protectorate.

Work of the British Cotton Growing Association.

Cotton from Uganda.

Samaraskite in India.

Mining in the Federated Malay States.

Magnesite from Southern Rhodesia.

Work of the Ceylon Agricultural Society.

Cotton from Ceylon.

Cotton Growing in French Colonies.

Match Industry in India.

Mining in India.

Mining in the Gold Coast.

Aluminium Nitride.

Recent Progress in Agriculture and the Development of Natural Resources:—

General Agriculture, Foodstuffs and Fodders, Essential Oils, Oils and Oil-seeds, Rubber, Fibres (including Cotton), Tobacco, Forestry and Forest Products, Economic Minerals, &c.

Notices of Recent Literature:—

New books.

Other Publications.

During 1912 the following publications relating to the work of the Imperial Institute have been issued:—

Annual Report on the Work of the Imperial Institute, 1911 (Colonial Reports, Annual [Cd. 6007-37]).

Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey of Southern Nigeria, 1910 (Colonial Reports, Miscellaneous No. 83 [Cd. 6425] of 1912).

Selected Reports from the Scientific and Technical Department, Pt. IV., Rubber and Gutta-percha (Colonial Reports, Miscellaneous No. 82 [Cd. 6022] of 1912).

Imperial Institute Handbooks to the Commercial Resources of the Tropics, with special reference to British West Africa.—The second volume of this series, which is issued under the authority of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and edited by Professor Dunstan, was published in April 1912 by Mr. John Murray, and is entitled "Cocoa: its Cultivation and Preparation," By W. H. Johnson, F.L.S., Director of Agriculture in Southern Nigeria. The third volume, dealing with rubber, was in preparation at the end of the year.

The following is a list of scientific and technical contributions made during the year by members of the Staff to unofficial publications:—

- "The Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute." By Dr. T. A. Henry. (Chemical World, 1912, Vol. 1, p. 227.)
- "The Vegetable Alkaloids." By Dr. T. A. Henry. (Allen's Organic Analysis, 4th edition, Vol. 6, p. 167.)
- "La Combustibilité de Tabac." By Dr. T. A. Henry and Dr. S. J. M. Auld. (L'Agronomie Tropicale, 1912, Vol. 4, pp. 60, 65.)
- "Balata." By H. Brown. (Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry, 1912, Vol. 1, p. 413.)
- "Guttapercha." By H. Brown. (Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry, 1912, Vol. 3, p. 25.)
- "Cotton." By Dr. E. Goulding. (Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry, 1912, Vol. 2, p. 153.)
- "On the Frequent Occurrence of Ankerite in Coal." By T. Crook. (Mineralogical Magazine, 1912, Vol. 16, p. 219.)
- "On Strüverite from the Federated Malay States." By T. Crook and S. J. Johnstone. (Mineralogical Magazine, 1912, Vol. 16, p. 224.)
- "Extraction Apparatus." By H. H. Robinson. (Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry, 1912, Vol. 2, p. 475.)
- "The Geometry of Twin Crystals." By Dr. J. W. Evans. (Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1912, Vol. 32, Part 4, p. 416.)
- "The Constituents of West Indian Satinwood." By Dr. S. J. M. Auld and Dr. S. S. Pickles. (Transactions of the Chemical Society, 1912, Vol. 101, p. 1052.)
- "The Essential Oil of 'Nepal Sassafras'." By Dr. S. S. Pickles. (Transactions of the Chemical Society, 1912, Vol. 101, p. 1433.)
- "The Composition of Bassia Fats." By R. G. Pelly. (Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, 1912, Vol. 31, p. 98.)
- "The Mineral Composition of the Arctic Bed at Ponder's End." By G. M. Davies. (Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society, 1912, Vol. 68, p. 243.)

VII.—SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

An account is given in the succeeding pages of the work carried on in this Department during the year, partly in conducting scientific, technical and commercial investigations as to the composition and value of raw materials—animal, vegetable and mineral—and partly in supplying information respecting the value and utilisation of such materials, and their cultivation or production. The number of reports completed in 1912 was 475, and at the end of the year 150 investigations were in progress. Details respecting these investigations are given under the heading of the subject to which they relate. The countries for which investigations have been conducted are:—Antigua, Commonwealth of Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, East Africa Protectorate, Falkland Islands, Federated Malay States, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Labuan, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Nyasaland, Papua, Rhodesia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somaliland, Southern Nigeria, Straits Settlements, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uganda, Union of South Africa, Zanzibar. A large number of enquiries from commercial firms in the United Kingdom were also dealt with, which involved the collection of a very considerable amount of special information. The work of collecting and collating this information, for which there is an increasing demand on the part of British manufacturers and merchants, is severely taxing the ordinary staff of investigators attached to the Department, and has now attained dimensions which require that this work should be dealt with by a separate staff.

MINERALS.

Countries of Origin:—Cyprus, Sudan, Somaliland, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Gambia, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, India, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, West Indies, Falkland Islands, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Mineral Surveys.

Mineral Surveys were conducted during the year in Southern Nigeria, Ceylon, and in the Territory of the Mozambique Company, Portuguese East Africa, and considerable progress was made in the examination at the Imperial Institute of the mineral specimens collected in these countries. A Mineral Survey was also organised in the State of Gwalior, Central India.

Southern Nigeria.—A summary of the field work carried out by the Officers of the Survey during 1910, together with the results of examination at the Imperial Institute of the specimens collected, was published in the Miscellaneous Series of Colonial Reports, No. 83 [Cd. 6425], 1912.

The chief work of the Survey was the further investigation of the lignite and coal deposits of the country. Borings were made in the Okpanam district and the main seam of lignite, from which

samples had previously been sent to the Imperial Institute, was shown to vary in thickness from 17 feet 10 inches to 23 feet. Four samples from these borings were examined at the Imperial Institute and the results indicated that the lignite is of good and uniform quality in this area. In the Obompa (Obongkpa) district, in addition to a 20-foot seam, previously discovered, five other seams were located in the Iyiauku stream. These six seams have an aggregate thickness of 70 feet in a total thickness of 250 feet of strata. Of three samples sent for examination from this area, two contained a large amount of earthy matter, but the third was lignite of good quality.

Numerous main streams and their tributaries were examined to the north, south and east of Udi, and at many places extensions of a seam of sub-bituminous coal occurring in the Ofam River were met with. A workable seam of good coal varying in thickness from 4 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 8 inches and extending over a considerable strip of country, as well as smaller seams, was located in the Nike district. From an examination of the eastern border of the hill country, from a line north-west of Nike to north-east of Orukuram, it seems probable that surface outcrops of coal do not exist in this area. The presence of Upper Cretaceous rocks, however, indicates that coal beds may occur at a deeper level, but boring would be necessary to prove their occurrence. Eleven samples of sub-bituminous coal from the Udi district were examined and found to be similar to previous samples from this locality, indicating that the coal maintains a uniform character in the district.

Eight concentrates were examined, the only noteworthy feature of which was the presence of monazite, but in no case was the amount considerable.

Five clays suitable for local use for pottery making were examined, as well as two oil-shales which yielded only small quantities of oil on distillation.

Specimens accompanying the Interim Reports on the field work of the Survey during 1911 and 1912 were under examination at the close of the year.

Ceylon.—Reference was made in the previous Annual Report to the arrangements made for carrying out prospecting work in Ceylon on a larger scale than had been possible previously to the Survey. These arrangements were further developed in 1912 by the purchase of a steam-drill, which was brought into use in the course of the year. The material reported on during the year comprised various concentrates, including some from bore-holes in the gem gravels of Getahetta Valley, miscellaneous minerals, *e.g.*, micas, ilmenite, magnetite, etc., and a hydrated iron ore of promising quality. At the close of the year samples of iron ore and garnets and a small specimen of platinum were under examination, whilst a report on various thorium-bearing minerals collected by the Survey was in preparation.

Mozambique.—A summary of the field work carried out by the Mineral Surveyors in the Mozambique Company's Territory, Portuguese East Africa, during 1911 and the results of examination of the specimens forwarded to the Imperial Institute during

that year, were supplied to the Mozambique Company. This was the first season's work of the Survey, and the results, though necessarily of a somewhat preliminary character, were distinctly encouraging. Coal was located in the Territory, and although the sample examined at the Imperial Institute was of poor quality, from a prospecting standpoint the occurrence is of undoubted importance. Alluvial gold was found to be very widely distributed, and although the deposits so far examined are not very promising as dredging propositions, the prospects obtained in certain localities were sufficiently good to warrant further exploration for reefs. A bed of almost pure crystalline limestone was found to the south of the Lucite, which may be of importance for local use as a source of lime for agricultural purposes or for making mortar for building. An occurrence of graphite was located at M'Punga, and monazite and tinstone were found in small quantities in concentrates.

At the close of the year mineral specimens from Mozambique forwarded with the first Interim Report of 1912 were under examination.

Gwalior State.—The arrangements for the conduct of a Survey in this native Indian State were completed during the year and the following Surveyors were appointed to carry out the field work:—Douglas R. Home, F.G.S.; S. M. Owen, A.R.S.M., F.G.S.; E. J. Parsons, B.Sc., F.G.S. They reached Gwalior towards the end of 1912.

General.

Cyprus.—Specimens of iron pyrites and magnetic iron ore were examined, and information was furnished regarding the possibility of finding a market for the green pigment known as "terre verte."

Somaliland.—Samples of bitumen were found to be of very promising character and larger samples were requested for more detailed examination. These latter were under investigation at the close of the year.

East Africa Protectorate.—Several samples of mica were reported on. Although apparently taken from a weathered outcrop, and consequently of poor quality, some of the plates were of considerable size and it was recommended that the occurrence should be further investigated.

Uganda.—A memorandum on the utilisation of a deposit of asphalt at Kibiro was furnished to the Government of Uganda and a sample of the material was reported on. A sample of "crude soda" contained 16.02 per cent. of matter soluble in water, consisting chiefly of sodium carbonate and bicarbonate. It would be of little or no value except as a source of "soda" for small local requirements.

Nyasaland.—Specimens of graphitic schist, pyrite and pyrrhotite were reported on and information regarding the market for molybdenite was supplied.

Union of South Africa.—A sample of powdered talc proved to be of rather poor colour and of moderate quality and was valued at about 42s. to 45s. per cwt. Information was also supplied to the Government of the Union as to the market value and sources

of supply of talc in the United Kingdom. Other minerals examined included a greenstone of considerable decorative value from the Transvaal and a sample consisting of a mixture of minerals from the same Province, of which kyanite, a possible gemstone, was the most important.

British West Africa.—Fifteen samples of clay and three samples of sand and gravel from Gambia were examined. The former would only be of local use for brickmaking and coarse pottery, whilst an ironstone gravel, although of no value for export, might be employed locally by natives as an iron ore.

Five samples of monazite and tinstone-monazite concentrates from Northern Nigeria were reported on. One of these, consisting almost wholly of monazite, contained 6·90 per cent. of thorium and would be saleable for the manufacture of thorium nitrate.

In addition to the examination of specimens collected by the Mineral Survey of Southern Nigeria (*see* p. 17), a number of other minerals from this country were reported on. These included 50 specimens of borings from wells sunk in the course of a search for petroleum, a sample of tin ore consisting of almost pure tinstone and containing not more than 4 or 5 per cent. of impurity, and a sample of fairly pure calcium phosphate. The latter would be of value as a source of phosphatic manure but would only be worth about £1 2s. 6d. per ton in the United Kingdom. The samples from Southern Nigeria, other than those collected by the Survey, under investigation at the close of the year consisted of sixteen specimens of borings from wells and six samples of silver-lead ores.

India.—A sample of galena from Gwalior contained 96·46 per cent. of lead sulphide, equivalent to 83·45 per cent. of metallic lead, together with about 1 oz. of silver to the ton, and was worth about £10 10s. per ton, c.i.f. Swansea (May, 1912). A sample of mica from the same State consisted of muscovite mica of promising quality, and further samples were asked for so that an estimate of the value of the material obtainable from the deposit might be arrived at. The other minerals examined included two samples of China clay, a series of seven samples of clays, bauxites and sandstones, two samples of red ochre and one of yellow ochre, and an impure dolomitic limestone.

Federated Malay States.—A sample of cerussite concentrate consisted chiefly of ferruginous cerussite together with tinstone and other minerals. It was found to contain 41·57 per cent. of lead, 10·99 per cent. of tin, and 2·819 oz. of silver per ton. The technical examination and smelting trials of the concentrate were in progress at the close of the year. A sample of sub-bituminous coal from the recently discovered seams at Rantau Panjang was reported on. It contained 18·23 per cent. of water and had a calorific value of 5,466 calories. A sample of oil shale was also reported on.

Commonwealth of Australia.—A sample of crude white kaolin from Tasmania yielded on washing about 50 per cent. of fine kaolin of good quality and suitable for use in the manufacture of pottery or porcelain. Information relating to the marketing of a number of Australian metals and minerals, *e.g.*, mercury,

mica, osmiridium, scheelite and gadolinite, was supplied. Four samples of limestone and one sample of shale from Tasmania were under examination at the close of the year.

West Indies.—A sample of salt from Turks and Caicos Islands was received for examination towards the end of the year.

Falkland Islands.—A sample of peat ash was being investigated at the close of the year.

United Kingdom.—A number of samples of minerals were received from merchants and others for identification or valuation, and numerous enquiries were dealt with relating to the utilisation and occurrence of various minerals in the Colonies and India.

Foreign Countries.—In addition to the specimens of minerals collected by the officers of the Mineral Survey in Mozambique (*see* p. 18) a large number of minerals received from the British Vice-Consul at Broussa, Turkey, and six samples of "nitrate" shales from Egypt were reported on. The percentage of sodium nitrate in the latter ranged from 4·85 to 15·43. In the case of the richest shale it was possible to extract 80 per cent. of the nitrate by percolating 100 parts of the shale with 80 parts of water, the dried product having the following percentage composition:—Sodium nitrate 50·6, sodium chloride 38·6, sodium sulphate 10·8. Such material would probably be rich enough to transport to a district where plenty of water is available and where it could be purified by recrystallisation.

A sample of "sulphur" earth from Jaffa was received for examination towards the close of the year.

SOILS.

Countries of origin:—East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Nyasaland, Northern Nigeria, Foreign Countries.

Three samples of soils from the East Africa Protectorate were reported on, as well as six samples of a so-called "guano," which consisted of mud and sand impregnated with "soda."

A sandy soil from near Zomba, Nyasaland, was deficient in "total" and "available" phosphoric acid, and would benefit by the addition of superphosphate or bone meal.

Twelve samples from Mozambique consisting of surface soils and subsoils from six localities were examined. In two cases the subsoil was richer in plant food than the surface soil and in a number of cases the soil was deficient in nitrogen, "available" phosphoric acid, and potash. One of the soils contained over 60 per cent. of calcium carbonate and would consequently be unsuitable for some crops but it could be used for dressing soils deficient in lime.

At the end of the year six soils from Uganda and 31 from Nyasaland were under examination.

FIBRES (INCLUDING COTTON).

Countries of Origin:—Malta, Cyprus, Sudan, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Gold Coast, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, Mauritius, India, Ceylon, Commonwealth of Australia, Papua, New Zealand, West Indies, British Guiana, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Cotton.

Sudan.—Seventeen samples of ginned cotton and one of seed-cotton were reported on. Small consignments of ten of the ginned cottons were subsequently sold in Liverpool. Two samples of Mitafifi cotton were of good quality and were valued at $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $9\frac{3}{4}d.$ and $10d.$ to $10\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. respectively with “fully good fair” Mitafifi at $9\frac{1}{6}d.$ per lb. The sample of seed-cotton was obtained from wild plants and appeared to be of Mitafifi origin; ginned cotton prepared from this was valued at only $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. less than “fully good fair” brown Egyptian, which was quoted at $9d.$ per lb. on the same date. Another sample of Egyptian cotton also proved to be similar to Mitafifi cotton, and was valued at the current price of “fully good fair” brown Egyptian. A sample of Nubari cotton was of excellent quality and was valued at $11d.$ per lb. with “fully good fair” Nubari at $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. A second sample of Nubari cotton was valued at $10\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. with “good” Nubari at $10\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. A sample of Abassi cotton was also of excellent quality and was valued at $12d.$ per lb. with “fully good fair” Abassi at $12\frac{3}{8}d.$ per lb. A sample of Voltos cotton was valued at $11d.$ to $11\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb. with standard Voltos at $12d.$ per lb., and a sample of Sakellaridis cotton was regarded as worth $11\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. with best Sakellaridis at $12d.$ A sample of a variety of cotton described as “Makhous” (choice) proved to be of excellent strength and as fine as Sea Island cotton; it was valued at $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. (January, 1912).

Six samples of Improved American Upland cottons were of good quality on the whole, but most of them were somewhat irregular in length of staple; they were valued at from $7\cdot00d.$ to $9\cdot00d.$ per lb., with “middling” American at $7\cdot11d.$ per lb. Another sample of American cotton was valued at $5\cdot25d.$ per lb., with “middling” American at $5\cdot05d.$

East Africa Protectorate.—Three samples of Egyptian cotton were examined. They were all of fair quality and were valued as follows:—Abassi cotton, $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., with “good” Abassi at $11\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb.; Yannovitch cotton, $9\frac{3}{4}d.$ to $10d.$ per lb., with “good” Yannovitch at $12\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.; Mitafifi cotton, $8\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb., with “fully good fair” brown Egyptian at $10\frac{1}{6}d.$ per lb. A sample of Caravonica cotton was valued at $7d.$ per lb., with “moderately rough” Peruvian at $8\cdot25d.$ per lb.

Uganda.—Three samples of Improved American Upland cottons and one of Egyptian cotton were reported on. A sample of Sunflower cotton grown from seed produced in the East Africa Protectorate was valued at $8d.$ to $8\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb., with “fully good fair” Abassi at $10\frac{3}{4}d.$ and “middling” American at $5\cdot93d.$ per lb.; a sample of the same variety grown from seed sent to Uganda by the British Cotton Growing Association was valued at $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.; and a sample of Allen’s Improved cotton was of excellent quality and was valued at $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ to $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. A sample of Abassi cotton was rather short in staple and was valued at $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb..

Nyasaland.—A series of eighteen samples of Nyasaland Upland cottons obtained from selected acclimatised plants was examined. The lint from the various samples was very similar in general

appearance and exhibited very little difference in length. The samples could be divided into three classes according to strength, which was found to be considerably improved as compared with similar cottons from Nyasaland examined at the Imperial Institute in previous years. A sample of the Nyasaland Upland cotton which won the first prize at the Blantyre Show and the British Cotton Growing Association Cup in 1911 was also examined. It was of excellent quality on the whole and rather stronger than, but not so long as, the best grown Nyasaland cotton of 1910. Four samples of Griffin cotton from specially selected plants were indistinguishable in general appearance and on the whole were of good quality, their chief defect being their irregular strength. A sample of Nubari cotton was valued at 9*d.* to 9½*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 5*d.* and "fully good fair" Nubari at 10½*d.* per lb. A sample of Mitafifi cotton was of uneven colour and was valued nominally at 8*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 5*d.* and "fully good fair" brown Egyptian at 9¼*d.* per lb. A sample of Abassi cotton was valued at 10*d.* per lb., with "fully good fair" Abassi at 11*d.* per lb. A sample of Brazilian cotton was also examined.

Four samples of Nyasaland Upland cotton were under examination at the close of the year.

Rhodesia.—Two samples of Abassi cotton were valued at 8½*d.* to 8¾*d.* per lb. and 8½*d.* per lb. respectively, with "good fair" Abassi at 9½*d.* per lb. A sample of rather short Nyasaland Upland cotton and one of Allen's Improved cotton were both rather weak and were valued at 7½*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·63*d.*, and "good fair" Abassi at 9½*d.* per lb.

Union of South Africa.—Two samples of Caravonica cotton from Natal were reported on. Both were rather weak, one being uneven in colour and stained and the other of irregular length. The former was valued at 7½*d.* per lb. and the latter at 9*d.* per lb., with "good moderately rough" Peruvian at 9½*d.*, "fully good fair" Upper Egyptian at 10½*d.*, and "middling" American at 6·63*d.* per lb.

Twenty-two samples of cotton from the Transvaal, five from Cape Province and one from Natal were examined and added to the Reference Collection of commercial cotton samples at the Imperial Institute.

British West Africa.—A series of thirteen samples of seed-cotton and lint from the Gold Coast were reported on. Samples of Nyasaland Upland cotton were valued at 6½*d.* to 7*d.* per lb.; several Improved American cottons were valued at 5*d.* to 5¼*d.* per lb., whilst two indigenous varieties of good quality and well worth cultivating, were valued at 5*d.* to 5½*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 5*d.* per lb.

Several samples of an indigenous cotton known as "Matankanawa" from Northern Nigeria were examined and reported on. The cotton proved to be of good, useful character and was valued nominally at about the same price as, or slightly above, that of "middling" American. The plant was identified from its leaves as *Gossypium arboreum*, Linn., but in the absence of flowers the variety could not be definitely determined although it

was possibly var. *sanguineum*, Watt. A sample of indigenous tree cotton from Egga, Northern Nigeria, resembled "Matankanawa" cotton in general appearance, but was not quite so long and decidedly coarser. A cotton plant from Northern Nigeria, which had apparently been attacked by boll-worm, was received for examination and suitable remedial measures for dealing with this pest were recommended.

India.—Ten samples of Indian cottons grown at the Agricultural Experiment Farm, Akola, Central Provinces, were reported on. They were of high grade for this class of cotton and were valued at 5½*d.* to 6¼*d.* per lb., with "fine" Broach at 5½*d.* and "middling" American at 6*d.* per lb.

One hundred and eleven samples of Indian cottons were examined and added to the Reference Collection, and fifty-two samples of ginned and unginned cottons from Bellary, Madras, were under examination towards the close of the year.

Ceylon.—A sample of Black Rattler cotton was valued at 8½*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·57*d.* and "good" Abassi at 11*d.* per lb.

Commonwealth of Australia.—A sample of "Durango" cotton from Western Australia was valued at 9*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·37*d.* per lb., and "good" Abassi at 11*d.* per lb. A sample of Sea Island cotton from the same State proved to be coarser than ordinary Sea Island cotton, but was of good colour and length and was valued at 13*d.* per lb., with "choice" Georgia at 12½*d.* per lb.

A sample of seed-cotton from Queensland yielded a rather coarse, harsh, weak lint, which was classed as "barely good middling" and valued at 6·80*d.* to 6·90*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·46*d.* per lb. Two samples of Egyptian cottons from Queensland were under examination at the close of the year.

Papua.—A sample of Caravonica cotton was of excellent quality and longer than any sample of this variety previously examined at the Imperial Institute. It was somewhat rough and woolly and suitable for admixture with wool for "union" yarns, and was valued at 10*d.* per lb., with "good moderately rough" Peruvian at 8·25*d.*, and "good rough" Peruvian at 9*d.* per lb.

West Indies.—A sample of cotton from Trinidad obtained by crossing a native variety with Sea Island cotton proved to be equal or slightly superior to "fancy" Florida Sea Island cotton.

A sample of Sakellaridis cotton was of excellent quality and was valued at 12½*d.* per lb., with "fine" Yannovitch at the same price.

Thirty samples of cotton from Montserrat, twenty-three samples from St. Vincent, and seventeen from Antigua were examined and added to the Reference Collection.

British Guiana.—A sample of indigenous Sea Island cotton was valued at 14*d.* per lb., with "fancy" Florida Sea Island at the same price, and another sample, shorter and less soft than ordinary Sea Island cotton, was valued at 8*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·63*d.* and "good" Abassi at 11½*d.* per lb. Seven samples of indigenous cottons were valued at prices ranging from

7d. to 10d. per lb. on the same date. Two other samples of indigenous cottons were valued at 8d. and 10½d. to 11d. per lb. respectively, with "middling" American at 6·57d. and "good" Abassi at 11d. per lb.

Jute and Similar Fibres.

British West Africa.—A fibre, resembling Hibiscus fibre, from Southern Nigeria was valued nominally at £19 to £21 per ton with China jute at £17 to £19 per ton, but some difficulty would probably be found in selling such fibre, on account of its possessing certain characters which render it unsuitable for spinning with jute.

India.—Four samples of jute were examined with a view to ascertaining the relations between their tensile strength, percentage of cellulose and behaviour on treatment with hydrolytic agents. It was found that the strongest samples were those containing the greatest percentage of cellulose and in which the loss incurred on boiling with dilute alkali was lowest.

A sample of Sida fibre from Bengal consisted of fine, silky, lustrous fibre comparable with the finest Calcutta jute and was valued at about £30 per ton with "first native marks" Calcutta jute at £20 per ton. A small consignment of this fibre was subsequently sold at the rate of £27 per ton. There appears to be a ready market for fibre of this quality in the United Kingdom and larger consignments should realise the higher price mentioned.

Samples of *Malachra capitata* and *Urena lobata* fibres were under examination at the end of the year.

Fibres suitable for Cordage Manufacture.

Cyprus.—Samples of *Agave americana*, *A. rigida* var. *sisalana*, *Furcraea gigantea* and "aloe" fibres were reported on. They were all rather weak and brittle and too short to be of good commercial value. The *Furcraea* fibre was valued nominally at £16 to £18 per ton, and the other fibres at £14 to £15 per ton with best Mexican Sisal hemp at £25 per ton.

Sudan.—A sample of "Ushar" fibre obtained from the stems of *Calotropis procera* was found to be of fair strength and of good length and to be suitable for the manufacture of rope. It was valued at £24 per ton, with Mexican Sisal hemp at the same price. A memorandum dealing with the extraction and preparation of this fibre was supplied to the Government of the Sudan. Samples of "Ushar" fibre rope and "Marakh" fibre and rope were also examined.

British West Africa.—A sample of the fibre of *Polygala butyracea* ("Cheyi" fibre) was regarded by commercial experts as a soft "roping" hemp, similar to Bombay hemp, and of equal value to the "fine" grade of this fibre, which was then quoted at £26 to £27 per ton.

Botanical specimens of the plant which yields "Binni" fibre (see Report on the Work of the Imperial Institute for 1911 [Cd. 6007-37], p. 27) were received from Northern Nigeria and identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as *Vigna sinensis*, Endl. Specimens of this plant were also received from Northern

Nigeria under the name of "Yawa." An examination of the latter indicated that the leafy stems would probably be unsuitable for the extraction of fibre owing to the presence of numerous nodes, but that the strong bast fibre contained in the fruiting stems might possibly serve as a hemp substitute.

India.—Three samples of Sisal hemp were of very good quality and were valued at £25, £23, and £22 per ton respectively, with best Mexican Sisal at £22, and the best grades of East African Sisal at £24 to £26 per ton. A sample of Sisal tow consisted of fine, strong, tangled fibre and was valued at £13 to £14 per ton. A sample of clean, well-prepared wild plantain fibre from Burma was regarded as specially valuable owing to its softness, and was valued nominally at about £20 per ton, with "fair current" Manila hemp at £22 to £22 10s. per ton.

Papua.—A sample of Sisal hemp was of good quality and was valued at £25 per ton, with best Mexican Sisal at £26 per ton. A sample of "Kebiri" fibre was too short to be of much commercial value, being classed as tow and valued at only £10 to £12 per ton, but if produced in large quantities and not less than 3 feet in length it should be saleable readily at about £25 to £30 per ton.

New Zealand.—A sample of fairly well prepared "Cabbage tree" fibre was of irregular strength, and only 1 ft. 5 in. to 2 ft. 10 in. long. If 3 to 4 ft. in length it would be worth £25 per ton, with Mexican Sisal at £34 per ton. A sample of New Zealand hemp extracted by a special process was not well prepared and was valued at £22 to £23 per ton with "fair" New Zealand hemp at £30 per ton.

West Indies.—A sample of *Agave americana* fibre from Antigua exhibited remarkable elasticity, elongating 30 to 40 per cent. of its original length before breaking and for this reason commercial experts stated that it would be of special value for the manufacture of towing ropes.

Foreign Countries.—A well prepared sample of Zapupe fibre from Mexico was of good strength but irregular in length. If of a regular length of 4 ft. to 4 ft. 6 in., fibre of this quality would be of equal value to Mexican Sisal hemp, which was quoted at £34 15s. to £35 per ton. A second sample of this fibre was under examination at the close of the year.

Silk.

Rhodesia.—Several enquiries were dealt with relating to the establishment of a silk industry in Rhodesia and two samples of silk cocoons were examined. The results of the chemical examination were normal and satisfactory. A firm of silk reelers reported that although the cocoons were thin-walled, the reeling was excellent. The samples were too small to be valued commercially.

Ceylon.—Two samples of rather coarse silk were valued at about 12s. to 13s. per lb., with East Indian Surdah silk quoted at 11s. 3d. to 11s. 9d. per lb.

Foreign Countries.—Nests of wild silk from Mozambique proved to be similar to samples from Uganda and Southern

Nigeria previously examined at the Imperial Institute. The silk could not be reeled but might be converted into "spun silk," but it is doubtful if the price obtainable would render its collection profitable.

Flosses.

British West Africa.—A sample of *Funtumia* floss was not equal to kapok but could be used for similar purposes. It was valued at the current price of *Calotropis* floss, viz., 4½*d.* per lb.

Rhodesia.—A sample of kapok resembled ordinary Java kapok, and was valued at 6½*d.* to 6¾*d.* per lb., c.i.f. London (July, 1912).

Paper-making Materials.

Uganda.—A sample of "elephant" grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*, Schum.) was examined. It furnished a pulp of good colour and the ultimate fibres were as long as those of bamboo pulp and longer than those of esparto grass. The stems would be too bulky and light to be profitably exported to Europe, but if converted into pulp locally the latter would find a ready sale at about the same price as wood pulp prepared by the "soda" process, viz., £8 to £8 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton (London, November, 1912).

Union of South Africa.—A sample of *Scilla rigidifolia* leaves from the Transvaal contained a very weak fibre, which could not be profitably extracted for textile purposes, but could be used for paper making. For this purpose the leaves would realise about £2 17*s.* 6*d.* to £3 5*s.* per ton in the United Kingdom, but it would be more profitable to convert them into "half-stuff" for export or the leaves could be used for paper making in South Africa.

India.—A memorandum was supplied to the Government of Mysore on the use of bamboo for paper making.

Miscellaneous.

A number of fibres which do not come into any of the foregoing classes were also examined.

Samples of ramie strips and stalks from Cyprus had undergone partial decay and in consequence contained only an extremely weak fibre, which would be unsuitable for spinning. The strips of bark might possibly be worth about £5 per ton for paper making. Further samples of ramie strips from Cyprus, and samples of ramie and a so-called "nettle bark" from India were received for examination towards the end of the year.

Two samples of wool from Cyprus represented an excellent class of carpet wool, and material of this quality would meet with a ready sale in London. The samples were valued at 8*d.* to 8½*d.* and 9*d.* per lb. respectively.

A large number of enquiries from merchants and others in the United Kingdom, as well as from Colonial Governments and planters, were dealt with, relating to the cultivation, preparation and utilisation of various fibres, whilst a number of samples of flosses, paper-making materials, &c., were received for identification.

RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA.

Countries of Origin.—Sudan, Uganda, Union of South Africa, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Mauritius, India, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, Commonwealth of Australia, Papua, West Indies, British Guiana, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Sudan.—A small consignment of *Landolphia* biscuit rubber forwarded for sale was strong and mostly in good condition. It was sold through brokers in London at 4s. 5d. per lb., with fine hard Para at 4s. 6d. per lb.

A consignment of well-prepared Ceara biscuit rubber was also forwarded for sale, and realised 4s. 4½d. per lb. in London, with fine hard Para at 4s. 10½d. per lb.

Uganda.—Eight samples of rubber derived from Para, Funtumia and Ceara trees, and from the vines *Landolphia Dawei* and *Clitandra orientalis*, were examined. They were all of good quality and were valued at prices ranging from 4s. 7d. to 4s. 10d. per lb., with fine hard Para at 4s. 4½d. and "medium to palish" plantation crêpe rubber at 4s. 9d. to 5s. 0½d. per lb. Small lots of all these rubbers, except Funtumia, were subsequently sold in London, at a uniform price of 3s. 10d. per lb., with fine hard Para at 4s. 10d. per lb., the small size of the consignments preventing their realising their full value. A description of these rubbers has been published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Vol. X. (1912), p. 11.

Union of South Africa.—A sample of *Landolphia Kirkii* rubber from Natal prepared by the Guignet machine possessed fairly good physical properties and was valued at 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d. per lb., with fine hard Para at 4s. 4½d. per lb. A sample of *Landolphia* scrap rubber received with the preceding sample was valued at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

The coagulated latex of *Conopharyngia elegans* from the Transvaal was a rather soft, sticky material, lacking the elasticity and tenacity of rubber. It was valued at £25 to £27 10s. per ton as a "gutta" of Almeidaia type (February, 1912).

British West Africa.—A sample of clean, well-prepared Para rubber from Southern Nigeria possessed good physical properties and contained 93·0 per cent. of caoutchouc; it was valued in London at 4s. 10d. per lb., with fine hard Para at 4s. 10½d. per lb. Two other samples of Para rubber from Southern Nigeria contained respectively 94·3 and 96·5 per cent. of caoutchouc.

Mauritius.—A sample of the latex of *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, together with herbarium specimens, was under examination at the end of the year.

India.—Six samples of Para rubber from Burma were under examination at the close of the year.

Ceylon.—Five samples of Para rubber obtained by tapping in various ways were reported on. They were all of good quality and contained from 91·6 to 94·0 per cent. of caoutchouc. Two of the samples were valued at 4s. 6d., and a third at 4s. 3d. per lb.,

with fine hard Para at 4s. 3d. per lb.; the other two samples were valued at 4s. 11d., with fine hard Para at 4s. 8d. per lb.

A sample of *Manihot dichotoma* rubber, the first to be prepared in Ceylon, consisted of four pieces, two of which exhibited fairly good physical properties, but the other two were soft, sticky and weak. The best pieces were valued at about 4s. per lb., with fine hard Para at 4s. 3d. per lb.

A sample of smoke-cured Para rubber prepared by Wickham's process was under examination at the close of the year.

Federated Malay States.—A sample of gutta percha probably derived from *Palaquium Gutta* was of very good quality and contained a higher percentage of gutta than is usually found in the best grades of commercial gutta percha. A second sample was under examination at the close of the year.

Papua.—Samples of the rubber of *Ficus Rigo* and of an indigenous vine were reported on. The former was satisfactory in chemical composition and physical properties, but was slightly sticky; it was valued at 3s. 10d. per lb. in London, with fine hard Para at 4s. 10d. per lb., but would realise a higher price than this if free from stickiness. The vine rubber was also sticky, but otherwise of fair quality, and if in good condition it would probably realise 3s. 6d. per lb. in London, with fine hard Para at 4s. 10d. per lb.

West Indies.—A consignment of the two-year-old stems of *Cryptostegia grandiflora* from Bahamas contained only 0·6 per cent. of caoutchouc, and it is very doubtful whether it would pay to extract the rubber from such stems by means of solvents, although older stems might give better results.

A sample of Para biscuit rubber from Dominica contained 93·9 per cent. of caoutchouc and possessed satisfactory physical properties. It was valued at 4s. 10d. per lb. in London, with fine hard Para at 4s. 4½d. and fair average plantation Para biscuits at 4s. 10½d. to 4s. 11½d. per lb.

British Guiana.—A sample of *Hevea confusa* rubber was very satisfactory in composition, containing 92·3 per cent. of caoutchouc and only 1·8 per cent. of resin, but was deficient in physical properties. It was valued at 4s. per lb. in London, with fine hard Para at 4s. 8d. per lb.

A sample of "black balata" was under examination at the end of the year.

Foreign Countries.—Two samples of Ceara rubber from Mozambique were examined. One sample consisted of well-prepared biscuits exhibiting good physical properties; the other consisted of pressed scrap rubber prepared by the Lewa method and was of satisfactory strength. They were valued at 4s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per lb. respectively, with fine hard Para at 4s. 4½d. per lb.

A number of samples of Landolphia bark from Mozambique and of Landolphia rubber prepared from the bark by mechanical treatment were also examined and reported on.

WAXES, OILS AND OIL-SEEDS.

Countries of Origin.—Sudan, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Northern

Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, British North Borneo, West Indies, British Honduras, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Baobab Seed (Adansonia digitata).—A sample of these seeds from the East Africa Protectorate yielded only 11·6 per cent. of a clear, viscous, bright yellow oil, and they would consequently be of no value in Europe as an oil-seed.

Bassia spp.—“Mee” kernels (*Bassia longifolia*) from Ceylon contained 47·8 per cent. of fat, which is a higher proportion than is usually present in kernels of this species (Mowra kernels) from India. The kernels were valued at £12 5s. to £12 10s. per ton (May, 1912), and consignments would sell readily in this country.

A herbarium specimen of the “Katiau” plant, the kernels of which contain a fat closely resembling that of the kernels of *Bassia latifolia* was received from British North Borneo and was identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as a form of *Bassia Mottleyana*, C. B. Clarke.

Beeswax.—Four samples of beeswax from the Sudan consisted of two of crude wax as brought in by the natives and two of clean wax prepared from the crude waxes. The former were unsuitable for export but the clean waxes were valued at about £6 10s. and £6 12s. 6d. per cwt. Another sample from the Sudan consisted of pale coloured wax free from any appreciable amount of dirt, except on the exterior, and was valued at £7 5s. per cwt.

Beeswax and specimens of bees were received from Northern Nigeria and were under examination at the end of the year.

Ben Oil Seed (Moringa pterygosperma).—A sample of these seeds from the East Africa Protectorate was similar to previous samples from Jamaica and Northern Nigeria (*see* Report for 1910 [C'd. 5467-23], p. 29). The sound kernels yielded 39·2 per cent. of yellowish oil suitable for soap-making. This oil has been recommended for lubricating clocks, but experiments extending over 18 months with oil extracted from Ben seeds from Northern Nigeria showed that it is unsuitable for this purpose as it becomes thick and sticky after a time.

Ben seeds from Zanzibar were under examination at the end of the year.

Castor Seed.—A sample of small grey castor seed from the Sudan yielded 43·3 per cent. of oil, and was valued at £10 12s. 6d. per ton (January, 1912). A small consignment of castor seed from the Sudan was sold in Hull at the rate of £12 5s. per ton, the current price of Bombay castor seed (June, 1912). Castor seed from the East Africa Protectorate consisted of mixed seed derived from two varieties of *Ricinus communis*, which could not be identified with certainty in the absence of herbarium specimens, but were probably var. *megalosperma* and var. *africana* respectively. The mixed seed yielded 49·2 per cent. of oil, and was valued at £12 per ton (March, 1912).

Native prepared castor oil from Rhodesia was too crudely prepared to be suitable for sale in Europe.

Five samples of castor seed from Mozambique were of satisfactory quality and yielded from 41·9 to 49·6 per cent. of oil. Consignments of similar quality would be readily saleable in

Europe at prices approximating to that of Bombay castor seed.

Castor seed from Zanzibar was under examination at the close of the year.

Coconuts.—Specimens of diseased coconut palms from the East Africa Protectorate were found to be attacked by a fungus which was identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as *Diplodia epicoccus*, Cooke, but it was not possible to determine whether this was the primary cause of the disease.

A memorandum on the destruction of coconut palm pests was supplied to the Government of Zanzibar.

Cheyi Seed (Polygala butyracea).—A sample of these seeds from Northern Nigeria yielded 37.9 per cent. of soft, yellowish fat. The seeds were valued at about half the price of copra, which was then selling in the United Kingdom at £25 to £28 per ton (November, 1912).

Cohune Kernels (Attalea Cohune).—The kernels of Cohune fruits from British Honduras yielded 71.8 per cent. of solid white fat resembling coconut oil. The kernels if shipped to the United Kingdom should realise about the same price as copra of fair quality.

Three samples of Cohune fruits and two of kernels from British Honduras were under examination at the close of the year.

Ground Nuts.—Eight samples of ground nuts grown experimentally in Montserrat were examined. They were of rather poor quality and were valued in Liverpool for edible use at prices ranging from 9s. to 12s. 6d. per cwt., with unshelled Coromandel nuts at 13s. to 14s. per cwt. and Rufisque ground nuts at 17s. per cwt.

Samples of ground nuts and ground nut kernels from Rhodesia were valued in Liverpool at £16 to £17 and £14 to £15 per ton respectively (January, 1912), whilst a sample of native-prepared ground nut oil was too crude to be of value for export.

Four samples of ground nut oil from Hong Kong were valued at prices ranging from £28 to £30 per ton, with finest ground-nut oil at £38 to £45 per ton.

Ground nuts from Zanzibar were under examination at the end of the year.

Hemp Seed.—A sample of hemp seed from Hong Kong contained 28.2 per cent. of oil and was valued for extraction of oil at £8 5s. per ton in Europe, with "good" hemp seed at £9 to £9 10s. per ton; a limited quantity would probably be saleable as a bird seed at £10 per ton.

Linseed.—Linseed from the East Africa Protectorate consisted of ordinary clean seed of fair size. If exported in small lots, up to about 30 tons, such seed would realise about 71s. per quarter of 416 lb. for feeding purposes, but larger consignments would compete with Bombay seed for crushing and would be worth about 69s. per quarter (June, 1912).

"Kaku" Seeds (Lophira procera).—A sample of these seeds from the Gold Coast contained 75 per cent. of kernel, which yielded 55.3 per cent. of cream-coloured, solid fat. The latter would be of about the same value as cotton seed oil for soap

making, but the residual cake has a bitter taste and would not be worth more than 35s. per cwt. as a manure. The kernels were valued at about £12 per ton in Liverpool (February, 1912).

Margosa Seed.—Samples of unshelled margosa seed from India and Ceylon were reported on. The former was not in good condition and yielded only 23·5 per cent. of fat (48·9 per cent. from the kernels), as compared with 31·0 per cent. (59·25 per cent. from the kernels) in the case of the Ceylon seed. The fat as expressed from the seeds was of poor quality for soap-making purposes on account of its dark colour and very unpleasant odour. Experiments were in progress at the end of the year to ascertain whether the odour could be removed by some simple process.

Oil Palm Products.—A sample of fibrous residue produced in experiments with the Gwira palm oil machine in the Gold Coast Colony was found to contain 40 per cent. of oil, calculated on the dry fibrous residue, as compared with 30 per cent. in the fibrous residue obtained in the ordinary native method of extracting palm oil. The palm fruits used in this experiment were also examined. They were of the ordinary thick-shelled variety, with 30 to 31 per cent. of pulp (pericarp) which contained 72·1 per cent. of oil and 5 per cent. of moisture as received at the Imperial Institute.

Three samples of palm oil produced in an extraction experiment in the Gold Coast were reported on. Those prepared from fresh fruits and from fruits kept for eight days were “soft” oils with acid values of 8·4 and 13·2 respectively, whilst that obtained from fruits kept for six weeks was a “hard” oil with an acid value of 103·7.

A sample of palm fruit known as “Ayara Mbana” from Southern Nigeria differed from the ordinary palm fruit in possessing a thick, fleshy perianth which contained 69·9 per cent. of oil (14·8 per cent. expressed on the whole fruit), whilst the ordinary pulp of the fruit contained 76·1 per cent. of oil (27·2 per cent. expressed on the whole fruit).

A sample of palm nuts from Zanzibar was received for examination towards the close of the year.

Pentadesma butyracea.—Seed-kernels of this tree from Southern Nigeria contained, when air-dried, 10·6 per cent. of moisture and 40 per cent. of solid, yellowish fat. The latter would be suitable for soap making, if refined, and good dry kernels of similar quality to this sample would be worth £8 to £10 per ton in the United Kingdom.

P. butyracea seeds from the Gold Coast were under examination at the end of the year.

Para Rubber Seed.—A sample of Para rubber seed-kernels from Ceylon yielded 45 per cent. of oil, which is normal for this product.

Salvadora persica Seed.—A specimen of these seeds from the Sudan yielded 44·6 per cent. of hard, bright yellow fat, which possessed a bitter taste and a slightly unpleasant odour. The fat would be suitable for the manufacture of candles, and if the unpleasant taste and odour could be removed, possibly also for the manufacture of edible fats.

Senat Seed.—A sample of senat seed from the Sudan, herbarium specimens of three varieties of the senat plant and two samples of the husks of the pods were reported on. An account of the examination of these materials and of those examined in previous years has been published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Vol. XI. (1913), p. 58.

Sesamum Seed.—Two samples of small white sesamum seed from the Sudan were of good quality and were valued respectively at about £17 per ton with large white Bombay seed quoted at £19 per ton, and at £17 10s. per ton with large white Bombay seed at £17 7s. 6d. per ton.

Sesamum seed from Zanzibar was under examination at the close of the year.

Shea Nuts (Butyrospermum Parkii).—Shea kernels in good condition were received from Uganda and the Gold Coast. Consignments of similar quality should realise the current market price, viz., £10 10s. per ton in Liverpool (April, 1912). Shea butter from the Gold Coast was also of good quality and was valued at £28 5s. per ton in Liverpool (April, 1912).

Shea kernels from the Sudan were under examination at the end of the year.

Soy Beans.—Four samples of soy beans from Hong Kong were in good condition and contained less moisture than those commonly imported into Europe from Manchuria. They were valued at prices ranging from £7 10s. to £8 per ton in the United Kingdom (February, 1912). Soy bean oil from Hong Kong was of excellent quality and was valued at £23 5s. per ton (February, 1912). Soy beans from Ceylon were also reported on.

Sterculia foetida Seed.—The seed-kernels of *S. foetida* fruits from Ceylon yielded 52.1 per cent. of pale brownish-yellow oil, which has certain peculiar properties and is being further investigated.

Tea Seed (Camellia Sasanqua).—A sample of tea-seed oil from Hong Kong consisted of a yellowish-brown, slightly opalescent oil which would be suitable for soap-making. It was valued at about £1 per ton less than cotton-seed oil which was then quoted at £22 2s. 6d. per ton in Hull (February, 1912).

Telfairia pedata Seed.—A sample of this seed from Zanzibar contained 51 per cent. of kernel, which yielded 56.9 per cent. of oil suitable for soap-making. If prepared from the kernels alone the oil might possibly be utilised for edible purposes, but so far there is no machine available for shelling the seeds and the prospects of utilising them are not promising. A second sample from Zanzibar and one from Uganda were received for examination at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous.—Other oil-seeds and oils examined and reported on during the year included "Raina" seeds (*Amoora Rohituka*), "Nahar" seeds (*Mesua ferrea*), "Panang" seeds (*Calophyllum Inophyllum*), and "Taramani" seeds (*Eruca sativa*) from Bengal; "Tai Fung Chi Yau" oil (*Hydnocarpus* sp.). Chinese vegetable oil from Hong Kong; and fruits and oil of an undescribed species of *Balanites* from Portuguese East Africa. A

series of eight samples of fish oils and stearin from Madras and a sample of lard from Rhodesia were also examined, whilst a number of specimens of oil-seeds were received for identification.

As in previous years a large number of enquiries were dealt with from merchants, planters and others relating to the cultivation and utilisation of different oil-seeds.

The material under investigation at the close of the year, in addition to that already mentioned, included *Jatropha Curcas* seed from Zanzibar, safflower seed from Nyasaland, further samples of "Raina" seeds and "Panang" kernels from India, and sugar-cane wax from Barbados.

VOLATILE OILS.

Countries of Origin.—Cyprus, Sudan, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Mauritius, India, Federated Malay States, Hong Kong, Commonwealth of Australia, Fiji Islands, West Indies, United Kingdom.

Cyprus.—A sample of "juniper" oil distilled from the crushed berries of *Juniperus phoenicea* was found to differ from ordinary juniper berry oil in odour, optical rotation and solubility in alcohol, and would not be saleable in Europe as a juniper berry oil. A specimen of the plant yielding Cyprus "sage oil" was received for determination and was identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as *Salvia cypria*, Unger et Kotschy.

Sudan.—*Cymbopogon senaarensis* grass was under investigation at the close of the year.

Uganda.—A botanical specimen of the plant furnishing Uganda lemon grass oil was received and submitted to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, where it was identified as *Cymbopogon citratus*, Stapf.

Union of South Africa.—A sample of Sherungulu tubers from the Transvaal was under examination at the close of the year.

Mauritius.—Eucalyptus and camphor oils and champac essence were received for examination towards the end of the year.

India.—Three turpentine oils distilled from the oleo-resin of *Pinus longifolia*, Roxb., were examined. Two of them were superior to any sample of Indian Turpentine oil previously examined at the Imperial Institute, but none of them would be accepted in commerce as similar to the best grades of American or French oils and their examination confirms the conclusion previously arrived at that the Indian *P. longifolia* oil would have to be put on the market on its own merits and would probably realise a price equal to or somewhat better than that of Russian oil.

Turpentine oils obtained from *P. excelsa*, Wall., and *P. Khasya*, Royle, were also examined. The former consisted mainly of dextro-pinene and if re-distilled would be equal to the best grades of French and American oils, whilst the latter appeared to be a mixture of terpenes and would probably rank with the lower grades of American oil.

Four lemon grass oils contained from 72.2 to 81.5 per cent. of citral, and small consignments of these oils were sold in London

at a uniform rate of 4*d.* per oz., when oil of normal quality was quoted at 4½*d.* per oz.

A sample of vetiver roots yielded only 0·26 per cent. of oil by the ordinary distillation process, and as the oil was of somewhat abnormal character, it is doubtful whether such roots could be sold readily in Europe in competition with roots of better quality from other sources.

The wood of *Cinnamomum glanduliferum* (Nepal camphor wood) was found to yield 2·95 per cent. of pale yellow oil possessing an odour resembling that of sassafras, and consisting almost entirely of safrole, myristicin and elemicin (see *Trans. Chem. Soc.*, 1912, 101, 1433). The oil might possibly be used as a substitute for sassafras oil, for which purpose it would be worth about 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb., but as there is little demand for this at present, it would probably only find a market as a source of safrole or as a perfume for cheap soaps. For the two last-named purposes the oil was valued at 4*d.* and 6*d.* per lb. respectively.

Memoranda were supplied to Government officials in India relating to the marketing of sandalwood in Europe and the distillation of *Rusa* grass.

Federated Malay States.—Camphor oil and crude camphor obtained from plants grown experimentally were under examination at the close of the year.

Hong Kong.—A series of eight samples of volatile oils, including citronella, peppermint and camphor oils, was reported on.

The oil obtained from the fruits of *Alpinia alba* (*Amomum medium*) was under investigation at the close of the year.

Fiji.—A small consignment of *Cymbopogon coloratus* oil was under examination at the close of the year.

FOODSTUFFS AND FODDERS.

Countries of Origin.—Sudan, Somaliland, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, Mauritius, India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, British North Borneo, Labuan, West Indies, British Honduras, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Cereals.

The investigation carried out under the auspices of the Imperial Institute as to the utilisation of Sudan dura in Europe was concluded during the year. Technical trials were made by starch and glucose manufacturers, brewers and distillers, and feeding trials with cattle and sheep were carried out at Durham University and at the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye. Full details of the investigation have been published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Vol. XI. (1913), p. 33.

A sample of wheat from the East Africa Protectorate, which had been grown from Russian seed, had improved somewhat under East African conditions as compared with the original grain, and was valued at 40*s.* to 41*s.* per quarter of 480 lb. c.i.f. United Kingdom ports (July, 1912).

A sample of maize from Southern Nigeria which had been exposed to a temperature of 140° F. in order to effect the destruction of weevils was found to have suffered very little from the high temperature, the germinating power of the grain being only slightly affected, but so far as weevil destruction was concerned the experiment was not conclusive. The maize was valued at £6 5s. per ton in London and 6s. 5d. to 6s. 6d. per 100 lb. ex quay Liverpool (April, 1912).

A sample of unhusked rice from the Sudan was superior to Rangoon rice, and the husked product of similar quality should find a ready market in London. A sample of unpolished, husked rice from British Honduras had not been well prepared, but material similar to the best grains in the sample should meet with a ready sale in London.

Maize, rice, dura, and various millets from Zanzibar were under examination at the close of the year.

Leguminous Seeds.

Six varieties of beans from the Sudan were examined. They were all in good condition but most of the samples were somewhat dusty. The chemical composition compared favourably with that of similar beans of commerce, and they were valued at prices ranging from £5 10s. to £6 10s. per ton for *Dolichos Lablab*, *Cajanus indicus*, and *Phaseolus Mungo*, and £6 15s. per ton for *Vicia Faba*, up to £8 10s. per ton for *Vigna sinensis* and £10 10s. per ton for *Phaseolus vulgaris* (October, 1912).

A series of beans from Hong Kong was also examined. These were valued as follows:—*Dolichos Lablab* £6 to £7 per ton (March, 1912), *Vigna sinensis* £8 per ton, two red varieties of *Phaseolus Mungo* £6 12s. 6d. per ton, and a green variety of this bean £6 15s. per ton.

The leguminous seeds under examination at the end of the year included *Stizolobium niveum*, *S. aterrimum*, lentils, and chick peas from Nyasaland, *Vigna* spp., *Phaseolus* sp., *Dolichos Lablab*, *Cajanus indicus* and *Voandzeia subterranea* from Zanzibar, and *Stizolobium aterrimum* from St. Vincent.

Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa.

Two samples of tea from Southern Nigeria were of very promising character, and were valued at 9d. to 9½d. and 10d. to 10½d. per lb. respectively, with average quality Indian tea at about 8½d. per lb. A third sample arrived in a mouldy condition, but if sound would have been worth 9d. per lb. in London.

Two samples of coffee from the East Africa Protectorate consisted of rather small beans, but would be readily saleable in this country. They were valued at 68s. and 65s. to 66s. per cwt. respectively in London (April, 1912).

Three samples of coffee from Uganda were of promising quality, but could have been improved by more careful grading and cleaning. They were regarded as worth from 70s. to 72s. per cwt. with Central American coffee at 77s. to 85s. per cwt.

A sample of coffee from Rhodesia was of good quality and if thoroughly dried and shipped in the parchment consignments

should realise from 74s. to 85s. per cwt., according to size of berries.

A sample of Abyssinian coffee was received from the Sudan towards the close of the year.

In continuation of the experiments on the preparation of cocoa beans in the Gold Coast, four samples of cocoa were examined. Fermented Amelonado and Cundeamor cocoas were valued in Liverpool at 57s. to 58s., and 57s. to 60s. per cwt. respectively, and two samples of unfermented Amelonado cocoa were valued at 53s. to 54s. per cwt. The results of the enquiry indicated that unfermented cocoa, if otherwise in good condition, can be sold in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, but that manufacturers prefer fermented cocoa.

A sample of unfermented cocoa from Southern Nigeria was also examined.

Miscellaneous.

Feeding trials with Mafoureira seed cake from Mozambique were reported on during the year. It was found impossible to induce sheep to eat the cake, even when mixed with other feeding stuffs, owing to its intensely bitter taste. The cake may, however, prove of value as a manure and manurial trials were arranged for during the year.

Two samples of Para rubber seed cake from Ceylon were examined and feeding trials with the cake were in progress during the year.

A series of six samples of millet and guinea corn stems and leaves from Northern Nigeria was examined. In one case a trace of prussic acid, equivalent to 0.003 per cent. expressed on the weight of the sample as received, was found. A second set of samples was under investigation at the close of the year.

A sample of maize refuse from Nyasaland contained a fair quantity of fat and carbohydrates but the percentage of nitrogen was low. In admixture with materials richer in proteins it could be used as a food for cattle.

A sample of arrowroot from the Gold Coast was of good quality, being valued at 3d. per lb. in London with St. Vincent arrowroot at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., whilst a sample of cassava starch from the same Colony was valued at £14 to £15 per ton for use in certain textile industries and would probably sell in large quantities in the United Kingdom in competition with tapioca flour at £12 to £15 per ton.

The seeds of a species of *Musa* from the East Africa Protectorate were found to contain 40.5 per cent. of flour, similar in composition to wheat flour, but containing rather less proteins and more carbohydrates. The flour should form a nutritious food, but some difficulty would probably be experienced in preparing it for the market.

Other investigations relating to foodstuffs completed during the year included grape fruit, lemons and oranges from the East Africa Protectorate, dates from the Sudan, and dried papaw fruit from the East Africa Protectorate.

Numerous enquiries from merchants and others in this country and from Colonial and Indian Governments and planters were dealt with. Many of these enquiries related to coffee and cocoa cultivation, cassava and other starches, sugar-cane cultivation, etc., whilst a number of specimens of food grains and other food-stuffs were received for identification.

In addition to the products already referred to samples of lemons from the East Africa Protectorate were under investigation at the close of the year.

SPICES.

Countries of Origin.—Sudan, East Africa Protectorate, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Gold Coast, Southern Nigeria, Hong Kong, United Kingdom.

Two samples of coriander seed grown from Indian seed in the East Africa Protectorate yielded only small percentages of oil but the seed could be used as a cattle spice, for which purpose the samples were valued at 7s. to 8s., and 6s. to 7s. per cwt. respectively.

Four samples of cloves from Zanzibar were examined. Three of them had been artificially dried and yielded from 13·33 to 14·80 per cent. of oil; the fourth had been sun-dried and yielded 16·55 per cent. of oil. The former were of better appearance and were valued at prices ranging from 5½d. to 6½d. per lb., and the latter at 5¼d. per lb. (January, 1912).

A sample of cinnamon bark from Southern Nigeria was very aromatic, but it had not been properly prepared and would be of comparatively low commercial value.

Chillies from Rhodesia and the Gold Coast Colony were examined. The former sample contained a certain amount of stalk and was valued at 25s. per cwt. in London (June, 1912), or 35s. per cwt. with the stalks removed before shipment. The Gold Coast sample consisted of a mixture of red and yellow pods, a large proportion being unripe. It was valued at 15s. to 20s. per cwt., and if free from unripe pods, at 25s. per cwt. (May, 1912).

A sample of black pepper from the Gold Coast was of fair quality, and worth 5d. to 5½d. per lb. (March, 1912).

A sample of "guinea grains" from the Gold Coast and a sample of the whole pods from Southern Nigeria were examined. The seeds in each case were in good condition but the demand for them at the present time is limited and any increase in the supply at once brings down the price of this product, so that there is little likelihood of large quantities being profitably exported from these countries.

Samples of ginger from Hong Kong and the Sudan were reported on, whilst samples of ginger and capsicums from Zanzibar were under examination at the close of the year.

TOBACCOS.

Countries of Origin.—Malta, Somaliland, Uganda, Papua, Bermuda, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Somaliland.—A sample of tobacco proved to be of poor quality judged by European standards, and would not be saleable in the United Kingdom.

Papua.—Two samples of cigar tobaccos of Havana and Sumatra types were examined. Neither sample was quite suitable for cigar wrappers but they were otherwise of good quality and burnt well, and consignments similar to these samples would be readily saleable in the United Kingdom. The tobaccos were valued at 9*d.* per lb. in London (July, 1912) if marketed in dry and sound condition.

Bermuda.—A sample from a stock of tobacco which had been stored since 1908 was reported on. The tobacco when examined at the Imperial Institute in that year proved to be of poor quality and the present sample showed little improvement after storage for four years. It was valued at 6*d.* to 7*d.* per lb. as “bunch wrappers” for cigar manufacture, and at less than 6*d.* per lb. as a “cutting” tobacco.

Foreign Countries.—A series of six samples of “Virginian” tobacco from Mozambique was under examination at the end of the year.

GUMS AND RESINS.

Countries of Origin.—Sudan, Somaliland, East Africa Protectorate, Rhodesia, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, Mauritius, India, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, British Honduras, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

A sample of “wood-oil,” stated to consist of the “sap” of the Kruing tree (*Dipterocarpus crinitus*) from the Federated Malay States, yielded on steam distillation 19·5 per cent. of volatile oil, the residue consisting of a brownish-white resin. The material resembled “gurjun” balsam in certain respects but contained less oil and could not be used as a substitute for it.

Four copals from Mozambique, collected from the “Mgeji” tree (*Copaifera Gorskiana*, Benth.) were of good quality and consignments in similar condition would be readily saleable in London. They were valued at prices ranging from 25*s.* to £5 per cwt. according to grade.

Other products of this kind examined during the year included “Mutanga” gum from the East Africa Protectorate and a “gum” from New Zealand, whilst four herbarium specimens of gum trees from Northern Nigeria were received for identification.

The materials under examination at the end of the year included frankincense and Gafal gum from the Sudan, a series of gums, gum-resins and resins from Somaliland, oleo-resins of *Daniella thurifera* from the Gold Coast and Northern Nigeria, gums and herbarium specimens of gum trees from Northern Nigeria, and various resins from India.

DRUGS AND POISONOUS PLANTS.

Countries of Origin.—Sudan, Somaliland, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Union of

South Africa, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, India, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, West Indies, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Union of South Africa.—A sample of *Barosma venusta* leaves from the Cape Province was examined with a view to ascertaining the possibility of employing them as a substitute for ordinary buchu leaves. The yield of oil was found to be higher than in the case of ordinary buchu leaves, viz., 2·7 per cent., as compared with 1·3 to 2·0 per cent. in the case of *B. betulina* and 0·8 to 1·0 per cent. in the case of *B. serratifolia*, but the oil is quite different from buchu oil and it seems likely that *B. venusta* could not be used in medicine as a substitute for ordinary buchu leaves.

Amongst South African drugs and poisonous plants under examination at the close of the year were *Dichapetalum cymosum*, *Acokanthera venenata*, *Crotalaria Burkeana*, *Leonotis Leonurus*, and *Homeria pallida* from the Transvaal. "slangkop" bulbs and leaves from Cape Province, and *Chrysophyllum viridifolium* bark from Natal.

British West Africa.—The examination of two native drugs from Sierra Leone was completed during the year. A sample of "anet," identified at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, as possibly *Tetracera obtusata*, was found to contain no active constituents. Alkaloids were either absent or present only in minute traces, insufficient to exert any medicinal action; physiological trials also gave negative results, and it is improbable that "anet" leaves have any medicinal value. Similarly, no active constituent could be isolated from a sample of "tatuookroo," a species of *Cnestis*, and it seems that this plant also possesses no medicinal value. A third native drug from Sierra Leone, "bitter leaf plant" (*Vernonia amygdalina*), was under investigation at the close of the year.

Other West African plants received or under examination during the year included "bitter kola" specimens from Southern Nigeria, which were identified at Kew as *Garcinia Conraurana*, Engl. (= *G. Cola*, Heckel); a poisonous plant from Gambia, which proved to be a species of *Datura*, probably *D. fastuosa*; and "gigeya" plant from Northern Nigeria.

India.—A full report on the results of examination of a large number of samples of opium and poppy plants from the chief opium growing districts of India was in preparation during the year, whilst other drugs and poisonous plants from India under investigation included the roots of *Podophyllum Emodi*. *Thalictrum foliolosum*, the seeds of *Schleichera trijuga* and *Peganum Harmala* and a number of samples of aconite roots.

Federated Malay States.—A sample of "Truxillo" coca leaves reported on in 1911 was submitted to further examination. The "ether soluble alkaloids," which were present to the extent of 1·25 per cent., were found to consist of approximately 87 per cent. cocaine, 11 per cent. cinnamoylcocaine or other oxidisable alkaloid, and not more than 2 per cent. of an alkaloid which is probably "truxilline."

Commonwealth of Australia.—Two samples of poisonous “tulps” from South Australia were examined. One was described as *Homeria collina* and the other as *H. miniata*, but according to the *Index Kewensis* these two species are botanically identical. No toxic substances could be detected on analysis in either case, but extracts prepared by various methods were markedly toxic to frogs, although not to mammals, so that a poisonous substance may be present in very small amount. It is possible that the plants are only specially poisonous to cattle at certain stages of their growth, and as further investigation on this point was necessary another sample of *H. miniata* was received for examination towards the close of the year.

Other Australian drugs under examination at the end of the year were the barks of *Daphnandra micrantha* and *Zanthoxylum brachyacanthum*.

Miscellaneous.—The drugs and poisonous plants under examination at the close of the year, in addition to those already mentioned, included *Leonotis pallida* from the Sudan, *Croton Elliottianus* seeds from the East Africa Protectorate, *Caesalpinia Bonducella* seeds from Zanzibar, a medicinal root from Nyasaland, the seeds and leaves of *Tephrosia Vogelii* from Rhodesia, *Adhatoda Vasica* leaves from Ceylon, *Senecio Jacobaea* from Canada, and “mudata” bark from Mozambique, whilst botanical specimens of various medicinal barks from Uganda were also received for identification.

TANNING MATERIALS AND DYES.

Countries of Origin.—Sudan, Somaliland, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Sierra Leone, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, West Indies, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Sudan.—A sample of “sant grains” prepared from “sant” pods, the fruits of *Acacia arabica*, contained 54·5 per cent. of tannin. Technical trials with the “sant grains” were arranged for but these were not completed at the close of the year. A sample of powdered bark of *Anogeissus leiocarpus* contained only 9·6 per cent. of tannin and could therefore not be profitably exported although the bark could be used locally. A sample consisting of a mixture of the above powders contained 24·3 per cent. of tannin, but such material is unlikely to meet with any demand in the United Kingdom. A sample of “sant” pods was received for examination at the close of the year.

Somaliland.—A sample of “marra” bark was under investigation at the end of the year.

East Africa Protectorate.—A consignment of black wattle bark in quills about 3 feet long and varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch was examined. An average sample from the consignment yielded 35·7 per cent. of tannin, the thicker bark yielding 43·1 per cent. The small size of the consignment made it difficult to dispose of, but it was eventually sold in London at the rate of £7 10s. per ton, with chopped Natal wattle bark at £8 to £8 10s. per ton. A sample of black wattle bark obtained from

a tree $5\frac{1}{2}$ years old consisted of quills varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. A representative portion contained 30.5 per cent. of tannin, the percentage in the thin and the thick bark being 29.4 and 34.1 respectively. Five further samples of wattle bark were under examination at the close of the year.

Zanzibar.—A sample of annatto seed (*Bixa orellana*) was under examination at the end of the year.

Rhodesia.—A sample of pods used by natives in dyeing was found to contain 22.7 per cent. of tannin in the whole pods and 36.0 per cent. in the pod-cases. The latter might be worth exporting if available in large quantities. The dyeing properties of the pods are due to the action of the tannin in conjunction with iron salts or ferruginous earth.

Union of South Africa.—A sample of the pods of *Acacia arabica* var. *Kraussiana* yielded 19.6 per cent. of tannin and would not be worth exporting to this country. An infusion of the pods gave a rather stiff, greyish-brown leather of firm texture, but if used in conjunction with some other tanning material of better colour, the pods might prove satisfactory for use in South Africa.

British West Africa.—Eight samples of mangrove barks from Southern Nigeria were reported on. The percentage of tannin varied from 12.6 to 27.7 in the different specimens, and although two of the samples contained a higher percentage of tannin than is usual in West African mangrove barks they would not be worth exporting to Europe in competition with the East African bark.

India.—A sample of extract (cutch) prepared from *Acacia Catechu* contained 53.3 per cent. of moisture and 32.5 per cent. of tannin. If the amount of moisture could be reduced to 15 per cent. the extract would be comparable to commercial Indian cutch, the value of the ordinary to fair quality of which was £20 to £26 per ton (London, June, 1912).

Ceylon.—A sample of *Terminalia glabra* bark was under examination at the end of the year.

Hong Kong.—A sample of the leaves of *Phyllanthus Emblica* produced a leather of good quality, but as they contained only 16.8 per cent. of tannin they would not be valuable enough for export to Europe. A sample of Chinese gall nuts of excellent quality contained 61.5 per cent. of tannin and was valued at £55 to £60 per ton ex ship London, with ordinary Chinese gall nuts at £49 to £52 10s. per ton.

Commonwealth of Australia.—A sample of the bark of the celery top pine (*Phyllocladus rhomboidalis*) from Tasmania contained 20 per cent. of tannin. This amount is too low to enable the bark to be profitably exported, but the latter would be quite suitable for local use or for the manufacture of extract.

Fiji.—Three samples of mangrove extract were too dark coloured to be suitable for tanning leather, but they could be used for dyeing sails, fishing nets, &c. They contained respectively 59.5, 55.3 and 69.4 per cent. of tannin and 26.3, 15.8 and 13.1 per cent. of moisture; the first two were valued at £14 per ton, c.i.f. Liverpool (June 1912).

United Kingdom.—Many enquiries as to the utilisation of various tanning materials were dealt with, a large number rela-

ting to species of *Caesalpinia*, e.g., *C. tinctoria*, *C. digyna* ("teri") and *C. coriaria* ("divi-divi"). A sample of the whole pods of the first-named species was received for examination and found to consist of 54 per cent. pod-cases and 46 per cent. seeds. The pod-cases contained 46·5 per cent. of tannin, equivalent to 25 per cent. in the whole pods.

Foreign Countries.—Three samples of *Brachystegia* bark from Mozambique were too poor in tannin to be worth exporting to Europe. A sample of *Landolphia* bark from which the rubber had been extracted was also received from Mozambique. It contained only 6 per cent. of tannin and was unsuitable for use as a tanning agent.

TIMBERS.

Countries of Origin.—Cyprus, East Africa Protectorate, Uganda, Union of South Africa, Southern Nigeria, India, British Guiana, British Honduras, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

Uganda.—A sample of "Mukokoto" timber proved to be similar to timbers commonly used in the tropics for making packing cases, and as it possessed no decorative qualities it could not be shipped profitably to Europe. Herbarium specimens of the tree yielding this timber were also received and were identified as probably a new species of *Pterygota*.

British West Africa.—Samples of "Obeche" timber (*Triplachiton Johnsonii*) and teak from Southern Nigeria were under examination towards the close of the year.

India.—Information was supplied to the Government of India on the manufacture of "synthetic" timber from waste soft woods.

West Indies.—The investigation of the constituents of West Indian satinwood (*Zanthoxylum flavum*) referred to in last year's Report, p. 43, was completed during the year and a summary of the results was published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Vol. X. (1912), p. 297. Two crystalline substances and a number of resins were obtained by extracting the sawdust successively with light petroleum and alcohol, and specimens of these were sent to Professor Cash, of Aberdeen University, for pharmacological trials.

Foreign Countries.—A sample of M'Zimbiti wood (*Androstachys Johnsonii*) from Mozambique was found to be a hard, close-grained wood, most closely resembling boxwood amongst British timbers. It could probably be used for various kinds of turnery if imported cheaply enough to compete with other woods of similar texture.

Miscellaneous.—Amongst enquiries from merchants and others in this country as to the utilisation of various timbers were a number relating to the destructive distillation of waste wood. Enquiries on this subject were also dealt with from Cyprus and the East Africa Protectorate.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIMENS.

Countries of Origin.—Cyprus, Sudan, Uganda, East Africa Protectorate, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Sierra Leone, Northern Nigeria, Mauritius, India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Commonwealth of Australia, Solomon Islands, United Kingdom, Foreign Countries.

A number of vegetable and animal products which do not readily fall into any of the preceding classes were examined during the year. The materials of animal origin included buffalo and ox leathers, fish glue and cow glue from Hong Kong, ostrich feathers and mother-of-pearl shells from the Sudan, and mole skins from Rhodesia. A memorandum was supplied to the Government of India on the possibility of finding a market for rat skins in the United Kingdom. A number of enquiries from private persons and firms regarding animal products were also dealt with.

Several samples of vegetable ivory nuts were examined with a view to ascertaining their suitability for use as substitutes for corosos nuts. The more interesting of these were as follows:—

Two samples of the nuts of the “Deleib” palm (*Borassus flabellifer*) from the Sudan were reported on. They were too soft and fibrous to be of value for button-making, and there seems no prospect of finding a market for them in Europe unless they can be shipped in a very much better condition. A sample of “dum” palm fruits from the East Africa Protectorate contained kernels of good quality, the endosperm in no case being less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness. The kernels, however, weighed only 20 kilograms per 1,000, and would not be saleable in Italy, which is the chief market for these kernels at present. For that market kernels weighing less than 35 or 40 kilograms per 1,000 are unacceptable, and those weighing 45 to 50 kilograms per 1,000 are preferred.

A sample of rather small “dum” palm fruits and kernels from Northern Nigeria had an endosperm averaging about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness and very hard, white and translucent, but the kernels weighed only 16·7 kilograms per 1,000 and would not be saleable in Europe. The kernels of *Hyphaene crinita* from South Africa were also too small to be of commercial value. Ivory nuts from the Solomon Islands, derived from *Coelococcus salomonensis*, Warb., were also examined and valued.

Other miscellaneous products examined during the year included rum distilled in Sierra Leone; tea-seed cake from Hong Kong, which was found to contain 7 to 8 per cent. of saponin, and might be used for the preparation of vermicides for horticultural purposes; three samples of kelp from Ireland, and *Sonneratia acida* roots from Ceylon. The dried pulp of the seeds of the baobab tree from the East Africa Protectorate and a new variety of “manna” from Rhodesia were under examination at the close of the year.

Roots of *Mesembryanthemum Mahoni*, used in South Africa in place of yeast, were under investigation with a view to identifying the micro-organism which sets up the fermentation (*see* Report for 1911, p. 40).

A number of insect pests affecting tropical crops were received for identification, and suggestions were furnished as to remedial measures for dealing with them. They included locusts from Cyprus, crickets from Uganda and Sierra Leone, and various pests attacking sugar-cane in Mauritius.

GENERAL ENQUIRIES.

The foregoing sections describing the work of the Scientific and Technical Department relate mainly to materials submitted for investigation through official channels, or samples forwarded by merchants for identification. In addition to this class of work a large number of enquiries of a commercial character, involving scientific and technical questions, are received each year. These enquiries are chiefly of two classes: (1) requests for advice from officials of technical departments in the Colonies and India as to the cultivation of new products, the commercial value of little known materials, or methods of marketing produce, and (2) requests from merchants and manufacturers, chiefly in the United Kingdom, for information as to new sources of raw materials, advice regarding the production of raw materials in the Colonies, &c.

The number of such enquiries in 1912 was 435, exclusive of those relating to settlement, emigration, and other similar matters, referred to elsewhere. A large proportion of these enquiries concerned food-grains, feeding materials, oil-seeds, oils, and tanning materials, whilst many enquiries relating to problems of tropical agriculture and forestry, such as the cultivation of rubber, cotton, tobacco, coffee, coconuts, oil palms, coarse fibres, &c., were also dealt with.

Numerous enquiries of a similar character were received regarding minerals.

VIII.—SUBSIDIARY WORK.

The twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth sessions of the African Tropical Service Course of instruction to candidates selected by the Colonial Office for administrative appointments in East and West Africa were held during the year. Instruction in the subject of Tropical Cultivation and Products was given by members of the staff of the Imperial Institute.

During the year meetings were held at the Imperial Institute by the African Society, the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, the British Women's Emigration Association, the Colonial Nursing Association, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and the London Needlework Guild. Receptions of Colonial visitors were held at the Imperial Institute by the Victoria League on May 16, June 6, 20, and 27.

A lecture was given on May 15th, 1912, in the Jehanghier Hall, by Captain E. Nash, late R.A., of British Columbia, on "The Pacific Coast Fisheries and their Relation to Emigration and Imperial Naval Policy." Earl Grey presided.

At the request of the Colonial Office the Tropical Diseases Bureau has been provided with temporary office accommodation on the mezzanine floor until better accommodation can be provided.

A portion of the Upper West Gallery was lent to the City and Guilds of London Institute for the examination and display of the work executed by the candidates at the Institute's technological examinations throughout the Empire.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements... .. | 1911 |
| 751 | East Africa Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles | " |
| 761 | Somaliland | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong | 1912 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands... .. | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands | " |
| 765 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast | " |
| 766 | Bahamas | 1912-1913 |
| 767 | Gambia | 1912 |
| 768 | Fiji | " |
| 769 | Basutoland | 1912-1913 |
| 770 | Gold Coast | 1912 |
| 771 | Ashanti | " |
| 772 | Nyasaland | 1912-1913 |
| 773 | Bechuanaland Protectorate | " |
| 774 | British Solomon Islands | " |
| 775 | Colonial Survey Committee | " |
| 776 | Tongan Islands Protectorate | 1911-1913 |
| 777 | Swaziland | 1912-1913 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies | Preservation of Ancient Monuments |
| 85 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1911. |
| 86 | Do. | Do. 1912. |

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.



No. 779.

BARBADOS.

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

(For Report for 1911-12, see No. 748.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

December, 1913.



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CONTENTS.

| | PAGE |
|---|------|
| FINANCIAL | 4 |
| TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES | 7 |
| LEGISLATION | 15 |
| EDUCATION | 16 |
| GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS | 18 |
| POST OFFICE | 20 |
| CRIMINAL STATISTICS | 22 |
| VITAL STATISTICS | 22 |
| METEOROLOGY | 23 |
| GENERAL REMARKS | 24 |
| MAP. | |

No. 779.

BARBADOS.

(For Report for 1911-12, *see* No. 748.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Barbados,
11th November, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith six copies of the Barbados Blue Book for the year 1912-13, together with the report thereon, which has been prepared by Mr. W. L. C. Phillips, the Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

L. PROBYN,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE BARBADOS BLUE BOOK FOR 1912-13.

FINANCIAL.

GENERAL.

1. In the year 1912-13—

| | £ |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Revenue amounted to | 234,126 |
| Expenditure was | 230,340 |
| Leaving a credit balance of ... | <u>£3,786</u> |

The balance to the credit of the general revenue, which had been £52,842 at the close of the financial year 1911-12, was thus increased to £56,628.

2. The revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

| Year. | Revenue. | Expenditure. |
|----------------|----------|--------------|
| | £ | £ |
| 1908-9 | 189,805 | 198,865 |
| 1909-10 | 195,803 | 199,625 |
| 1910-11 | 213,298 | 211,949 |
| 1911-12 | 221,906 | 215,697 |
| 1912-13 | 234,126 | 230,340 |

REVENUE.

3. In connection with the above figures, however, it should be stated that there is included in the year's revenue a sum of £12,502 which is properly a refund of amounts advanced from the Treasury from time to time towards (1) the extension of the General Hospital, and (2) the improvement of Bay Street and City of Bridgetown after the fire of 20th June, 1910; while on the expenditure side of the account there is included a sum of £9,000 expended in payment for certain War Department lands and buildings purchased by the local Government, which sum is intended to be refunded to the Treasury from the proceeds of a loan to be raised under the Public Works Loan Act for the purpose mentioned.

4. If the refund, £12,502, mentioned in the last paragraph be excluded from consideration, the revenue proper for 1912 is £221,624. This is less than the revenue for 1911 by £282, but, in this connection, it should be mentioned that the revenue for 1911 was the largest recorded in the history of the Colony, exceeding by £8,608 the previous best. And if the sum of £9,000, also mentioned in the last paragraph, be deducted from the expenditure, the latter would be reduced to £221,340, or £284 less than revenue.

5. No new or additional taxation was imposed in 1912.

6. As compared with 1911 the principal increases in revenue occurred under the following heads:—

| | £ |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Post Office | 2,213 |
| Reimbursements in Aid | 13,489 |
| Water Works | 937 |

7. The principal causes of the above increases are:—

Post Office.—Increased sales of stamps due to the issue of the new King George V. design and to an increase of letters, &c., posted.

Reimbursements in Aid.—As previously mentioned in paragraph 3, the increase is due to the reimbursement of sums amounting to £12,502 to the Treasury in repayment of advances made for the extension of the General Hospital and for the Bay Street and City Improvement Scheme.

Water Works.—Increased sales.

8. Decreases requiring explanation occurred under the following heads:—

| | £ |
|-----------------|-------|
| Customs | 3,130 |
| Excise | 715 |
| Interest | 502 |

9. Of the above decreases the principal is *Customs*, and was caused by a reduction in the import of dutiable goods in expectation of a short crop in 1913. The decrease in *Excise* is accounted for by a smaller consumption of spirits, and the decrease in *Interest* by changes in the dates of receipt, and also because it was not found possible to keep at interest as large deposits in 1912 as in 1911.

EXPENDITURE.

10. The expenditure for 1912 is the highest on record, if expenditure due to grants-in-aid is excluded from consideration. It exceeds the expenditure of 1911 by £14,643, and the expenditure of 1911, it is to be noted, was, until 1912, the highest on record.

11. The following are the heads under which the principal increases in expenditure occurred:—

| | £ |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Customs | 1,667 |
| Post Office | 414 |
| Education | 4,051 |
| Government Industrial Schools | 779 |
| Miscellaneous Services | 9,843 |
| Public Works (Extraordinary) | 765 |

12. The main causes of the above increases are:—

Customs.—An increase in the amount of duty refunded as drawbacks on the exportation of goods.

Post Office.—Cost of issue of stamps of new King George V. design.

Education.—Increased pay to teachers in elementary schools, and cost of repairs and alterations to elementary schools.

Government Industrial Schools.—Salaries and upkeep of the new girls' reformatory.

Miscellaneous Services.—Cost of purchase of military properties and savannah from the War Department. This expenditure is non-recurrent, and will later be refunded to the Treasury, as mentioned in paragraph 3.

Public Works (Extraordinary).—Cost of construction of gasoline warehouse and reconstruction of wharf walls.

13. Decreases of expenditure requiring explanation occurred under the following heads:—

| | £ |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Fire Brigade | 271 |
| Police | 319 |
| Water Works | 1,432 |
| Pensions | 593 |
| Charges of Debt | 953 |
| Public Works (Recurrent) | 600 |

14. The main causes of the above decreases are:—

Fire Brigade.—In 1911 an increase in the expenditure was caused by increases in material and apparatus which did not recur in 1912.

Police.—Decreased personal emoluments, caused by the resignation of the Inspector-General.

Water Works.—Decreased pumping expenses and decreased personal emoluments.

Pensions.—Deaths and reduced payments for premiums on assurances under the Pension Act due to the maturing of policies.

Charges of Debt.—The Sinking Fund investment of £1,000 for 1910, under the Public Works Loan Act, was remitted in 1911, as well as the instalment for 1911. This double payment, therefore, accounts for the decrease.

Public Works (Recurrent).—Failure to remit until 1913 contribution to the Public Buildings Insurance Fund.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

15. Taking into account amounts uncollected at 31st March, 1913, and accounts due and unpaid at the same date—estimated to be £7,500—the excess of assets over liabilities at 31st March, 1913, amounted to £50,942.

PUBLIC DEBT.

16. The public debt was increased by £14,000 in 1912, and now amounts to £436,900. The increase is explained by the raising of two loans under the authority of the Public Works Loan Act—one of £8,000 at 4 per cent. per annum for the enlargement of the General Hospital, and the other of £6,000, also at 4 per cent., for the Bay Street and City Improvement Scheme.

17. The total public debt of £436,900. Of this amount £375,000 was raised in 1895 by the issue of inscribed stock at 3½ per cent. for the purchase of the works and undertakings, respectively, of the Bridgetown Water Works Company and the Barbados Water Supply Company, and for furnishing and com-

pleting the supply of water to the rural district of the island. A Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum of the issue provides for the ultimate extinguishment of the debt. The balance of the public debt, £61,900, represents balances remaining unpaid of the loans raised locally from time to time, under the authority of the Public Works Loan Act, in order to pay for various public works and undertakings. The Sinking Fund to extinguish these loans is formed by investing a sum not exceeding £1,000 per annum out of the surplus revenues of the year.

18. The Sinking Funds thus formed amount to (a) £90,342 in the case of the Water Works Loan, and (b) £9,560 in the case of the loans raised under the Public Works Loan Act. Together they aggregate £99,902, as compared with £90,775 in 1911.

PAROCHIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

19. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the several parishes of the island in 1912 compared with 1911:—

| Year. | | | | | Amount. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Revenue.</i> | | | | | £ | | £ |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61,011 | — | 6,510 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67,521 | — | — |
| <i>Expenditure.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60,377 | — | 3,686 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64,063 | — | — |

20. Although there was a total decrease in parochial expenditure in 1912 amounting to £3,686, there was a large increase in the amount expended on poor relief. The expenditure on this item in 1911 was £19,551, while in 1912 it rose to £21,846, an increase of £2,295. The increase was entirely due to the larger expenditure rendered necessary in 1912 for the relief of the suffering caused by the severe and protracted drought.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

TRADE.

21. The trade of the Colony for 1912, compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following table:—

| — | | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Value of Imports | ... | 1,465,431 | 1,539,710 | — | 74,279 |
| Value of Exports | ... | 1,085,569 | 1,005,931 | 79,638 | — |
| Excess of Imports | ... | 379,862 | 533,779 | — | — |

Compared with 1911, imports show a decrease of £74,279 and exports an increase of £79,638. The decrease in imports may be attributed to the fact that in expectation of short crops of sugar and cotton, following the severe drought experienced in 1912, orders for goods from abroad were reduced in the latter months of the year. The improved prices received in 1912 for sugar products will account in a large measure for the increase in the value of exports.

IMPORTS.

22. The following table shows the countries from which imports chiefly came in 1912 and 1911:—

| — | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 559,629 | 599,390 | — | 39,761 |
| Canada | 183,800 | 188,281 | — | 4,481 |
| Newfoundland | 24,299 | 23,512 | 787 | — |
| British West Indies and British Guiana. | 87,970 | 107,568 | — | 19,598 |
| India | 74,965 | 75,465 | — | 500 |
| <i>Foreign Countries.</i> | | | | |
| United States | 426,652 | 428,831 | — | 2,179 |
| Foreign West Indies | 12,608 | 12,245 | 363 | — |
| Chili | 6,500 | 6,930 | — | 430 |
| France | 7,074 | 15,799 | — | 8,725 |
| Denmark... .. | 5,024 | 4,614 | 410 | — |
| Germany... .. | 17,044 | 16,009 | 1,035 | — |
| Holland | 12,297 | 12,952 | — | 655 |
| Argentine Republic | 30,701 | 16,173 | 14,528 | — |

23. The percentage of imports from the principal countries of origin for the past two years is as follows:—

| | 1912. | 1911. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| United Kingdom | 38 | 39 |
| Canada | 12 | 12 |
| United States of America | 29 | 28 |

24. The value of the principal imports from Canada in 1912 and 1911 is shown in the following table, namely:—

(a) Articles showing an increase:—

| — | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Hay | 2,070 | 835 | 1,235 |
| Bran and pollard | 1,941 | 1,841 | 100 |
| Sulphate of ammonia | 41,026 | 22,970 | 18,056 |
| Iron nails, &c. | 1,384 | 1,242 | 142 |

(b) Articles showing a decrease:—

| — | 1912. | 1911. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Flour | 39,414 | 40,832 | 1,418 |
| Oats | 12,670 | 13,331 | 661 |
| Oilmeal and oilcake | 590 | 953 | 363 |
| Fish | 20,970 | 23,259 | 2,289 |
| Butter | 542 | 895 | 353 |
| Cheese | 2,244 | 2,443 | 199 |
| Wood | 32,339 | 43,778 | 11,439 |
| Staves and shooks | 3,334 | 5,385 | 2,051 |
| Hardware | 38 | 1,145 | 1,107 |
| Motor cars | 1,373 | 2,247 | 874 |
| Fruit and vegetables | 1,197 | 1,267 | 70 |
| Beef and pork | 726 | 916 | 190 |
| Shingles | 10,891 | 11,685 | 794 |

EXPORTS.

25. The following table gives a comparison of the value of exports the produce and manufacture of the Colony with the value of exports the produce and manufacture of British and foreign countries:—

| — | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Produce, &c. of the Colony | 765,528 | 722,746 | 42,782 |
| „ „ other countries | 320,041 | 283,185 | 36,856 |

26. A comparison of the value of the principal exports the produce and manufacture of the Colony in 1912 with those of 1911 is given in the next table:—

| — | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bananas | 833 | 1,802 | — | 969 |
| Bread | 13,048 | 10,478 | 2,570 | — |
| Cotton, raw | 26,191 | 43,182 | — | 16,991 |
| Cotton seed meal | 4,769 | 3,704 | 1,065 | — |
| Hides and skins | 4,605 | 3,550 | 1,055 | — |
| Molasses:— | | | | |
| Choice | 81,739 | 100,238 | — | 18,529 |
| Fancy | 301,876 | 246,757 | 55,119 | — |
| Sugar:— | | | | |
| Crystals | 152,763 | 78,542 | 74,221 | — |
| Muscovado | 159,910 | 210,717 | — | 50,807 |

27. The following table compares the sugar and molasses shipments in the matter of quantity as well as of value:—

| — | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Molasses, choice :— | | | | |
| Puncheons | 21,510 | 25,067 | — | 3,557 |
| Value £ | 81,739 | 100,268 | — | 18,529 |
| Molasses, fancy :— | | | | |
| Puncheons | 63,553 | 59,820 | 3,733 | — |
| Value £ | 301,876 | 246,756 | 55,120 | — |
| Sugar, crystals :— | | | | |
| Hogsheads | 12,741 | 7,135 | 5,606 | — |
| Value £ | 152,763 | 78,542 | 74,221 | — |
| Sugar, Muscovado :— | | | | |
| Hogsheads | 15,991 | 23,413 | — | 7,422 |
| Value £ | 159,910 | 210,717 | — | 50,807 |

showing a net increase in value of above exports of £60,005. The increase in the export of crystal sugars is again to be noted, and is due to the erection and extension of modern factories with improved milling powers.

28. The quantities and values of the cotton exports in 1912 and 1911 are shown in the following comparative table, namely :—

| — | 1912. | 1911. | Decrease. |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Cotton, raw lbs. | 415,887 | 740,269 | 324,382 |
| Value £ | 26,191 | 43,182 | 16,991 |

| — | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Cotton seed and meal ... lbs. | 763,184 | 592,570 | 170,614 | — |
| Value £ | 4,769 | 3,704 | 1,065 | — |

29. While there is a slight increase in the value of the cotton seed meal exported, there is a very large decrease in the quantity and value of the raw cotton exported, the net decrease in the value of the product being £15,926. The decrease in quantity is due in part to the comparative failure of the cotton crop in 1912 owing to the severe drought, which caused a reduction in the yield, and also to the diminished vitality and impaired disease-resisting qualities of the cotton plant.

30. The places to which the products of the Colony have been principally exported as compared with 1911 are given in the next table :—

| — | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 57,455 | 100,473 | — | 43,018 |
| Canada | 525,506 | 422,726 | 102,780 | — |
| United States | 66,956 | 79,888 | — | 12,932 |
| Newfoundland | 53,887 | 69,023 | — | 15,136 |

31. The destination of the bulk of the sugar has been :—

| — | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 18,830 | 45,991 | — | 27,161 |
| Canada | 261,941 | 201,134 | 60,807 | — |
| United States | 2,280 | 25,938 | — | 23,658 |
| Holland | 6,932 | 7,110 | — | 178 |

And of the molasses :—

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 7,014 | 7,883 | — | 869 |
| Canada | 263,469 | 221,449 | 43,020 | — |
| Newfoundland | 52,766 | 68,289 | — | 15,523 |
| United States | 58,504 | 47,757 | 10,747 | — |

32. As compared with 1911, the export trade of goods in transit shows the gratifying increase of £36,856. The figures for the past five years are :—

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| | £ |
| 1908 | 340,173 |
| 1909 | 311,756 |
| 1910 | 305,705 |
| 1911 | 283,185 |
| 1912 | 320,041 |

33. In view of the fact that this has been a steadily diminishing trade for some years it will be interesting to observe whether the improvement shown in 1912 will be maintained. The ground lost since the transfer of the headquarters of the Inter-Colonial Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's service to Trinidad would seem to be in a fair way of being regained—a consummation devoutly to be hoped for.

SHIPPING.

34. The shipping entered at the port of Bridgetown for the years 1912 and 1911 is shown in the following table, namely :—

| — | 1912. | | 1911. | |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Number. | Tonnage. | Number. | Tonnage. |
| Steamers | 740 | 1,679,208 | 739 | 1,607,260 |
| Sailing Vessels | 671 | 149,272 | 700 | 138,014 |
| Total | 1,411 | 1,828,480 | 1,439 | 1,745,274 |

This shows an increase of one steamship and a decrease of 29 sailing vessels, with a net increase of 83,206 tons in tonnage.

35. The nationality of the ships entered was:—

| | | | | 1912. | | 1911. | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | | | | Number. | Tonnage. | Nmber. | Tonnage. |
| British | ... | ... | ... | 1,062 | 1,358,816 | 1,078 | 1,314,312 |
| Foreign | ... | ... | ... | 349 | 469,664 | 361 | 430,962 |

showing a decrease of 16 British and 12 foreign ships, a total altogether of 28, but an increase of 44,504 tons in British and 38,702 tons in foreign tonnage, altogether an increase in tonnage of 83,206 tons, as shown in the preceding table.

36. The business done in bunker coals for steamships is shown by the following figures:—

| Year. | Ships coaled. | | | Tons taken. |
|-------|---------------|-----|-----|-------------|
| 1908 | ... | ... | 229 | 54,153 |
| 1909 | ... | ... | 219 | 53,077 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | 272 | 65,098 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | 275 | 62,062 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | 302 | 76,012 |

37. The number of ships coaled and quantity of coal taken in 1912 are both in excess of any previous record, and the increase in this business is an agreeable and encouraging feature to be noted in connection with the Colony's trade.

AGRICULTURE.

38. The sugar crop has been set out under its various headings in paragraph 27. The following table gives a comprehensive comparison, in terms of sugar alone (equating fancy molasses thereto), of the crops for the past four years:—

| | Hogsheads. | | | | | |
|------|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 1909 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40,375 |
| 1910 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 59,771 |
| 1911 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54,411 |
| 1912 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51,220 |

As will be seen, the crop for 1912 was appreciably less than that for the two previous years, but still greatly in excess of that of 1909.

39. The rainfall for the first half of November, 1911, being good, the sugar-cane cuttings planted towards the close of that month germinated satisfactorily; but, as that for December was below the average, those which were planted in that month did not grow so well. In consequence of unfavourable weather conditions the young sugar-canes were not, on the whole, as well or as regularly established as usual. The following table states the average monthly rainfall for 1912 in comparison with the average for the 65 years ended 1911, and these statistics show

31. The destination of the bulk of the sugar has been :—

| — | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 18,830 | 45,991 | — | 27,161 |
| Canada | 261,941 | 201,134 | 60,807 | — |
| United States | 2,280 | 25,938 | — | 23,658 |
| Holland | 6,932 | 7,110 | — | 178 |

And of the molasses :—

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 7,014 | 7,883 | — | 869 |
| Canada | 263,469 | 221,449 | 43,020 | — |
| Newfoundland | 52,766 | 68,289 | — | 15,523 |
| United States | 58,504 | 47,757 | 10,747 | — |

32. As compared with 1911, the export trade of goods in transit shows the gratifying increase of £36,856. The figures for the past five years are :—

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| | £ |
| 1908 | 340,173 |
| 1909 | 311,756 |
| 1910 | 305,705 |
| 1911 | 283,185 |
| 1912 | 320,041 |

33. In view of the fact that this has been a steadily diminishing trade for some years it will be interesting to observe whether the improvement shown in 1912 will be maintained. The ground lost since the transfer of the headquarters of the Inter-Colonial Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's service to Trinidad would seem to be in a fair way of being regained—a consummation devoutly to be hoped for.

SHIPPING.

34. The shipping entered at the port of Bridgetown for the years 1912 and 1911 is shown in the following table, namely :—

| — | 1912. | | 1911. | |
|------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Number. | Tonnage. | Number. | Tonnage. |
| Steamers | 740 | 1,679,208 | 739 | 1,607,260 |
| Sailing Vessels | 671 | 149,272 | 700 | 138,014 |
| Total | 1,411 | 1,828,480 | 1,439 | 1,745,274 |

1st in one year to September 30th of the following year. In this paragraph the results of the crop and not the year's exports are dealt with.

45. The reason why cotton cultivation is not progressive in Barbados is that the crop is in a very high degree susceptible to disease. Planters become discouraged when they see a promising field of cotton attacked and destroyed by diseases with which at present they cannot successfully cope, and as a result they reduce the land under cotton cultivation. Experiments are being carried on by the local Department of Agriculture in hybridising certain carefully selected indigenous cotton plants with Sea Island and other varieties, in the hope of producing a plant which will be more resistant to insect pests and fungoid diseases. The results to date are such as to encourage the experiments being continued on a more extensive scale this year, with a hope of an ultimate successful result.

46. In 1912, 5,844 bunches of bananas were shipped to the United Kingdom. This is a decrease of 4,750 bunches compared with 1911, and goes to explain the decrease in value of this export in paragraph 26. The shipments of mangoes that are being made by the Department of Agriculture were continued, and 144 crates, containing 18,295 mangoes, were shipped to the United Kingdom.

47. The Department of Agriculture has for some time been trying to work up a trade in yams and sweet potatoes with the United Kingdom, and for the year under review 30 barrels of sweet potatoes and six barrels of yams were shipped.

48. During the year the experiment of shipping melons to New York during the winter months was continued, and those that reached their destination in good condition realised excellent prices. The success attending the experiment justifies its being continued on a larger scale this year.

INDUSTRIES.

49. There was an increase of 24,283 gallons in the quantity of rum manufactured locally, the figures for the last three years being:—

| Year. | Quantity. Gallons. | Increase. Gallons. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1910 | 226,169 | — |
| 1911 | 254,654 | 28,485 |
| 1912 | 278,937 | 24,283 |

50. The number of licences to sell liquor increased from 510 in 1911 to 533 in 1912, and the amount received from £2,550 to £2,765.

51. The number of sugar plantations has been reduced from 330 in 1911 to 320 in 1912, of which 103 are equipped with steam works. The reduction has been caused to a slight extent by the amalgamation of small adjoining properties into one, but in a greater measure by the cutting up and selling of plantations in small lots to peasant proprietors.

52. There has been a slight decrease in the quantity of manjak exported, but this was compensated for by an increase in the

value of the export. The quantity shipped in 1912 amounted to 158 tons, of the value of £1,741, as compared with 164 tons, of the value of £1,568, in 1911. Two mines, employing 40 men, are in operation.

53. A slight increase in the export of oleomargarine manufactured locally is to be noted, the quantity exported in 1912 being 102,150 lbs., as compared with 94,200 lbs. in 1911, an increase of 7,950 lbs. in quantity, and £160 in value.

54. The increased output of crackers manufactured locally, which was noticed in 1911, continued in 1912, and the figures for the two years are shown in the following table:—

| Year. | Quantity. | Value. | Increase. | |
|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | | | Quantity. | Value. |
| | Lbs. | £ | Lbs. | £ |
| 1911... .. | 839,219 | 10,478 | — | — |
| 1912... .. | 1,043,895 | 13,048 | 205,676 | 2,570 |

55. There are two cotton ginneries in the Colony, and they deal with the entire output of the cotton crop.

56. A slight increase is noticeable in the receipts of the Barbados Light Railway Company, which rose from £9,628 in 1911 to £9,904 in 1912.

LEGISLATION.

57. Thirty-one Acts were passed by the Legislature during the year. Of these the more important were:—

No. 2. An Act to prohibit the admixture of vacuum pan molasses with fancy or muscovado molasses. The Act is an attempt at preserving the good name hitherto enjoyed in the world's markets by Barbados molasses, and prohibits (a) the mixing (if done with the intent to sell or export), (b) the sale or export of the mixture, and (c) the sale or export of vacuum pan molasses, unless the containing package is branded "Vacuum Pan Molasses."

No. 3. An Act relating to letters of request for serving process for foreign courts. The Act adopts the new English rules of court relating to the executions of commissions rogatoires and letters of request emanating from foreign tribunals.

No. 4. An Act to declare certain rights of the General Assembly. The object of this Act is to restore to the House of Assembly a right of which it was unintentionally deprived in 1896, namely, the right, possessed and exercised by the House from the earliest times, of fixing the salaries of its officers at the first sitting after every general election. In the desire to reduce expenditure in 1896, this prerogative of the House was overlooked and the salaries of the officers were fixed by statute (Act 1896-19).

No. 7. An Act to facilitate the making of a geological survey of the island with the view of ascertaining whether there is any prospect of developing and establishing an oil industry in the Colony.

No. 12. An Act to declare the boundaries of the several parishes of this island, which provides that the boundaries of the parishes as delineated in Parson's map of the island shall be deemed to be the real boundaries.

No. 14. An Act to provide for the registration of deep sea fishing boats. The object of the Act is to ensure the safety of fishermen employed in deep sea fishing boats. A Fishery Board is constituted, and inspection, registration, and licensing of boats is made compulsory.

No. 18. An Act to amend the Highways Act, 1900 (1900-7), the object of which is to get rid of the common law rule that a parish is bound by law to repair all roads within its boundaries which have been dedicated to and used by the public, although there be no adoption of such roads by the parish.

No. 19. An Act to amend the Reformatory and Industrial School Act, 1890 (1890-16). By this Act is introduced a system of supervision of the boys on the expiration of the period of their detention at the school, and a boy may be kept under supervision until the age of 19.

No. 22. The Canada and West Indies Reciprocity (Tariff) Agreement Act, 1912. The Act ratifies the Agreement, set out in the Schedule, which was entered into on the 9th day of April, 1912, between Canada and certain of the West Indian Colonies. Provision is made that the preference granted to Canada shall be extended to the United Kingdom and all British possessions.

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No. 28. The Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1912, under which two new offices were created, namely, an Inspector of Public Health, and a Bacteriologist and Pathologist.

No. 31. The Registration of Births, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials (Amendment) Act, 1912, provides for the recopying of dilapidated registers. The new form of burial certificate prescribed by the Act will disclose whether the person buried is or is not illegitimate, and will afford evidence as to the correctness of the allegation that the percentage of deaths of illegitimate children is greater than the percentage of deaths of legitimate children.

In addition to the above Acts, a resolution granting £3,000 for the installation of a radio-telegraph system was passed by the Legislature.

EDUCATION.

58. The total expenditure under this head in 1912-13 was £23,433, as compared with £19,382 in 1911-12, showing an

increase of £4,051 in 1912-13. The cause of the increase has been already given in paragraph 12 of this report.

59. Codrington College, founded in 1745 and opened as a college in 1830, is affiliated to Durham University. No legislative grant is made to Codrington, but four scholarships, each of the annual value of £40, and tenable for two years, are provided for annually on the Estimates. Twenty scholars were on the roll in 1912, which number is the same as in the previous year.

60. The statistics relating to the first and second grade schools which receive legislative grants are shown in the following table:—

| Name. | Legislative Grant. | Pupils' Fees. | No. of Pupils on Rolls. |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Boys.</i> | | | |
| First Grade— | £ | £ | £ |
| Harrison College | 1,000 | 1,982 | 153 |
| The Lodge School... .. | 500 | 756 | 65 |
| Second Grade— | | | |
| Combermere School | 450 | 1,003 | 175 |
| Coleridge School | 100 | 64 | 17 |
| Alleyne School | 50 | 7 | 12 |
| Parry School | 100 | 76 | 25 |
| Christ Church Foundation School | 100 | 61 | 55 |
| <i>Girls.</i> | | | |
| First Grade— | | | |
| Queen's College | 400 | 827 | 98 |
| Second Grade— | | | |
| Alexandra School | 175 | 143 | 37 |

61. The upper forms of the two first grade boys' schools are annually examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Schools Board, whilst the upper forms of the other schools are presented for the Cambridge Junior and Senior Local Examinations.

62. There are six exhibitions from primary to first grade schools of £25, tenable for six years; also 35 open first grade exhibitions at £10 each and 60 open second grade exhibitions of £5 each, tenable for varying periods.

63. The statistics relating to the primary schools, with a comparison of the totals for 1912 and 1911, are given in the following table:—

| Denomination. | Number of Schools. | Number on Rolls. | Average Attendance. | Government Grant. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Church of England | 128 | 20,906 | 12,039 | £ 10,244 |
| Moravian | 16 | 2,358 | 1,345 | 1,245 |
| Wesleyan | 17 | 3,012 | 1,740 | 1,530 |
| Total for 1912 | 161 | 26,276 | 15,124 | 13,019 |
| Total for 1911 | 166 | 28,050 | 16,314 | 12,819 |

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| Total for 1912 | 161 | 26,276 | 15,124 | 13,019 |
| Total for 1911 | 166 | 28,050 | 16,314 | 12,819 |

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

90. The following table affords a comparison with the previous year:—

| | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Summary convictions | 11,592 | 11,142 | 450 |
| Convictions in Superior Courts ... | 60 | 38 | 22 |

91. The percentage of convictions to an estimated population of 172,000 has risen from 6·49 in 1911 to 6·73 in 1912. The estimates of the population for several years previous to the census year, 1911, were based upon calculations—possibly erroneous—and consequently no reliable comparison with those years can be made.

92. The number of convictions for prædial larceny (1,055) in 1912 is greater than the number in any one year since 1905, when the number reached 1,120, and it almost equals the number (1,097) of convictions in the two years 1910 and 1911 taken together. The cause is not to be attributed to a sudden increase in the criminal tendencies of the population, but should rather be regarded as an indirect effect of the distress, in many cases almost amounting to starvation, which prevailed to a great extent among the population as a consequence of the prolonged drought experienced in 1912.

93. The number of convictions in the Superior Courts also shows a large increase. It is in fact larger than the number in any year since 1905, when the number was 70. Summary convictions show an increase of 450 over 1911, and the number (11,592) is greater than that of any year since 1902 (11,685).

94. The number of cane fires was 123, as compared with 108 in 1911, showing an increase of 15 in 1912.

VITAL STATISTICS.

95. The population of the Colony on 31st December, 1912, was estimated to be 172,203, of which 71,641 were males and 100,562 females.

96. The figures of the census of the Colony taken on April 2nd, 1911, are shown in the Blue Book. The totals mentioned in the preceding paragraph take into account corrections for births, burials, emigration, and immigration since the census, and show an estimated increase of 310 in the population.

97. The following table gives a comparison of the births and deaths for 1911 and 1912.

70. At the lazaretto there were 15 admissions and 11 deaths, leaving 120 inmates at the end of the year. The average daily number was 118·4, compared with 114·6 in 1911. The average stay of those who died was 11·1 years, and of those remaining 9·8 years. Compulsory segregation is not in force in the Colony.

71. At the lunatic asylum the daily average number of patients fell from 420 in 1911 to 400 in 1912. There were 94 admissions, as compared with 100 in 1911, and 82 deaths, as compared with 54. Forty-four patients were discharged as cured, and two as relieved; the numbers for 1911 being 25 and five respectively. The average stay of the patients who died was 6·66 years, as against 4·175 years in 1911. The revenue obtained from the farm was £537, and the expenditure having been £486, a profit of £51 was shown on the year's operations. This, although smaller than the profit made in other years, is gratifying when the unfavourable weather conditions of 1912 are taken into consideration.

72. At Glendairy Prison the daily average number of prisoners rose from 204 in 1911 to 227 in 1912, and the number of persons committed to penal imprisonment from 1,767 to 2,062, an increase of 295 in 1912. The estimated value of the prison labour employed outside and inside the prison was £1,088, to which should be added £645, the estimated profit on the bread made at the prison for supplying certain Government institutions.

73. The number of boys at the Government Industrial School rose from 140 in 1911 to 161 in 1912, with a daily average of 148. The boys were employed in agriculture and other manual labour for an average of six hours a day. They are at school for 2½ hours, and at meals, recreation, drill, &c., for 4½ hours a day.

74. The receipts of the school amounted to £1,753, and the expenditure to £2,718, which makes the cost of the boys' side of the school £965, or £6 10s. 5d. per boy.

75. An industrial school for girls was opened in 1912. During the year 28 girls were received, and as regards hours of employment, schooling, meals, &c., their life will be regulated by rules similar to those obtaining in the boys' institution. The cost of the new school amounted to £794 during the year; and its establishment has met a long felt want.

76. The transactions of the savings bank in 1912, compared with 1911, are shown in the following table:—

| — | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Number of depositors | 20,752 | 20,683 | 69 | — |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Amount to credit of depositors ... | 435,332 | 435,966 | — | 634 |
| Amount of invested funds (actual) | 490,154 | 463,091 | 27,064 | — |

77. The deposits amounted to £253,013, and the withdrawals to £266,231. The average amount of receipts from each depositor was £12, and the percentage of depositors to an estimated population of 172,000 is 12. The interest paid on deposits is 3 per cent., and is fixed by statute.

June 30, and the minimum 3·4 miles per hour on September 6 and October 18. The average velocity for the ten years ended 1912 was 11·3 miles per hour.

105. The rainfall registered at the Government Meteorological Station amounted to 34·79 inches. This fell on 178 days, the greatest fall being 4·45 inches on October 6th, and the lowest ·01 on February 21 and 25, March 27, May 9 and 23, June 6, July 1, September 1 and 4, and December 30.

106. The average rainfall for the island for the year, from 145 stations, was 41·49 inches, as compared with 59·28 inches, from 154 stations, for the previous year, and with 61·51 inches, from an average of 120 stations, for the 66 years ended 1912.

107. The rainfall in Barbados is extremely localised as regards distribution over the island. In England it is possible to describe several counties in the daily returns of rainfall. In Barbados, however, there would be notable inaccuracy even if the description was limited to parishes, because the clouds are so capricious that while one planter is looking at a rapidly filling rain-gauge with chuckling contentment, a neighbour may be alluding—with a planter's emphasis—to the rainless sunshine which threatens to make his pocket absolutely empty. This characteristic applies as well to those parishes which are flat and without hills as to those which are of an entirely hilly character, and to those which contain both flat lands and hills. Cases frequently occur where, in adjoining plantations of a few hundred acres each in the same parish and with similar natural features, one will be abundantly watered and the other remain dry. A recent case may be cited where in three adjoining plantations in St. Peter's parish the precipitation of rain on one was 4 inches, while in each of the adjoining properties the precipitation was only four-hundredths of one inch. There are no woods nor forests in the island which in other places may account for differences occurring in the rainfall, and no explanation of the peculiarity can be found in natural causes. The fact may be of interest as partially explaining the difference in the crop results of adjoining plantations, which in some cases are startling. If the cause is not understood these results might often, and particularly in the case of absentee owners, be mistakenly attributed to bad or inferior management.

GENERAL REMARKS.

108. In many paragraphs of this report mention has been made of the drought of 1912; yet its consequences were so far-reaching and its effects were so adversely felt in every direction as to make a special reference necessary. It caused a decrease in the revenue and a decrease in the trade of the Colony, as well as a practical failure of the provision crops, with resulting high prices for imported foodstuffs, increasing the cost of living for all classes. It diminished the wage earnings of the people and swelled the ranks of the recipients of poor relief. It increased the number of

criminals, brought many to the verge of starvation, and, most serious of all, it was the undoubted cause of the very high increase in the death rate. And though it was thus the cause of great and immediate suffering in 1912, its full results will not be apparent until 1913, when its effects on the revenue and trade of the Colony will, undoubtedly, be very marked. The subject cannot be dismissed without referring to the admirable spirit of fortitude and patience displayed by the people in their sufferings.

109. Following on the passage of the Act to provide for a geological survey of the island, the services of Mr. E. H. Cunningham-Craig, a geologist of high repute and standing in the oil world, were engaged by the Government, and this gentleman began his survey in 1912. Although Mr. Craig's report was not received until March 1913, it may not be out of place to mention briefly here the conclusion arrived at by him, namely: "That a prosperous, if not very large local industry in oil producing and refining can be established in this Colony." If this prediction be realised, a new and important industry—which cannot fail to increase the material prosperity of the Colony—will be added to those now existing.

110. During the year a discovery of some scientific and practical interest was made by the local Department of Agriculture. As the result of investigations pursued by Mr. W. Nowell, Assistant Superintendent, it was ascertained that the larva of a wasp (*Tiphia parallela*) had been discovered to be parasitic on the larva of the brown hard-back beetle (*Phytalus smithi*). The discovery was reported to the Government of Mauritius, in which Colony serious loss has been for some time occasioned to sugar cane plantations by the devastation of the cane fields by the *Phytalus*. With the view to introducing the parasite into Mauritius, shipments of the *Tiphia* and its larva were made to that Colony during the year. It is not yet known whether the experiment has proved successful, but further efforts in this direction will be made in 1913. The *Phytalus*, although its existence has been known in this Colony for some time, does no special damage to the cane fields, being held in check by the *Tiphia*.

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112. Owing to its freedom from malaria, and its excellent winter climate, the island continues to be largely visited by tourists and persons in search of health. The number of tourists in

1912 was 2,741, as compared with 2,164 in 1911, and 644 in 1910. In addition, 3,929 first-class passengers arrived in the Colony. It is difficult to determine exactly the benefit accruing to the Colony from this source, but that it is of some importance is certain, since the expenditure of these visitors—whose stay is frequently of some months duration—causes an appreciable increase in the circulation of money. Hotel and house accommodation for these visitors is increasing.

113. During the year £56,042 were received from Panama through post office orders, and £12,773 were declared by emigrants returning thence. These figures show an increase of £3,772, as compared with 1911. There was also received from the United States £17,128 in money orders, and from Canada £5,093. These figures show an increase of £2,431 over 1911. Although part of these amounts must be credited to business transactions, a large proportion is undoubtedly due to remittances sent by Barbadian emigrants to assist their folk at home. Besides amounts so remitted, other sums are sent by registered letters, of which no account can be taken.

114. In conclusion, notwithstanding the adverse weather conditions of 1912, and the check thereby occasioned to the prosperity of the Colony, good reasons exist for believing that the set-back will only be of temporary duration.

W. L. C. PHILLIPS,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Barbados,
8th November, 1913.

| — | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| Births | 6,338 | 6,106 | 232 | — |
| Birth rate per 1,000 | 36·8 | 35·2 | 1·6 | — |
| Burials | 7,066 | 4,561 | 2,505 | — |
| Death rate per 1,000 | 41 | 26·3 | 14·7 | — |
| Marriages | 702 | 812 | — | 110 |

98. Illegitimate births numbered 3,779, or 59·6 per cent. of the total births, as against 58 per cent. in 1911, and 58·8 per cent. in 1910.

99. Of the 7,066 burials recorded, 3,957, or 56 per cent., were those of children under the age of five years, the percentages for 1911 and 1910 being 51·4 and 52·5 respectively.

100. The number of burials of children under one year was 2,642, a rate of 416 per 1,000, as against 263 in 1911, and 268 per 1,000 for 1910.

101. As there was no outbreak of quarantinable disease in 1912, the enormous increase in the number of burials must be attributed to the privation consequent on the drought experienced throughout the year.

METEOROLOGY.

102. The barometric pressure at the Government Meteorological Station on the average for 1912, corrected for temperature, reduced to sea level and corrected for gravity, was at 9 a.m. 29·917 inches, and at 3 p.m. 29·850 inches. The highest recorded during the year was 30·048 inches on February 24th, and the lowest 29·712 inches on October 17th. For the ten years 1903-12 inclusive, the average barometric pressure, corrected for temperature and reduced to sea-level, was at 9 a.m. 29·950 inches, and at 3 p.m. 29·884 inches. The highest average pressure for that period at 9 a.m. was 30·113 inches, and the lowest at 3 p.m. 29·710 inches.

103. The average maximum temperature for the year 1912 was 84·3° F., and the average minimum 75·7° F. The highest temperature for the year was 90·1° F., registered on September 28th, and the lowest 64·4° F. on April 3rd. The mean average temperature for the year was 80·0° F., the average range 19·2° F., the maximum range 23·1° F., and the minimum range 16·5° F. For the ten years 1903-12 the average maximum temperature was 84·1° F., and the average minimum 75·5° F. The maximum extreme during the ten years was 90·1° F. on April 17, 1905, and on September 28, 1912; and the minimum extreme was 61·0° F. on February 20, 1911. The mean average temperature for the ten years was 79·8° F., and the average range 19·2° F.

104. The average velocity of the wind during 1912 was 12·2 miles per hour, the maximum being 25·3 miles per hour on

June 30, and the minimum 3·4 miles per hour on September 6 and October 18. The average velocity for the ten years ended 1912 was 11·3 miles per hour.

105. The rainfall registered at the Government Meteorological Station amounted to 34·79 inches. This fell on 178 days, the greatest fall being 4·45 inches on October 6th, and the lowest ·01 on February 21 and 25, March 27, May 9 and 23, June 6, July 1, September 1 and 4, and December 30.

106. The average rainfall for the island for the year, from 145 stations, was 41·49 inches, as compared with 59·28 inches, from 154 stations, for the previous year, and with 61·51 inches, from an average of 120 stations, for the 66 years ended 1912.

107. The rainfall in Barbados is extremely localised as regards distribution over the island. In England it is possible to describe several counties in the daily returns of rainfall. In Barbados, however, there would be notable inaccuracy even if the description was limited to parishes, because the clouds are so capricious that while one planter is looking at a rapidly filling rain-gauge with chuckling contentment, a neighbour may be alluding—with a planter's emphasis—to the rainless sunshine which threatens to make his pocket absolutely empty. This characteristic applies as well to those parishes which are flat and without hills as to those which are of an entirely hilly character, and to those which contain both flat lands and hills. Cases frequently occur where, in adjoining plantations of a few hundred acres each in the same parish and with similar natural features, one will be abundantly watered and the other remain dry. A recent case may be cited where in three adjoining plantations in St. Peter's parish the precipitation of rain on one was 4 inches, while in each of the adjoining properties the precipitation was only four-hundredths of one inch. There are no woods nor forests in the island which in other places may account for differences occurring in the rainfall, and no explanation of the peculiarity can be found in natural causes. The fact may be of interest as partially explaining the difference in the crop results of adjoining plantations, which in some cases are startling. If the cause is not understood these results might often, and particularly in the case of absentee owners, be mistakenly attributed to bad or inferior management.

GENERAL REMARKS.

108. In many paragraphs of this report mention has been made of the drought of 1912; yet its consequences were so far-reaching and its effects were so adversely felt in every direction as to make a special reference necessary. It caused a decrease in the revenue and a decrease in the trade of the Colony, as well as a practical failure of the provision crops, with resulting high prices for imported foodstuffs, increasing the cost of living for all classes. It diminished the wage earnings of the people and swelled the ranks of the recipients of poor relief. It increased the number of

criminals, brought many to the verge of starvation, and, most serious of all, it was the undoubted cause of the very high increase in the death rate. And though it was thus the cause of great and immediate suffering in 1912, its full results will not be apparent until 1913, when its effects on the revenue and trade of the Colony will, undoubtedly, be very marked. The subject cannot be dismissed without referring to the admirable spirit of fortitude and patience displayed by the people in their sufferings.

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1913.

59° 35'

59° 30'

59° 25'



C.O. No. 2

59° 35'

59° 30'

59° 25'

Ordnance Survey, Southampton, 1911

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Year. |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 744 | Mauritius | 1911 |
| 745 | Trinidad and Tobago | 1911-1912 |
| 746 | British Guiana | " |
| 747 | St. Vincent | " |
| 748 | Barbados | " |
| 749 | Leeward Islands | " |
| 750 | Straits Settlements | 1911 |
| 751 | East African Protectorate | 1911-1912 |
| 752 | St. Lucia | " |
| 753 | Gilbert and Ellice Islands | 1911 |
| 754 | Cayman Islands (Jamaica) | 1911-1912 |
| 755 | Gibraltar | 1912 |
| 756 | St. Helena | " |
| 757 | Weihaiwei | " |
| 758 | Ceylon | 1911-1912 |
| 759 | Sierra Leone | 1912 |
| 760 | Seychelles | " |
| 761 | Somaliland | 1912-1913 |
| 762 | Hong Kong... .. | 1912 |
| 763 | Turks and Caicos Islands... .. | " |
| 764 | Falkland Islands | " |
| 765 | Northern Territories of the Gold Coast | " |
| 766 | Bahamas | " |
| 767 | Gambia | " |
| 768 | Fiji | " |
| 769 | Basutoland | 1912-1913 |
| 770 | Gold Coast | 1912 |
| 771 | Ashanti | " |
| 772 | Nyasaland | 1912-1913 |
| 773 | Bechuanaland Protectorate | " |
| 774 | British Solomon Islands | " |
| 775 | Colonial Survey Committee | " |
| 776 | Tonga Islands Protectorate | 1911-1913 |
| 777 | Swaziland | 1912-1913 |
| 778 | Imperial Institute | 1912 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| No. | Colony, &c. | Subject. |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 77 | St. Vincent | Roads and Land Settlement Fund. |
| 78 | Weihaiwei | Census, 1911. |
| 79 | Northern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9. |
| 80 | Nyasaland | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 81 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1908-9. |
| 82 | Imperial Institute | Rubber and Gutta-percha. |
| 83 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1910. |
| 84 | West Indies... .. | Preservation of Ancient Monuments. |
| 85 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1911. |
| 86 | Southern Nigeria | Mineral Survey, 1912. |

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Colonial reports - annual.



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